

Signed by
GEDIMINAS, VASKELA Date:
2024-03-15 16:11:54

UAB Crowdpear

Annual accounts for 2023
a
nd the independent auditor's
report

Āģ AUDIRINA

UAB AUOIFINA, A. Juozapovičios p. 6, LT-09310 vilnius, Lietuva,
jmonės l'odos 1259Z1757, PVNi mol'ūtojo l'odos LTZ592175J5
A/s LT7044 0b0LJ 0160 1957, AB SEB banl'os
Data to be collected and collated in the Register of Legal Entities

CONTENTS

Independent auditor's report	2 pages
Balance sheet	1 pages
Profit and loss account	1 page
Explanatory notes	12 pages



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For shareholders of UAB Crowdpear

Conclusion **on the** audit of **the financial** statements

Nuomonė

We have audited the financial statements of Crowdpear UAB (Įmonės), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023 and the income statement and notes for the year then ended, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the results of their operations for the year then ended in accordance with Lithuanian Financial Reporting Standards.

Grounds for an opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are detailed in the section of this report entitled "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" We are independent of Įmonies in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Accounting Professionals (including the International Standards on Independence) (ISAE) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (- IASB Code) and the requirements of the Law on Auditing of the Republic of Lithuania relating to audits in the Republic of Lithuania. We also comply with other ethical requirements related to the Law on Audit of Financial Statements of the Republic of Lithuania and the IASB Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have gathered is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management and those charged with governance are responsible for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Lithuanian Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management 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, management is required to assess its ability to continue as a going concern and to disclose, if applicable, matters related to going concern and the application of the going concern basis of accounting, unless management intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance must oversee the process of preparing the financial statements.

Auditor's responsibility for auditing the financial statements

The objective of the Mūsų is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes the Mūsų opinion. Sufficient assurance is a high level of assurance, not a guarantee, that a material misstatement, if any, can always be detected in an audit carried out in accordance with IAS. Distortions that may result from fraud or error are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they can be reasonably expected to have a significant effect on the economic decisions of users of the financial statements.

In conducting audits in accordance with IAS, we exercise professional judgment and professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- We have identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, planned and performed procedures in response to those risks and obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support my opinion. The risk of a material misstatement due to fraud not being detected is greater than the risk of a material misstatement due to error not being detected, as fraud may include fraud, forgery, deliberate omission, misinterpretation or disregard of internal controls.
- We have designed our understanding of internal control relevant to the audit to enable us to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, rather than just to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- We assessed the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of management's accounting estimates and related disclosures.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the going concern basis of accounting and whether, based on the evidence gathered, a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the entity to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that such a material uncertainty exists, our auditor's report requires us to draw attention to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are insufficient, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on audit evidence that we have obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions could cause the entity to be unable to continue as a going concern.
- We assessed the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements presented the underlying transactions and events in a manner consistent with the concept of fair presentation.

We inform those charged with governance, among other things, of the scope and timing of the audit and of significant audit observations, including significant internal control deficiencies that we identify during the audit.

Conclusion on other legal and supervisory requirements

Article 44(1) of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Financial Institutions stipulates that the audit firm shall carry out financial audit the annual financial statements of the institution and, on that basis, issue an audit opinion and an audit report, which shall include information on how the institution has valued its assets, whether it complies with the capital requirements, whether it meets the requirements for efficient and sound management of its assets and safe and sound operations, and whether it has adequate internal control and information systems.

We confirm that the opinion expressed in the "Opinion" section of the audit report of the institution complies with the financial institution report of the institution, which, together with this auditor's report, is presented to those charged with governance.

Auditor Gediminas Vaskela
Auditor's Certificate No 00048

UAB "AUDIFINA"
Audit Firm Certificate No 001483

14 March 2024
Vilnius, Republic of Lithuania



vi/AUDI CHIN
A

UAB Crowdpear, įm.k. 305888586

(įmonės legal form, name, code)

Kareivių g. II B, Vilnius, the data is collected and stored in the Register of Legal Entities

(registered office (address), register where the data are collected and stored)

(legal status if the company is being wound up, reorganised or is bankrupt)

Approved by

(Anchorage mark)

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

28 February 2024 No 1 (date of
drafting)

2023.01.01-2023.12.31

(reference period)

In euro precision

(level of accuracy and currency of the report)

Eil. No	Articles at	Post Office No,	Reporting period	Prayers Reporting period
	ASSETS			
A.	FIXED ASSETS		18 039	608
1.	Intangible assets	1	17 646	
2.	Tangible assets	2	393	*608
3.	Financial assets			
4.	Other fixed assets			
B-	SHORT-TERM ASSETS		501 163	23 764
1.	Stocks	3	1 500	557
2.	Receivables within one year	4	1 837	1 000
3.	Short-term investments			
4.	Cash and cash equivalents	5	497 826	22 207
C.	ATEINANĖ PERIOD COSTS AND ACCRUALS PAYAMOS	6	6 522	11 239
	TOTAL ASSETS		525 724	35 1
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
D	EQUITY		53 750	21 887
	Capital	7	130 000	60 000
2.	Promotional accessories			
3.	Revaluation reserve			
4.	Reserves			
5.	Retained earnings (losses)		(76 250)	(38 113)
E.	GRANTS, SUBSIDIES			
F.	LIABILITIES			
G.	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES		471 974	13 724
1.	Accounts payable and other non-current liabilities due after one year			
2.	Amounts payable within one year and other current liabilities	8	471 974	13 724
H.	ACCRUED CHARGES AND FUTURE COSTS LAIKOTARP PAYAMOS			
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	1	525 724	35 611

Authorised person

(for the position of head of įmonės)

šas)

Artūn Lekavičius

(name and surname)

Chief Accountant

(name of the chief accountant (accountant) or other person with accounting powers)

ara

Olea Valerija Griqaitienė

(name and surname)

Profit and loss account form

UAB Crowdpear, jm.k. 305888586

(legal form, name, code)

Kareiviq g. llB , Vilnius, the data is collected and stored in the Register of Legal Entities

(registered office (address), registrar where the data are collected and stored)

(legal status if the company is being wound up, reorganised or is bankrupt)

Approved by
(Anchorage) 31

DECEMBER 2023 PELNO (NUOSTOLIČ) REPORT

28 February 2024 No 2
(date of report)

2023.01.01-2023.12.31
(reference period)

Euro precision
(report precision level and currency)

Eil. No	Articles at	Comments No.	Reporting period	Past reporting period
1.	Sales revenue	9	229 134	1 000
2.	Cost of sales	10	(72 947)	(7 781)
3.	Change in fair value of biological assets			
4.	GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)		156 187	(6 781)
5.	Cost of sales			
6.	General and administrative expenses	11	(194 375)	(31 303)
7.	Results of other activities		105	
8.	Investments į Parent, parent and associate income from shares in the company			
9.	Income from other long-term investments and loans			
10.	Other palūkanp and similar income			
11.	Impairment of financial assets and short-term investments			
12.	Support and other related costs	12	(54)	(4)
13.	PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		(38 137)	(38 088)
14.	Corporate income tax			
15.	NET PROFIT (LOSS)		(38 137)	(38 088)

Remark. The sum of the biological variation x'ei-iès in the line iiki osios vei-tès is shown in parentheses with a minus sign. The amount of the expense, i.e. the net profit *net profit* is shown in parentheses with a minus sign.

Authorised person

(name of the head of the company) s)

(parašas)

Aiūn Lekavičius

(yard and name)

Senior Accountant

(title of the chief accountant/accountant or other person capable of keeping accounts)

araā

Iga Valerija Grigaitienė

(name and surname)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NOTES TO

CROWDPEAR, UAB
Company code **3058g8586**, Kareiviq g. 11B, Vilnius 2023
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COLLECTION

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Crowdpear, UAB (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") is a public limited liability company, registered in its legal personality

in the register on 30 August 2021 in the Lithuanian civil registry. The address of the company's registered office in Kareivii

g. 11 B, V the itis, Lietrivos Respublika.

Bookkeeping and accounting for companies. Email: info@crowdpear.lt

The company carries out the following **activities**: Crowdpear (legal entity Crowdpear UAB) is a provider of crowdfunding services, which is organised at EU level and which distributes Axis. Axis is a major player in real estate and business projects.

Crowdpear is regulated by the Bank of Lithuania under the European Crowdfunding Service Provider Licence (ESCP - European Crowdfunding Service Provider Licence), and its operation is regulated by the Bank of Lithuania.

In 2023, the average number of employees in the company was 6 (5 in 2022).

December 2023 Crowdpear, UAB has no branches, no representative office.

31 December 2023 Crowdpear, UAB did not have any derivative financial instruments or hedging instruments.

At the beginning of the financial year 2022, the Company did not own any shares. No treasury shares were purchased or disposed of during the financial year.

II. ACCOUNTING POLICY

Basis for preparing the financial statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and financial reporting regulations of the Lithuanian Companies Act and the Lithuanian Financial Accounting Standards.

The financial statements are prepared by the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with the following general accounting principles: recurring, constant, cash basis, accrual, comparison, precautionary, neutral and material importance.

The preparation of the financial statements of the Company was based on the going concern basis, i.e. the expectation that the Company will be able to continue its operations in the foreseeable future.

The company's financial year coincides with the calendar year. The financial statements presented herein are drawn up in the EU currency, euro. The main reporting principles are summarised below.

Policies for accounting for intangible assets

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets that do not have a tangible form, which are held by the Company and are expected to generate direct and indirect economic benefits.

An intangible asset is recognised when it meets the definition of an intangible asset and the following recognition criteria:

- " it is reasonably possible that the Company will obtain future economic benefits from the asset;
- the cost of the asset can be reliably measured and separated from the cost of other assets; and the Company has the power to dispose of, control or restrict the use of those assets to others.

- the cost of the asset is not less than the minimum cost of fixed assets of EUR 300. Intangible assets are recorded at cost and are stated in the financial statements at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the direct (straight-line) method. The costs of operating and amortising intangible assets are charged to expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Costs incurred to renew or improve an intangible asset after its acquisition or creation are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Unreported

The Company attributes the value added tax on the assets acquired to the value of the assets.

An asset is classified as an intangible fixed asset if it has a useful life of more than one year old.

The gain or loss on the sale of an intangible fixed asset is recognised in profit or loss in the year

profit and loss account.

The following groups of intangible assets and the useful lives of the assets are identified:

Īlgalaiki itcmatct Īali j(turt gr) pē	Useful life
Software yrartga	3 years

Accounting policy for tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are valued in the financial statements at their actual cost.

Tangible fixed assets are recognised and accounted for when they meet the following recognition criteria:

The Company intends to use it for more than one year;

- Crowdpear, UAB principally expects to derive economic benefits from the assets in the current periods;
- " Crowdpear, UAB can reliably measure the cost of an asset;
- The cost of acquisition (production) of an asset shall not be less than the minimum cost of fixed assets of EUR 300 for all groups of assets.
- All risks associated with tangible assets are transferred to the Company.

Depreciation of tangible assets is calculated on a straight-line basis using the annual depreciation rate determined by the Company taking into account the estimated useful life of the asset, the

Crowdpear, UAB
estimated

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS NOTES

For the year ending 31 December 2023

intensity, environment of use, and changes in the useful life of an asset. Depreciation shall commence on the first day of the month following the date on which the property, plant and equipment is placed in service and shall cease on the first day of the month following the date on which the property, plant and equipment is fully depreciated, written off or sold. The Company shall allocate any unrecoverable VAT on the acquisition to the value of the asset.

The following groups of tangible assets and their useful lives have been identified:

Fixed assets	Useful life and the time of the service
Means of transport	6-10 years
Other events, appliances and tools	3-6 years

Tangible fixed assets are stated in the financial statements at cost less accumulated depreciation. The residual value of the asset is EUR 0,29. Depreciation charges on assets are included in operating expenses.

The amount of the gain or loss on the sale or write-down of property, plant and equipment is the difference between the proceeds from the sale and the carrying amount of the asset, which is recognised in the income statement for the year.

When an asset no longer qualifies as a tangible fixed asset, it is written off.

Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, receivables, loans granted, shares in joint ventures and other financial assets.

A financial asset is recorded when the Company receives, or is entitled to receive under an executory contract, cash or another financial asset.

If it is probable that the Company will not be able to collect the receivable, an impairment loss is recognised. The impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the value of the asset and the present value of the cash flow discounted at the effective interest rate.

Inventory accounting policy

Inventories are current assets of the Company that are used to earn revenue within one year.

Inventories are valued at cost when recorded in the Company's accounts and at cost when preparing the financial statements.

the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price, net of costs to sell, under normal business conditions

Inventories are accounted for on a FIFO basis, i.e. inventories that have been previously purchased are used first, and at the end of the reporting period the cost of the remaining inventories is allocated to the last purchase price.

The Company uses a permanently recorded inventory. All transactions relating to the movement of inventories are recorded on a continuous basis.

The cost of inventories acquired in a foreign currency is calculated at the official exchange rate of the national currency of the Republic of Lithuania at the date of purchase, irrespective of the settlement date. The date of purchase is determined in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Receivables

The Company considers receivables to be the right to receive cash or other financial assets from another company - cash receivable for goods sold, services rendered or loans to third parties, prepayments for financial assets receivable and other contractually recorded debts owed to the Company. Receivables are stated in the Company's balance sheet at fair value, i.e. net of any valuation allowance for doubtful accounts.

Money

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in the Company's bank accounts, which have a useful life of limited up to three years and are recorded in the Company's accounts in euro. Monetary items in foreign currency on the balance sheet are measured in euro using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

fscommitments

A company's financial accounting records current liabilities, i.e. when the company incurs obligations that are due to be discharged. Decisions by the Company's management to purchase assets in the future and planned transactions are deferred liabilities that are not shown on the balance sheet.

Company commitments are grouped according to their e n f o r c e a b i l i t y :

- a) non-current liabilities - liabilities that the Company is expected to settle within the next one year;
- b) current liabilities - those due within twelve months.

The Company's liabilities are measured at the end of the calendar year (at the time of the annual financial statements).

Revenue

Sales revenue is recognised on an accrual basis: it is accounted for when earned, irrespective of whether cash is received. Sales revenue represents the fair value of consideration received or receivable for services sold in the ordinary course of the Company's business. Revenue is recorded net of value added tax

Crowdpear, UAB
and price discounts.

Payments received during the period, which are not regarded as revenue, are shown in the balance sheet as liabilities of the Company.

Costs

Costs are recognised on an accruals basis when incurred. They represent the reduction or consumption, in the ordinary course of business, of the Company's assets (cash, inventories, property, plant and equipment) and the increase in its liabilities to other companies or persons in order to earn income during the reporting period.

Costs associated with revenue earned during the period are recognised and recorded in the accounts and presented in the financial statements, irrespective of the timing of the cash outflow. Expenditure incurred during the period that is not expensed is reported as an asset. In the accounts, costs are recorded on the basis of a document evidencing the performance of the work or service and stating its value.

Expenditure incurred by the Company during the period may be recognised immediately as an operating expense (usually general and administrative) in that period if it is not expected to be associated with the generation of specific revenue and is not expected to generate revenue in future periods.

Corporate income tax

Corporate income tax is calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Corporate Income Tax. The corporate income tax is calculated using the applicable corporate income tax rates.

Tax losses may be claimed indefinitely, except for losses arising on the disposal of securities and/or derivatives. As from 1 January 2014, tax loss carry-forwards may be used to offset a maximum of 70% of the taxable income for the current tax year. Such carry-forward shall cease if the Company ceases to carry on the activity giving rise to the loss, unless the Company ceases to carry on the activity for reasons beyond its control. Losses on the disposal of securities and/or derivative financial instruments may be incurred for a period of 5 years and shall only be charged against the profits of a transaction of the same nature.

Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences generally, and deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be reduced by the realisation of the temporary differences. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences relate to goodwill or if the assets or liabilities recognised in a transaction (other than a business combination) affect neither taxable profit nor financial profit.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES
For the year ending 31 December 2023

A deferred tax asset is remeasured at the date of the financial statements and is reduced, if it is no longer probable that the Company will have sufficient future taxable profit to realise the asset, to an amount that is certain to reduce future taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rate that will apply in the year in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse or be settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect the tax consequences that the Company expects at the end of the reporting period to arise from the settlement or discharge of its assets or liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when it is legally permissible to offset current tax assets and liabilities and they relate to income taxes imposed by the same authority and the Company intends to offset current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current year and deferred income tax for the period

Current tax and deferred income tax are recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that they relate to items recognised outside the income statement (directly in equity).

Countries concerned

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control the other party or has significant influence over the other party's financial or operational decisions. Related parties are defined as shareholders, managers, members of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board, their close relatives and monies which, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by the Company, or are controlled jointly and severally by the Company.

Post-reporting events

Sub-accounting events that provide additional information about the Company's financial statements at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Sub-accounting events that are not adjusting events are described in the notes when appropriate.

III. NOTES

1 NOTE 1: INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Rodil'lai	Plétros d ø rba i	i' rresision	i' rugra- miHè i' ranga	Concessions and concessions , say this i, licntions and an.	ncm tite- rial assets	Next Iš viso
Liquidity value 2022 ni. ruodži'i 3ld. (a) llq-ala ikis intangible assets the cost of the jsiyjiiii	-	-	-	-	-	-

FINANCIAL REPORTY NOTES
For the year ending 31 December 2023

We will pass it on in 2023. - fiii'to lsigij imas - rewritten from 'ien's article j to this +. (-			18,150			18,150
31 December 2023	-	-	18,150			18.150
b) Amortisation - 31 December 2022 P0sil'eitic pei 2023 - fi nans and iicctj am oi tixac- iia - restatement of the axes (-) - perrašymai iš vieno straipsnio j kitą +/(-			504		-	504
2023 in. of December 3 Id.		-	504		-	504
(d) Liquidity values for December 2023 31 d. (a)-(b)-(c)		-	17,646			17.646

2 NOTE 1: TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Rod ill la i	Sources	The building is static	Yachsin and jranga	You and I are not	equipmen t i, devices and ii ira nk ia i	li total
Residual value at 31 December 2022					608	608
u) Acquisition cost at 3.1 December 2022 iii. Changes j ei 2023 us: - l tlrto jüi g lj lrm ili' - řaerosed and written-off tuil (-) - perra*sj'irai ii v ieno article j liita					644	644
202à 31st day of October		-		-	644	644
(c) N usidč"čjim 'is 2ti22 31 December Change in 2023 In: - depreciation during the financial year					36	36
- 'ifütitrlilit'"'")rake:ti (-) - transferred to other persons and 'stored' l urto depreciation (-) - the five "sines" of this article i:it + '(-)	-		*		215	215
31 December 2023 in.			-		251	251
(e) Residual values at December 2023 31d: (u)+fb)-(c)-(d)			-		393	393

Depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment shall be charged to general administrative expenses in the period in which it is incurred, except to the extent that it is charged to cost of sales of the services provided in accordance with the Company's accounting policies.

NOTE 3: INVENTORIES AND PREPAYMENTS

Inventories and prepayments comprise:

Inventories and prepayments	Financial and year	Past financial meta and
advance payments to suppliers	1,500	557
VISO ES:	1,500	557

4 NOTE 1: RECEIVABLES DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

Receivables within one year comprise:

Receivables within one year	Financial year	Last financial year
Debt owed by the buyer		1,000
Other receivables	1,837	
IS ALL:	1,837	1,000

Other receivables consist of an administration fee on investments sold on the secondary market.

On the secondary market, Crowdpear investors can sell their existing (pending) investments to other investors who are interested in buying them. The secondary market is open to those clients who have successfully verified their identity and completed the investor questionnaire and have sufficient funds in their Crowdpear account to purchase an investment to be sold on the secondary market of the platform. The seller of the investment on the secondary market is subject to a 2% fee on the sale amount.

5 NOTE: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

Cash and cash equivalents	Financial and year	Past financial year year
Money in banks:	497,826	22,207
<i>Including cash in other accounts</i>	<i>71,487</i>	<i>1,455</i>
<i>Including money in clients' accounts</i>	<i>426,339</i>	<i>20,752</i>
TOTAL:	497,826	22,207

NOTE 6: DEFERRED CHARGES AND ACCUMULATED BENEFITS

As at 31 December, the deferred costs include: employee health insurance, subscriptions, verification services. In the previous year, employee health insurance and verification services were also paid.

Deferred charges and accrued income	Financial year	Last financial year
Deferred costs	6,522	11,239
Accrued income	0	0
IS ALL:	6,522	11,239

7 NOTE: CAPITAL

Indicators	Financial year		Last financial year	
	Actionq Number	Total	Actionq Number	Sum and
Share capital structure at the end of the financial year				
1. Under the Action Plan				
1.I. Ordinary shares	5,200	130,000	2,400	60,000
TOTAL:	5,200	130,000	2,400	60,000

All of the Company's issued shares are paid-up. 31 December 2022 The Company's authorised capital was EUR 60,000. It consists of 2,400 ordinary registered shares with a nominal value of EUR 25,00 each.

On 28 April 2023, the share capital was increased to EUR 130,000 by issuing 2,800 new ordinary registered shares of EUR 25 nominal value in the Company.

8 NOTE 1: AMOUNTS PAYABLE WITHIN ONE YEAR AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Amounts payable within one year and other current liabilities comprise:

Amounts payable within one year and other current liabilities	Financial and year	Past financial year meta and
Advances received	8,879	0
Debts to suppliers	23,509	3,644
Employment-related obligations	22,388	10,080
Other taxes payable to the budget	64	0
Amounts due to investors	417,134	0
TOTAL:	471,974	13,724

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NOTES
For the year ending 31 December 2023

The advances received as at 31 December consist of advances paid in advance by the project owner.

As at 31 December, the amounts payable to the projectq consist of the amounts due to investors for deposit, investment, palikan and bonus9.

9 NOTE: SALES REVENUE

Sales revenues are mainly made up of: administration services, commissions and other revenues related to the operation of the platform, and revenues from consultancy services.

Sales revenue	Financial year	Past financial year
Administration service and commission9 income	124,292	1,000
Income from consultancy service	102,700	0
Other income related to the operation of the platform	2,142	0
TOTAL:	229,134	1,000

10 NOTE 1: COST OF SALE

The cost of sales comprises: costs related to customer identification, credit testing, amounts paid to attract customers, advertising and publicity costs.

Cost of sales	Financial year	Last financial year
Cost of sales	72,947	7,781
TOTAL:	72,947	7,781

11 NOTE: GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

General and administrative costs comprise:

Name of serviceq	Financial year	Past financial year
Payroll-related costs	160,615	27,961
Holiday accrual costs	6,874	1,938
Cost of banking servicesq	1 0,162	194
Insurance costs	2,331	67
Support	7000	0
<u>Depreciation expense on tangible fixed assets i</u>	215	36
Depreciation expense on intangible fixed assets j	504	0
Other costs	6,674	1,107
TOTAL:	194,375	31,303

12 NOTE: SUPPORT AND OTHER SIMILAR COSTS

Palūkanp and other similar costs include:

Support and other related costs	Financial year	Last financial year
Negative impact of changes in the exchange rate	54	4
TOTAL:	54	4

13 NOTE: COMMUNICATION WITH MANAGEMENT

There were no transactions with management during the reporting period and the previous reporting period other than salaries and payments to the reporting person. There was no write-off or waiver of a debt for a manager, nor was there any guarantee given. The remuneration paid to the manager during the financial year amounts to EUR 1 020.

Indicators	Financial year	Past financial year
Commitments made by the Company under the Total Guarantee		
Other material commitments of the executive to the Company		
Average number of managers per year	1	1

14 NOTE: OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

In the off-balance sheet accounts, Bendrovė records amounts paid to project owners and investors and amounts accrued as interest on loans and investments. The activity started in 2023, no investments were received in 2022 and no loans were disbursed.

The amount of the project loan granted on 31 December 2023 amounts to EUR 3,676,002. At 31 December 2022 it was EUR 0. Loans received from the project owners during 2023 amount to EUR 101,840 and no loans were received during 2022.

The estimated receivable from the project to be owned and payable to investors as at 31 December 2023 is EUR 67,930. This palūkanq is due for payment in 2024 according to the schedules agreed in the loan.

15 NOTE: CONTINGENCIES AND GOING CONCERN

31 December 2023 The Company has no litigation pending that would have a material effect on its future liabilities or assets.

31 December 2023 The Company had no financial commitments, no c o m m i t m e n t s , Unclaimed property, a guarantee or surety for another person's obligations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ending 31 December 2023

The military conflict in Ukraine began in February 2022 and is ongoing. The outbreak of hostilities will have consequences not only for Ukraine, Russia, but also for the economies of Europe and the world. Management believes that this conflict is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's going concern.

In 2023 the Company will make a loss, the Company's equity is insufficient, but in 2024 the Company plans to increase its sales, develop significant projects and make a profit which will cover the previous year's loss. The Company started 2024 on a profitable footing, as shown by the profit of EUR 94,500 in January 2024.

16 NOTE: POST-ACCOUNTING EVENTS

No other relevant post-statement developments have taken place after the end of the financial year and up to the date of approval of these financial statements that have an impact on the financial statements or that should be disclosed.

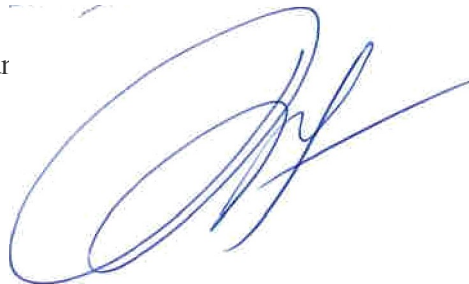
The financial statements have been prepared and approved by the Company's management on 14 March 2024.

Authorised person



Arūnas Lekavicius

Senior Accountant



Olga Valerija Grigaitienė