

AUTOTECHNICA (CYPRUS) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

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A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors: Aristea Vervita
Antonia Dimitrakopoulou
Zacharias Vitzilaios

Company Secretary: Cyproservus Co. Limited

Independent Auditors: Baker Tilly Klitou and Partners Ltd
Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors
Corner C. Hatzopoulou & 30 Griva Digheni Avenue
1066 Nicosia
Cyprus

Registered office: Lemesou 72
THE ASTEROID BUSINESS CENTER SHOP
Strovolos, 2014, Nicosia
Cyprus

Bankers: Bank of Cyprus Public Company Ltd
Hellenic Bank Public Company Ltd
Alpha Bank Cyprus Ltd

Registration number: HE157440

B. BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT

The Board of Directors presents its report and audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Incorporation

The Company Autotechnica (Cyprus) Limited was incorporated in Cyprus on 11th February 2005 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

Principal activities and nature of operations of the Company

The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, are the long-term and short-term rentals of vehicles.

Changes in group structure

During the year there were no changes in the Group structure of the Company. The Company does not intend to proceed with any acquisitions or mergers.

Review of current position, future developments and performance of the Company's business

The Company's development to date, financial results and position as presented in the financial statements are considered satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are disclosed in notes 6 and 7 of the financial statements.

Use of financial instruments by the Company

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk from the financial instruments it holds.

Market risk (including fair value interest rate risk)

The Company's interest rate risk arises from interest bearing assets and borrowings. Interest bearing assets and borrowings at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Interest bearing assets and borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company's Management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

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 mainly from cash and cash equivalents and credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

For banks and financial institutions, the Company has established policies whereby the majority of bank balances are held with independently rated parties with high ratings.

For customers who 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.

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.

Dividends

During 2024 the Company in General Meetings declared the payment of a final dividend of €4.000.000 (2023: €5.000.000).

Share capital

There were no changes in the share capital of the Company during the year under review.

Board of Directors

The members of the Company's Board of Directors as at 31 December 2024 and at the date of this report are presented on page 1. All of them were members of the Board of Directors throughout the year ended 31 December 2024.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association all Directors presently members of the Board continue in office.

There were no significant changes in the assignment of responsibilities and remuneration of the Board of Directors.

Climate change

The Management has taken note of global awareness and concerns about the potential impact of climate change. Currently, this matter has had no significant impact on the financial statements, but Management continues to monitor developments in this area.

Events after the reporting period

Any significant events that occurred after the end of the reporting period are described in note 30 of the financial statements.

Independent Auditors

The Independent Auditors, Baker Tilly Klitou and Partners Ltd, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution giving authority to the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors

Antonia Dimitrakopoulou
Director

Zacharias Vitzilaios
Director

Nicosia, 23 December 2025

C. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Autotechnica (Cyprus) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Autotechnica (Cyprus) Limited (the "Company"), which are presented in pages 12 to 42 and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to 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 IFRS Accounting Standards 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.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 IFRS Accounting Standards 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.

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.

Report on Other Legal Requirements

Pursuant to the additional requirements of the Auditors Law of 2017, we report the following:

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap 113, and the information given is consistent with the financial statements.
- In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Management Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Other Matters

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.

Andreas Pittakas
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of

Baker Tilly Klitou and Partners Ltd
Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors

Corner C. Hatzopoulou & 30 Griva Digheni Avenue
1066 Nicosia
Cyprus

Nicosia, 23 December 2025

D. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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I. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>Amounts in €</i>	<i>Note</i>	2024	2023
Revenue	8	19,234,674	17,975,401
Cost of sales	10	(11,715,763)	(10,911,670)
Gross profit		7,518,911	7,063,731
Administration expenses	10	(1,140,650)	(949,125)
Impairment losses on financial assets - net		(3,300)	10,549
Other gains / (losses) - net	9	(60,304)	-
Operating profit		6,314,657	6,125,155
Finance costs	12	(511,122)	(412,247)
Profit before income tax		5,803,535	5,712,908
Income tax expense	13	(853,331)	(874,979)
Profit for the year		4,950,204	4,837,929
 Other comprehensive income		 -	 -
 Total comprehensive income for the year		 4,950,204	 4,837,929

The notes on pages 16 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

II. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Amounts in €	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	27.743.657	22.639.589
Right-of-use assets	15	962.273	830.071
Intangible assets	16	17.730	17.200
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	17	1	1
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18	500.000	500.000
Total non-current assets		29.223.661	23.986.861
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	19	1.163.507	850.222
Restricted cash	15	457.909	457.909
Cash and cash equivalents	21	177.720	525.351
Total current assets		1.799.136	1.833.482
Total assets		31.022.797	25.820.343
EQUITY			
Share capital		171.000	171.000
Share premium		2.562.902	2.562.902
Retained earnings		11.523.638	10.573.434
Total equity		14.257.540	13.307.336
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	24	758.339	196.444
Lease liabilities	25	625.604	553.075
Deferred tax liabilities	26	972.807	914.893
Provisions		181.584	130.000
Total non-current liabilities		2.538.334	1.794.412
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	27	4.135.211	3.862.246
Current tax liabilities	28	532.131	395.125
Borrowings	24	9.230.277	6.188.330
Lease liabilities	25	329.304	272.894
Total current liabilities		14.226.923	10.718.595
Total liabilities		16.765.257	12.513.007
Total equity and liabilities		31.022.797	25.820.343

On 23 December 2025 the Board of Directors of Autotechnica (Cyprus) Limited authorized these financial statements for issue.

.....
Antonia Dimitrakopoulou
Director

.....
Zacharias Vitzilaios
Director

The notes on pages 16 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

III. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Amounts in €	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earning	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2023	171.000	2.562.902	10.735.505	13.469.407
Profit for the year	-	-	4.837.929	4.837.929
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	4.837.929	4.837.929
Dividends paid	-	-	(5.000.000)	(5.000.000)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(5.000.000)	(5.000.000)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	171.000	2.562.902	10.573.434	13.307.336
Balance as at 1 January 2024	171.000	2.562.902	10.573.434	13.307.336
Profit for the year	-	-	4.950.204	4.950.204
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	4.950.204	4.950.204
Dividends paid	-	-	(4.000.000)	(4.000.000)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(4.000.000)	(4.000.000)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	171.000	2.562.902	11.523.638	14.257.540

The notes on pages 16 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

IV. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Amounts in €	Note	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		5.803.535	5.712.908
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	14	5.398.550	4.888.727
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	15	332.928	255.408
Impairment losses on financial assets - net		3.300	(10.549)
(Profit) / loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(2.730.444)	(2.682.200)
Interest expense	12	463.278	370.539
		9.271.147	8.534.833
Changes in working capital			
Decrease / (increase) in trade and other receivables		(316.585)	(9.176)
Increase / (decrease) in provisions		51.584	60.000
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables		264.605	(614.021)
Purchases of renting vehicles	15	(12.665.061)	(9.067.234)
Sales of renting vehicles	8	5.055.930	4.765.934
		(7.609.527)	(4.864.497)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		1.661.620	3.670.336
Interest paid		(455.526)	(336.925)
Income tax paid		(657.802)	(581.374)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		548.292	2.752.037
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	14	(195.863)	(11.746)
Payments for intangible assets	16	(530)	(1.237)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	14	32.819	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		(163.574)	(12.983)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	24	8.260.197	3.168.493
Repayments of borrowings (principal)	24	(4.656.355)	(375.486)
Repayments of lease liabilities (principal)	25	(336.191)	(261.767)
Dividends paid		(4.000.000)	(5.000.000)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		(732.349)	(2.468.760)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(347.631)	270.294
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	21	525.351	255.057
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year		177.720	525.351

The notes on pages 16 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

V. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company Autotechnica (Cyprus) Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 11th February 2005 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at Lemesou 72, THE ASTEROID BUSINESS CENTER SHOP, Strovolos, 2014, Nicosia, Cyprus.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, are the long-term and short-term rentals of vehicles.

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 as modified by the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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

The financial statements have been prepared based on a going concern basis.

The amounts of the financial statements are presented in Euros, unless otherwise stated.

3. New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

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.

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.

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.

4.1 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.

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 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).

- *Income from leases of motor vehicles*
Income from leases of motor vehicles is recognised in accordance with the stated accounting policy for leases.
- *Sale of used fleet*
Sales of used motor vehicles are recognised at the point in time when the Company satisfies its performance obligation by transferring control over the promised goods to the customer, which is usually when the goods are delivered to the customer and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the client's acceptance of the goods. Acceptance occurs when the products have been delivered to the customer and the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer.

4.2 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.

4.3 Finance costs

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

4.4 Foreign currency translation

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.

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. Translation differences on non-monetary items such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

4.5 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred 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.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

The Company has elected to use the exception allowed by IAS12 "Income Taxes", paragraph 4A, and neither recognise nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities on Income Tax, related to Pillar Two model rules, as published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

4.6 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.

4.7 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:

	%
Motor vehicles	14
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	10-20
Computer Hardware	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.

Expenditure on 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.

4.8 Deferred income

Deferred income represents income receipts which relate to future periods.

4.9 Deferred income from government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received. They are amortised on a systematic basis using the straight-line method over the expected useful life of the respective assets. Government grants that relate to expenses are recognised in profit or loss as revenue.

4.10 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 assets are 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.

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.

4.11 Leases

The Company as Lessee

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 standalone 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 Lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub lease with reference to the right of use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of Revenue.

The accounting policies applicable to the Company as a lessor in the comparative period were not different from IFRS 16. However, when the Company was an intermediate lessor the sub leases were classified with reference to the underlying asset.

4.12 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.

4.13 Financial assets

Classification

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

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

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

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

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.

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.

Impairment - Credit loss allowance for ECL

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

The carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within "impairment losses on financial assets – net". 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.

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.

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.

4.14 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand. 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.

4.15 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.

4.16 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.

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.

4.17 Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the Company to make specified payments to reimburse the holder of the guarantee for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantees are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. In the absence of fees received, the fair value of financial guarantees is determined based on the present value of the difference in cash flows between the contractual payments required under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

Financial guarantees are subsequently measured at the higher of (i) the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model under IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with customers".

4.18 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.

4.19 Borrowings

Borrowings are recorded initially at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

4.20 Trade payables

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

4.21 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.

4.22 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.

4.23 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.

4.24 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. The difference between the fair value of the consideration received by the Company and the nominal value of the share capital being issued is taken to the share premium account.

4.25 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

4.26 Non-current liabilities

Non-current liabilities represent amounts that are due more than twelve months from the reporting date.

4.27 Restricted cash

In the statement of cash flows, restricted cash is not considered part of the cash and cash equivalents and are presented separately in the statement of financial position.

4.28 Comparatives

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

5. Fair value hierarchy

The financial instruments are carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company held as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 Level 3 equity securities amounting to €500.001.

6. Financial risk management

6.1 Financial risk factors

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

(a) Market risk (including fair value interest rate risk)

(i). Exposure

The Company's interest rate risk arises from interest bearing assets and borrowings. Interest-bearing assets and borrowings at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Interest bearing assets and borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

At 31 December 2024, if interest rates on interest bearing assets and borrowings had been 0,5% (2023: 0,5%) higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the impact on post tax profit for the year would have not been significant.

(b) 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 mainly arises from cash and cash equivalents and credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

(i) Risk management

For banks and financial institutions, the Company has established policies whereby the majority of bank balances are held with independently rated parties with high ratings.

If 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. Individual credit limits and credit terms are set based on the credit quality of the customer in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Sales to retail customers are settled in cash or using major credit cards.

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

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

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

- trade receivables
- financial assets at amortised cost
- financial assets carried at FVOCI
- 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 assets within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of the asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information. Especially the following indicators are incorporated:

- internal credit rating
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's/counterparty's ability to meet its obligations
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower/counterparty
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower/counterparty
- significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower/counterparty, including changes in the payment status of counterparty in the Company and changes in the operating results of the borrower/counterparty.

Macroeconomic information (such as market interest rates or growth rates) is incorporated as part of the internal rating model. 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. No significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting period.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making a contractual payment.

Default

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 90 days of when they fall due.

Write off

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. The Company categorises a debt financial asset for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 180 days past due. Where debt financial assets have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

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

Trade receivables

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

The Company assesses, on an individual basis, its exposure to credit risk arising from trade receivables and contract assets. This assessment is based on the credit history of the customers with the Company as well as the period the trade receivable or contract asset is more than 180 days past due. 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.

On that basis, the loss allowance as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 was determined as follows for both trade receivables and contract assets:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023		
	Expected loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Expected loss rate	Gross carrying amount
Current	4,3%	707.198	4,6%	451.368
More than 30 days past due	23,8%	198.546	23,8%	342.172
More than 60 days past due	29,4%	55.063	29,4%	89.627
More than 90 days past due	26,3%	57.886	26,3%	27.325
More than 120 days past due	72,7%	58.419	72,7%	17.745
Total trade receivables	14,1%	1.077.112	16,0%	928.237
Loss allowance		151.876		148.813

The loss allowances for trade receivables as at 31 December 2024 reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at 1 January	148.813	146.613
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	3.300	16.001
Write-off of loss allowance on receivables deemed irrecoverable	(237)	-
Unused amount reversed	-	(26.550)
Other	-	12.749
Balance at 31 December	151.876	148.813

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company assesses its exposure to credit risk arising from financial assets at amortised cost. This assessment takes into account, amongst others, the period the loan or other receivable balance is past due (in days) and history of defaults in the past, adjusted for forward looking information.

The Company uses three categories for loans and other receivables from related and third parties which reflect their credit risk and how the loss provision is determined for each of those categories.

A summary of the assumptions underpinning the Company's expected credit loss model is as follows:

Category	Company definition of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision	Basis for calculation of interest revenue
Performing	Counterparties have a low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows	Stage 1: 12 month expected losses. Where the expected lifetime of an asset is less than 12 months, expected losses are measured at its expected lifetime.	Gross carrying amount
Underperforming	Counterparties for which there is a significant increase in credit risk; as significant increase in credit risk is presumed if interest and/or principal repayments are 30 days past due (see above in more detail)	Stage 2: Lifetime expected losses	Gross carrying amount
Non-performing	Interest and/or principal repayments are 90 days past due	Stage 3: Lifetime expected losses	Amortised cost carrying amount (net of credit allowance)

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company assesses 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.

The gross carrying amounts below represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023:

	External credit rating	2024	2023
Performing	BBB - B	174.513	505.959
Total		174.513	505.959

Based on the assessment performed by management as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the identified expected credit loss on financial assets at amortised cost was not significant to be recognised. All financial assets at amortised cost were performing (Stage 1) as at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

The Company does not hold any collateral as security for any of the financial assets at amortised cost.

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

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

31 December 2024	Trade and other payables	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
Within 1 year	4.135.211	9.225.296	365.720	13.726.227
Between 1 and 5 years	-	1.027.581	661.256	1.688.837
Total contractual cash flows	4.135.211	10.252.876	1.026.976	15.415.063
Carrying amount	4.135.211	9.988.616	954.908	15.078.735

31 December 2023	Trade and other payables	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
Within 1 year	3.862.246	6.512.682	302.160	10.677.088
Between 1 and 5 years	-	448.439	579.860	1.028.299
Total contractual cash flows	3.862.246	6.961.121	882.020	11.705.387
Carrying amount	3.862.246	6.384.774	825.969	11.072.989

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

6.2 Capital management

The Company's objectives in managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including current and non-current borrowings as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

The Company's gearing ratio is analysed as follows:

	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Borrowings	24	9.988.616	6.384.774
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	21	(177.720)	(525.351)
Net debt		9.810.896	5.859.423
Total equity		14.257.540	13.307.336
Gearing ratio		0,69	0,44

7. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

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.

Judgments

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:

- **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.

- **Fair value of financial assets**

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. The fair value of the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income has been estimated based on the fair value of these individual assets.

- **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.

- **Useful lives and residual values 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, misusage and other factors that are not easily predictable. Given market volatility and the large number of different vehicles, the estimation of the residual values involves a high degree of judgement. A change in these accounting estimates leads to a change in depreciation which will have an effect in the current period and/or is expected to have an impact in subsequent periods.

8. Revenue

	2024	2023
Income from short- and long-term car rentals	14.178.744	13.209.467
Sales of used fleet	5.055.930	4.765.934
Total	19.234.674	17.975.401

The Company's revenues are recognised at a specific point in time.

(i) Future minimum lease payments receivable

The future minimum lease payments receivable on non-cancellable operating car leases of are as follows:

	2024	2023
Within 1 year	5.837.507	4.287.678
Between 1 and 5 years	12.394.837	8.641.467
Total	18.232.344	12.929.145

9. Other gains/(losses) - net

	2024	2023
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	(60.304)	-
Total	(60.304)	-

10. Expenses**(i) Breakdown of expenses by nature**

	Note	2024	2023
Changes in inventories recognised in cost of sales		2.265.182	2.083.734
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	14	5.398.550	4.888.727
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	15	332.928	255.408
Staff costs	11	1.280.078	1.171.320
Vehicle related costs		489.572	487.529
Repairs and maintenance		798.885	813.428
Insurance expenses		615.430	565.950
Royalties and commissions		904.843	833.988
Advertising costs		213.831	147.294
Professional fees		43.344	42.160
Rental costs		79.695	59.873
Utilities		42.551	43.789
Provisions		60.000	60.000
Other expenses		331.524	407.595
Total		12.856.413	11.860.795

(ii) Breakdown of expenses by function in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2024	2023
Cost of sales	11.715.763	10.911.670
Administrative expenses	1.140.650	949.125
Total	12.856.413	11.860.795

11. Staff costs

	2024	2023
Salaries	1.102.994	1.010.815
Social security costs	121.546	114.450
Other employee benefit expenses	55.538	46.055
Total	1.280.078	1.171.320
Average number of employees	46	43

12. Finance costs

	Note	2024	2023
Interest expense on bank borrowings and overdrafts	24	408.057	330.146
Interest expense on lease liabilities	25	47.469	40.393
Other interest expense	29	7.752	-
Sundry finance expenses		46.969	40.666
Foreign exchange transaction losses (net)		875	1.042
Finance costs		511.122	412.247

13. Income tax expense**(i) Amounts recognised in profit or loss**

	Note	2024	2023
Current tax on profit for the year		795.417	614.929
Total current tax		795.417	614.929
Deferred tax	26	57.914	260.050
Total		853.331	874.979

(ii) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The income tax of the Company and the Group differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rate on the results of the Company and the Group. The difference is as follows:

	2024	2023
Profit before tax	5.803.535	5.712.908
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	725.442	714.114
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1.653.632	1.664.922
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	(1.551.457)	(1.521.158)
10% additional charge	25.714	17.101
Tax charge	853.331	874.979

The corporation tax rate is 12,5%.

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 30% (reduced to 17% as of 1 January 2024). 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%.

(iii) OECD "Pillar II" model rules

The Company is a subsidiary of Autohellas SA, which is subject to the standard rules of OECD Pillar II (OECD Pillar Two – Global Anti-Base Erosion Rules). According to these rules, Autohellas Group is required to pay a supplemental tax (top-up tax) for the difference between the effective tax rate (GloBE effective tax rate) in each tax jurisdiction and the minimum rate of 15%.

The Group has applied the exemption under IAS 12 regarding the recognition and disclosure of information on deferred tax assets and liabilities related to income taxes under Pillar Two.

The additional tax (top-up tax) concerns the difference that arises from comparing the GloBE effective tax rate by country of operation with the minimum rate of 15%. For the reporting year, the parent entity Autohellas SA will incur any supplemental tax related to the Pillar II rules that might arise, as the relevant legislation in Cyprus introduced the qualifying domestic top-up tax from 1st January 2025.

14. Property, plant and equipment

	Note	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance as at 1 January 2023		34.233.666	425.983	34.659.649
Additions		9.055.488	11.746	9.067.234
Transfers to inventory		(7.819.295)	-	(7.819.295)
Balance as at 31 December 2023		35.469.859	437.729	35.907.588
Balance as at 1 January 2024				
Additions		12.665.061	195.863	12.860.924
Disposals		(152.925)	-	(152.925)
Transfers to inventory		(8.932.363)	-	(8.932.363)
Balance as at 31 December 2024		39.049.632	633.592	39.683.224
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 January 2023		13.759.246	309.151	14.068.397
Depreciation charge	10	4.854.189	34.538	4.888.727
Transfers to inventory		(5.689.125)	-	(5.689.125)
Balance as at 31 December 2023		12.924.310	343.689	13.267.999
Balance as at 1 January 2024		12.924.310	343.689	13.267.999
Depreciation charge	10	5.349.240	49.310	5.398.550
Disposals		(59.801)	-	(59.801)
Transfers to inventory		(6.667.181)	-	(6.667.181)
Balance as at 31 December 2024		11.546.568	392.999	11.939.567
Net book value as at 1 January 2023		20.474.420	116.832	20.591.252
Net book value as at 31 December 2023		22.545.549	94.040	22.639.589
Net book value as at 31 December 2024		27.503.064	240.593	27.743.657

In the cash flow statement, the profit on sale of property, plant and equipment of €2.730.443 (2023: €2.682.200) results from sale of property, plant and equipment with net book amount of €2.265.182 (2023: €2.130.170), for which proceeds of €5.055.930 (2023: 4.765.934) were received.

15. Right-of-use assets

	Note	Buildings	Total
Cost			
Balance as at 1 January 2023		1.486.134	1.486.134
Adjustment to right of use asset		(209.102)	(209.102)
Balance as at 31 December 2023		1.277.032	1.277.032
Balance as at 1 January 2024		1.277.032	1.277.032
Additions		465.130	465.130
Balance as at 31 December 2024		1.742.162	1.742.162
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 1 January 2023		222.918	222.918
Depreciation charge	10	255.408	255.408
Adjustment to right of use asset		(31.365)	(31.365)
Balance as at 31 December 2023		446.961	446.961
Balance as at 1 January 2024		446.961	446.961
Depreciation charge	10	332.928	332.928
Balance as at 31 December 2024		779.889	779.889
Net book value as at 1 January 2023		1.263.216	1.263.216
Net book value as at 31 December 2023		830.071	830.071
Net book value as at 31 December 2024		962.273	962.273

The Company leases its offices and its operating stations. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 2 to 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Some leases contain variable payment terms that are linked to rental of motor vehicles. Such variable lease payments are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Expenses relating to short-term leases and variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities of €79.695 (2023: €59.873) were recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company's bank deposits in the amount of €457.909 (2023: €457.909) are guaranteed in order to secure possible claims from the lessor in case the Company fails to comply with its obligations. The bank deposits are classified as restricted cash in the statement of financial position.

16. Intangible assets

	Note	Software	Assets under construction	Total
Cost				
Balance as at 1 January 2023		2.757	15.963	18.720
Additions		-	1.237	1.237
Balance as at 31 December 2023		2.757	17.200	19.957
 Balance as at 1 January 2024				
Additions		-	530	530
Balance as at 31 December 2024		2.757	17.730	20.487
 Accumulated amortisation				
Balance as at 1 January 2023		2.757	-	2.757
Balance as at 31 December 2023		2.757	-	2.757
 Balance as at 1 January 2024				
Balance as at 31 December 2024		2.757	-	2.757
 Net book value as at 1 January 2023				
Net book value as at 31 December 2023		-	15.963	15.963
Net book value as at 31 December 2024		-	17.200	17.200
 Net book value as at 31 December 2024				
		-	17.730	17.730

17. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company holds equity securities in the unlisted entity Spotmechanic Limited amounting to €1 as at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

18. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2024	2023
Balance as at 1 January	500.000	500.000
Balance as at 31 December	500.000	500.000

During 2021, the Company participated in the funding of the company HD Insurance Limited (with the amount of €500.000) through a convertible bond. In the case that the bond is converted into shares, it is not expected that the shareholding owned by the Company in HD Insurance Limited will consist a large proportion of the total share capital of the investee.

The key terms of the Agreement were:

- interest of 10% per annum. The interest is calculated and compounded at the end of each fiscal quarter. The outstanding amount converts to ordinary shares of the Issuer on the occurrence of one several triggers, as defined in the Agreement.
- if the bond converts on a qualifying equity financing, as defined in the Agreement, the aggregate indebtedness outstanding at the date of the qualifying equity financing will automatically be converted into ordinary shares of the Issuer.

The mandatorily convertible debt has been classified as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss as it does not meet the SPPI test criteria.

The conversion of the securities held by the Company into shares was completed during 2023 and did not result in a material change in fair value or a significant participation in HD Insurance Limited, either in 2023 or in the current year.

19. Trade and other receivables

	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Trade receivables		983.829	820.865
Less: provision for impairment of trade receivables	6	(151.876)	(148.813)
Trade receivables - net		831.953	672.052
Deposits and prepayments		238.271	70.798
Accrued income		93.283	107.372
Total		1.163.507	850.222

The increase in deposits and prepayments is primarily due to revised contractual terms in the Company's building lease agreements.

Trade receivables have been fully classified as current, as no balances fall due beyond the next twelve months.

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. Restricted cash

The Company's bank deposits in the amount of €457.909 (2023: €457.909) are guaranteed in order to secure possible claims from the lessor in case the Company fails to comply with its obligations (Note 15).

21. Cash and cash equivalents

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Cash in hand	3.207	19.392
Cash at bank	174.513	505.959
Total	177.720	525.351

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.

22. Share capital

The Company's share capital is paid in full and amounted as at 31 December 2024 to € 171,000 divided into 100,000 ordinary shares with a nominal value of €1.71 each.

No changes in the Company's share capital took place during the year.

23. Dividends

During 2024 the Company in General Meetings declared the payment of a final dividend of €4.000.000 (2023: €5.000.000).

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.

24. Borrowings

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Non-current borrowings		
Bank loans	758.339	196.444
	758.339	196.444
Current borrowings		
Bank loans	396.661	349.892
Bank overdrafts	8.833.616	5.838.438
	9.230.277	6.188.330
Total borrowings	9.988.616	6.384.774

The Company's bank loans and bank overdrafts are arranged at floating rates. Borrowings at floating rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk, as further detailed in Note 6.

The carrying amounts of borrowings approximate their fair value as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(i) Maturity of non-current borrowings

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Between 1-2 years	577.144	184.951
Between 2-5 years	181.195	11.493
Total	758.339	196.444

(ii) Movements in Borrowings

	Note	2024	2023
Balance as at 1 January		6.384.774	3.558.153
Additions		8.260.197	3.168.493
Rewards		(5.064.412)	(672.018)
Interest expense	12	408.057	330.146
Balance as at 31 December		9.988.616	6.384.774

The bank loans and overdrafts are secured as follows:

- By floating charge on the Company's assets for €14.000.000 (2023: €11.000.000).
- By corporate guarantees for €11.000.000 (2023: €6.500.000).
- By corporate guarantees of private companies for €200.000 (2023: € 3.000.000).
- By corporate guarantees of public companies for €3.000.000 (2023: € -).
- By right of retention of fixed deposits of €450.000 (2023: €460.000).

25. Lease liabilities

The Company's lease liabilities are related to real estate leases.

(i) Minimum lease payments:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Less than 1 year	365.720	302.160
Between 1-5 years	661.256	579.860
Total	1.026.976	882.020
Less: Future finance charges	(72.068)	(56.051)
Present value of lease liabilities	954.908	825.969

(ii) Present value of lease liabilities:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Less than 1 year	329.304	272.894
Between 1-5 years	625.604	553.075
Total	954.908	825.969

(iii) Movement in lease liabilities

	Note	2024	2023
Balance as at 1 January		825.969	1.291.010
Additions		465.130	-
Repayments		(383.660)	(302.160)
Interest expense	12	47.469	40.393
Adjustment to lease liability		-	(203.274)
Balance as at 31 December		954.908	825.969

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the average effective borrowing rate was 5% (2023: 4,2%). 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.

26. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated in full on all temporary differences under the liability method using the applicable tax rates (Note 13).

The movement on the deferred taxation account is as follows:

	Note	Difference between depreciation and wear and tear	Right of use assets & Lease Liabilities - net	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2023		658.317	(3.474)	654.843
Charged / (credited) to the income statement	13	256.063	3.987	260.050
Balance as at 31 December 2024		914.380	513	914.893
Balance as at 1 January 2024		914.380	513	914.893
Charged / (credited) to the income statement	13	57.506	408	57.914
Balance as at 31 December 2024		971.886	921	972.807

27. Trade and other payables

	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Trade payables		1.040.160	1.265.274
Guarantees		1.709.215	1.510.951
Advances from customers		571.611	384.693
VAT		751.972	642.517
Accrued expenses		29.810	29.403
Amounts due to related parties	29	31.100	28.230
Other liabilities		1.343	1.178
Total		4.135.211	3.862.246

Guarantees relate to amounts paid to the Company by leasing customers as guarantees. Advances from customers relate to lease payments received by leasing customers in advance.

The fair value of trade and other payables, which are due within one year approximates their carrying amount at the date of the statement of financial position.

28. Current tax liabilities

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Corporation tax	532.131	395.125
Total	532.131	395.125

29. Related party transactions

The Company is 100% owned by Autohellas Tourist and Trading S.A., incorporated in Greece, which is listed in the Athens Stock Exchange.

(i) Transactions with related parties

	2024	2023
Sales of goods and services		
Autohellas Tourist and Trading S.A.	-	40.089
	40.089	
Purchases of services		
Autohellas Tourist and Trading S.A.	109.539	84.008
Aegean Airlines S.A.	81.355	84.599
	190.894	168.607
Finance costs		
Autohellas Tourist and Trading S.A.	7.752	-
	7.752	-

The finance costs of € 7.752 concern interest charged by the parent company Autohellas SA on a short-term cash facility which was provided to the Company and was fully repaid within the year.

(ii) Outstanding balances arising from transactions with related parties

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Trade and other payables		
Autohellas Tourist and Trading S.A.	24.431	11.294
Aegean Airlines S.A.	6.648	16.906
Olympic Air S.A.	21	30
	31.100	28.230

30. Events after the reporting date

On 12 May 2025, the Company declared an interim dividend of €1.000.000.

On 19 May 2025, the Company declared an interim dividend of €1.000.000.

On 24 July 2025, the Company declared an interim dividend of €1.000.000.

On 25 July 2025, the Company declared an interim dividend of €1.000.000.

Except from the matters mentioned above, there were no other material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.