



KPMG d.o.o. Beograd
Milutina Milankovića 1J
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Serbia
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TRANSLATION

Independent Auditor's Report

**To the Owners
of Sarantis d.o.o. Beograd**

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of Sarantis d.o.o. Beograd (the "Company"), which comprise:

- the separate balance sheet as at 31 December 2024;
- and, for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024:
- the separate income statement;
 - the separate statement of other comprehensive income;
 - the separate statement of changes in equity;
 - the separate cash flow statement;

and

- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (the "separate financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the unconsolidated financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and of its unconsolidated financial performance and its unconsolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting regulations effective in the Republic of Serbia.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Law on Auditing of the Republic of Serbia and applicable auditing standards in the Republic of Serbia. Our responsibilities under those regulations are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the audit of the separate financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with 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 separate financial statements in the Republic of Serbia 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 Matter

The separate financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 11 June 2024.

Responsibility of Management for the Separate Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the accounting regulations effective in the Republic of Serbia, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate 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 the Law on Auditing of the Republic of Serbia and applicable auditing standards in the Republic of Serbia 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 separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Law on Auditing of the Republic of Serbia and applicable auditing standards in the Republic of Serbia, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate 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 separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with management 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.

KPMG d.o.o., Beograd

Signed on the Serbian original

Sanja Kočović
Licensed Certified Auditor

Belgrade, 30 April 2025

*This is a translation of the original Independent Auditor's Report issued in the Serbian language.
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contained in the translation, the Serbian version of the document shall prevail.
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KPMG d.o.o., Beograd


Sanja Kočović
Licensed Certified Auditor



Belgrade, 30 April 2025

TRANSLATION

Fulfilled by a legal entity			
Basic identification number 17162403	Activity code 46.45	TIN	100180969
Name: SARANTIS Ltd Belgrade, Serbia			
Registered office: Belgrade (New Belgrade), Zelengorska 1g			

BALANCE SHEET
on 31.12.2024

- in 000 RSD -

Group of accounts, account	ITEM	ADP	Note number	Amount		
				Current year	Previous year	
					Closing balance ____ 20__	Opening balance as at 1 January 20__
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ASSETS					
00	A. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL UNPAID	0001		0	0	0
	B. PERMANENT ASSETS (0003+0009+0017+0018+0028)	0002		3.041.227	2.014.137	0
01	I. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (0004+0005+0006+0007+0008)	0003		19.087	22.946	0
010	1. Investments in development	0004		0	0	0
011, 012 and 014	2. Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, service marks, software and other intangible assets	0005	17	19.087	22.946	0
013	3. Goodwill	0006		0	0	0
015 and 016	4. Leased intangible assets and intangible assets under construction	0007		0	0	0
017	5. Advances for intangible assets	0008		0	0	0
02	II. MMOVABLES, PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT (0010+0011+0012+0013+0014+0015+0016)	0009	18	111.007	142.754	0
020, 021 and 022	1. Land and Buildings	0010		0	0	0
023	2. Plant and equipment	0011		6.689	8.865	0
024	3. Investment immovables	0012		0	0	0
025 and 027	4. Leased immovables, plant and equipment and immovables, plant and equipment under construction	0013		104.318	133.889	0
026 and 028	5. Other immovables, plant and equipment and investment in third-party immovables, plant and equipment	0014		0	0	0
029 (part)	6. Advances for immovables, plant and equipment - domestic	0015		0	0	0
029 (part)	7. Advances for immovables, plant and equipment - foreign	0016		0	0	0
03	III. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	0017		0	0	0
04 and 05	IV. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AND LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES (0019+0020+0021+0022+0023+0024+0025+0026+0027)	0018	19	2.911.133	1.848.437	0

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Group of accounts, account	ITEM	ADP	Note number	Amount		
				Current year	Previous year	
					Closing balance _____ 20__	Opening balance as at 1 January 20__
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
040 (part), 041 (part) and 042 (part)	1. Participation in equity of legal entities (except participation in equity valued by method of participation)	0019		1.097.222	1.086.678	0
040 (part), 041 (part) and 042 (part)	2. Participation in equity valued by method of participation	0020		0	0	0
043, 050 (part) and 051 (part)	3. Long-term investments in parent companies, subsidiaries and other associated companies and long-term receivables - domestic	0021		0	0	0
044, 050 (part), 051 (part)	4. Long-term investments in parent companies, subsidiaries and other associated companies and long-term receivables - foreign	0022		1.813.731	761.629	0
045 (part) and 053 (part)	5. Long-term investments (credits and loans) - domestic	0023		0	0	0
045 (part) and 053 (part)	6. Long-term investments (credits and loans) - foreign	0024		0	0	0
046	7. Long-term financial investments (securities valued through method of depreciation)	0025		0	0	0
047	8. Treasury shares and redeemed own stakes	0026		0	0	0
048, 052, 054, 055 and 056	9. Other long-term investments and other long-term receivables	0027		180	130	0
28 (part), except 288	V. LONG-TERM ACCRUED EXPENSES	0028		0	0	0
288	V. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	0029		1.303	1.071	0
	G. CURRENT ASSETS (0031+0037+0038+0044+0048+0057+0058)	0030		2.263.594	2.831.687	0
Class 1, except group 14	I. INVENTORIES (0032+0033+0034+0035+0036)	0031	20	698.631	638.005	0
10	1. Material, spare parts, tools and small inventory	0032		5.988	5.964	0
11 and 12	2. Work in progress and finished products	0033		0	0	0
13	3. Goods	0034		454.732	319.796	0
150, 152 and 154	4. Advances paid for inventories and services - domestic	0035		1.493	316	0

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				Current year	Previous year	
					Closing balance _____ 20__	Opening balance as at 1 January 20__
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
151, 153 and 155	5. Advances paid for inventories and services - foreign	0036		236.418	311.929	0
14	II. PERMANENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND FOR DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	0037		0	0	0
20	III. RECEIVABLES FROM SALES (0039+0040+0041+0042+0043)	0038	21	1.141.978	1.070.334	0
204	1. Domestic trade receivables	0039		965.481	962.105	0
205	2. Foreign trade receivables	0040		90.281	29.502	0
200 and 202	3. Receivables from domestic parent companies, subsidiaries and other	0041		0	0	0
201 and 203	4. Receivables from foreign parent companies, subsidiaries and other	0042		86.216	78.727	0
206	5. Other receivables from sales	0043		0	0	0
21, 22 and 27	IV. OTHER SHORT - TERM RECEIVABLES (0045+0046+0047)	0044	22	10.996	16.525	0
21, 22 except 223 and	1. Other receivables	0045		265	16.465	0
223	2. Receivables from overpaid tax on profit	0046		0	0	0
224	3. Receivables from overpaid other taxes and contributions	0047		10.731	60	0
23	V. SHORT - TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (0049+0050+0051+0052+0053+0054+0055+0056)	0048	23	0	93.739	0
230	1. Short-term credits and investments - parent companies and subsidiaries	0049		0	0	0
231	2. Short-term credits and investments - parent companies and subsidiaries	0050		0	0	0
232, 234 (part)	3. Short-term credits, loans and investments - domestic	0051		0	0	0
233, 234 (part)	4. Short-term credits, loans and investments - foreign	0052		0	0	0
235	5. Shares valued through method of depreciation	0053		0	0	0
236 (part)	6. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss account	0054		0	0	0
237	7. Treasury shares and redeemed own stakes	0055		0	0	0
236 (part), 238 and	8. Other short-term financial investments	0056		0	93.739	0
24	VI. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	0057	24	387.850	999.617	0
28 (part), except 288	VIII. SHORT - TERM ACCRUED EXPENSES	0058	25	24.139	13.467	0
	D. TOTAL ASSETS = OPERATING ASSETS (0001+0002+0029+0030)	0059		5.306.124	4.846.895	0
88	Ø. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS	0060		123.538	131.276	0
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			0	0	0
	A. EQUITY (0402+0403+0404+0405+0406-0407+0408+0411-0412) ≥0	0401	26	4.674.047	4.215.261	0
30, except	I. CAPITAL	0402		70.663	70.663	0

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Group of accounts, account	ITEM	ADP	Note number	Amount		
				Current year	Previous year	
					Closing balance _____ 20____	Opening balance as at 1 January 20____
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31	II. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL UNPAID	0403		0	0	0
306	III. SHARE PREMIUM	0404		0	0	0
32	IV. RESERVES	0405		15.385	13.364	0
330 and credit balance account of 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336 and 337	V. POSITIVE REVALUATION RESERVES AND UNREALIZED PROFIT FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	0406		0	0	0
debit balance accounts 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336 and 337	VI. UNREALIZED LOSSES FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	0407		4.494	3.622	0
34	VII. RETAINED EARNINGS (0409+0410)	0408		4.592.493	4.134.856	0
340	1. Retained earnings from previous years	0409		4.134.855	3.729.995	0
341	2. Retained earnings for the current year	0410		457.638	404.861	0
	VIII. PARTICIPATIONS WITHOUT CONTROL RIGHTS	0411		0	0	0
35	IX. LOSS (0413+0414)	0412		0	0	0
350	1. Loss from previous years	0413		0	0	0
351	2. Loss for the current year	0414		0	0	0
	B. LONG TERM PROVISIONS AND LONG TERM LIABILITIES (0416+0420+0428)	0415		78.547	103.394	0
40	I. LONG TERM PROVISIONS (0417+0418+0419)	0416	27	9.675	8.265	0
404	1. Provisions for compensations and other employment benefits	0417		8.463	7.057	0
400	2. Provisions for costs incurred during the warranty period	0418		0	0	0
40, except 400 and 404	3. Other long term provisions	0419		1.212	1.212	0
41	II. LONG TERM LIABILITIES (0421+0422+0423+0424+0425+0426+0427)	0420	28	68.872	95.125	0
410	1. Debts convertible into equity	0421		0	0	0
411 (part) and 412 (part)	2. Long-term credits and other longterm liabilities to parent companies, subsidiaries and other associated companies-domestic	0422		0	0	0
411 (part) and 412 (part)	3. Long-term credits and other longterm liabilities to parent companies, subsidiaries and other associated companies-foreign	0423		0	0	0
414 and 416 (part)	4. Long-term credits, loans and leasing liabilities – domestic	0424		68.872	95.125	0
415 and 416 (part)	5. Long-term credits, loans and leasing liabilities -foreign	0425		0	0	0

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Group of accounts, account	ITEM	ADP	Note number	Amount		
				Current year	Previous year	
					Closing balance ____ 20__	Opening balance as at 1 January 20__
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
413	6. Liabilities for issued securities	0426		0	0	0
419	7. Other long term liabilities	0427		0	0	0
49 (part), except 498 and 495 (part)	III. LONG - TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	0428		0	0	0
498	V. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	0429		1.815	2.212	0
495 (part)	G. LONG-TERM DEFERRED INCOME AND DONATIONS RECEIVED	0430		0	0	0
	D. SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS AND SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES (0432+0433+0441+0442+0449+0453+0454)	0431		551.715	526.028	0
467	I. SHORT - TERM PROVISIONS	0432		3.044	0	0
42, except 427	II. SHORT - TERM FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (0434+0435+0436+0437+0438+0439+0440)	0433	29	37.144	39.201	0
420 (part) and 421 (part)	1. Liabilities from credits from parent company and subsidiaries and other associated companies - domestic	0434		0	0	0
420 (part) and 421 (part)	2. Liabilities from credits from parent company and subsidiaries and other associated companies - foreign	0435		0	0	0
422 (part), 424 (part), 425 (part), and 429 (part)	3. Liabilities from credits and loans from legal entities which are not domestic banks	0436		37.144	39.201	0
422 (part), 424 (part), 425 (part), and 429 (part)	4. Credit liabilities from domestic banks	0437		0	0	0
423, 424 (part), 425 (part) and 429 (part)	5. Credits, loans and liabilities - foreign	0438		0	0	0
426	6. Liabilities from short-term shares	0439		0	0	0
428	7. Liabilities from financial derivatives	0440		0	0	0
430	III. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND GUARANTEES	0441		1.998	1.887	0
43, except 430	IV. OPERATING LIABILITIES (0443+0444+0445+0446+0447+0448)	0442	30	405.236	320.214	0
431 and 433	1. Trade payables - domestic parent company, subsidiaries and other associated companies	0443		0	0	0
432 and 434	2. Trade payables - foreign parent company, subsidiaries and other associated companies	0444		68.293	48.538	0
435	3. Trade payables - domestic	0445		168.234	131.794	0
436	4. Trade payables - foreign	0446		168.709	139.882	0
439 (part)	5. Promissory note liabilities	0447		0	0	0
439 (part)	6. Other operating liabilities	0448		0	0	0

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Group of accounts, account	ITEM	ADP	Note number	Amount		
				Current year	Previous year	
					Closing balance ____ 20__	Opening balance as at 1 January 20__
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
44, 45, 46 except 467, 47 and 48	V. OTHER SHORT TERM LIABILITIES (0450+0451+0452)	0449	31	13.787	26.984	0
44, 45 and 46 except 467	1. Other short term liabilities	0450		137	3.665	0
47, 48 except 481	2. Liabilities for value added tax and other public revenues	0451		20	9.244	0
481	3. Liabilities for tax on profit	0452		13.630	14.075	0
427	VI. LIABILITIES FOR ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND FOR DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	0453		0	0	0
49 (part) except 498	VII. SHORT DEFERRED EXPENSES	0454	32	90.506	137.742	0
	Đ. LOSS ABOVE THE EQUITY (0415+0429+0430+0431-0059) ≥ 0 = (0407+0412-0402-0403-0404-0405-0406-0408-0411) ≥ 0	0455		0	0	0
	E. TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (0401+0415+0429+0430+0431-0455) ≥ 0	0456		5.306.124	4.846.895	0
89	Ž. OFF-BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES	0457	33	123.538	131.276	0

In Belgrade

Legal representative

M.P.



Carina Mitegovic

TRANSLATION

To be filled by legal entity - entrepreneur		
Registration No 17162403	Activity code 46.45	TIN 100180969
Name: SARANTIS Ltd Belgrade, Serbia		
Registered office:: Belgrade (New Belgrade), Zelengorska 1g		

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
for the period from 01.01 to 31.12.2024.

- in 000 RSD -

Group of accounts, account	ITEM	ADP	Note number	Amount	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A. OPERATING INCOME (1002+1005+1008+1009-1010+1011+1012)	1001		3.672.817,00	3.427.458,00
60	I. INCOME FROM GOODS SOLD (1003+1004)	1002	5	3.672.817,00	3.427.458,00
600,602 and 604	1. Goods sold - domestic	1003		2.696.020,00	2.610.762,00
601,603 and 605	2. Goods sold - foreign	1004		976.797,00	816.696,00
61	PROVIDED (1006+1007)	1005		0,00	0,00
610,612 and 614	1. Products sold and services provided - domestic	1006		0,00	0,00
611,613 and 615	2. Products sold and services provided - foreign	1007		0,00	0,00
62	III. REVENUE FROM UNDERTAKING FOR OWN PURPOSES	1008		0,00	0,00
630	IV. INCREASE IN INVENTORIES OF WORK IN PROGRESS AND UNFINISHED PRODUCTS AND FINISHED PRODUCTS	1009		0,00	0,00
631	V. DECREASE IN INVENTORIES OF WORK IN PROGRESS AND UNFINISHED PRODUCTS AND FINISHED PRODUCTS	1010		0,00	0,00
64 and 65	VI. OTHER OPERATING INCOME	1011		0,00	0,00
68, except 683, 685 and 686	VII. INCOME ON VALUE ADJUSTMENT OF ASSETS (EXCEPT FINANCIAL)	1012		0,00	0,00
	B. OPERATING EXPENSES (1014+1015+1016+1020+1021+1022+1023+1024)	1013		3.180.477,00	2.998.059,00
50	I. COST OF GOODS SOLD	1014	6	2.353.911,00	2.286.764,00
51	II. RAW MATERIAL COSTS, FUEL AND ENERGY COSTS	1015	7	24.419,00	19.565,00
52	III. SALARIES, WAGES AND OTHER PERSONAL INDEMNITIES ((1017 + 1018 + 1019)	1016	8	270.511,00	251.038,00
520	1.Salaries and wages	1017		221.899,00	194.099,00
521	2. Tax costs, contribution costs and wages	1018		30.182,00	26.925,00
52 except 520 and 521	3.Other personal indemnities and fees	1019		18.430,00	30.014,00

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				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
540	IV. DEPRECIATION COSTS	1020	9	49.250,00	34.606,00
58, except 583, 585 and 586	V. EXPENSES ON VALUE ADJUSTMENT OF ASSETS (EXCEPT FINANCIAL)	1021		0,00	0,00
53	VI. PRODUCTION SERVICES COST	1022	10	372.090,00	327.029,00
54, except 540	VII. PROVISION COSTS	1023		743,00	268,00
55	VII. INTANGIBLE COSTS	1024	11	109.553,00	78.789,00
	V. OPERATING PROFIT (1001-1013) ≥ 0	1025		492.340	429.399
	G. OPERATING LOSS (1013-1001) ≥ 0	1026		0	0
	D. FINANCIAL INCOME (1028+1029+1030+1031)	1027	12	81.575,00	69.922,00
660 and 661	I. FINANCIAL INCOME FROM PARENT COMPANIES, SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER ASSOCIATED COMPANIES	1028		52.256,00	26.646,00
662	II. INCOME FROM INTEREST	1029		25.145,00	40.679,00
663 and 664	III. POSITIVE EFFECTS ON EXCHANGE RATE AND EFFECTS OF FOREIGN CURRENCY CLAUSE	1030		4.174,00	2.178,00
665 and 669	IV. OTHER FINANCIAL INCOME	1031		0,00	419,00
	Ø. FINANCIAL EXPENSES (1033+1034+1035+1036)	1032	13	20.422,00	12.260,00
560 and 561	I. FINANCIAL EXPENSES FROM PARENT COMPANIES, SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER ASSOCIATED COMPANIES	1033		11.341,00	5.871,00
562	II. INTEREST EXPENSES	1034		3.625,00	925,00
563 and 564	III. NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON EXCHANGE RATE AND EFFECTS OF FOREIGN CURRENCY CLAUSE	1035		5.456,00	5.464,00
565 and 569	IV. OTHER FINANCIAL EXPENSES	1036		0,00	0,00
	E. PROFIT FROM FINANCING (1027-10320) ≥ 0	1037		61.153,00	57.662,00
	Ž. LOSS FROM FINANCING (1032-1027) ≥ 0	1038		0,00	0,00
683, 685 and 686	Z. INCOME ON VALUE ADJUSTMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	1039		5,00	114,00
583, 585 and 586	I. EXPENSES ON VALUE ADJUSTMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	1040		228,00	0,00
67	J. OTHER INCOME	1041	14	8.292,00	13.251,00
57	K. OTHER EXPENSES	1042	15	20.896,00	21.194,00
	L. TOTAL INCOME (1001+1027+1039+1041)	1043		3.762.689,00	3.510.745,00
	LI. TOTAL EXPENSES (1013+1032+1040+1042)	1044		3.222.023,00	3.031.513,00
	M. PROFIT FROM REGULAR OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX (1043-1044) ≥ 0	1045		540.666,00	479.232,00
	N. LOSS FROM REGULAR OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX (1044-1043) ≥ 0	1046		0,00	0,00

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TRANSLATION

Group of accounts, account	ITEM	ADP	Note number	Amount	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
69-59	N J. POSITIVE NET EFFECT OF RESULT ON PROFIT FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CORRECTIONS OF ERRORS FROM PREVIOUS PERIODS	1047		0,00	0,00
59-69	O. NEGATIVE NET EFFECT OF RESULT ON LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CORRECTIONS OF ERRORS FROM PREVIOUS PERIODS	1048		0,00	0,00
	P. PROFIT BEFORE TAX (1045-1046+1047-1048)≥ 0	1049		540.666,00	479.232,00
	R. LOSS BEFORE TAX (1046-1045+1048-1047)≥ 0	1050		0,00	0,00
	S. TAX ON PROFIT			0,00	0,00
721	I. TAX EXPENSE OF THE PERIOD	1051	16	83.656,00	75.383,00
722 debit side	II. DEFERRED TAX EXPENSES OF A PERIOD	1052		0,00	0,00
722 credit side of account	III. DEFERRED TAX INCOME OF A PERIOD	1053		628,00	1.012,00
723	T. PERSONAL INDEMNITIES PAID TO EMPLOYER	1054		0,00	0,00
	Đ. NET PROFIT (1049-1050-1051-1052+1053-1054)≥ 0	1055		457.638,00	404.861,00
	U. NET LOSS (1050-1049+1051+1052-1053+1054)≥ 0	1056		0,00	0,00
	I. NET PROFIT WHICH BELONGS TO PARTICIPATION WITHOUT CONTROL RIGHTS	1057		0,00	0,00
	II. NET PROFIT WHICH BELONGS TO PARENT COMPANY	1058		0,00	0,00
	III. NET LOSS WHICH BELONGS TO PARTICIPATION WITHOUT CONTROL RIGHTS	1059		0,00	0,00
	IV. NET LOSS WHICH BELONGS TO PARENT COMPANY	1060		0,00	0,00
	V. EARNINGS PER SHARE			0,00	0,00
	1. BASIC EARNING PER SHARE	1061		0,00	0,00
	2. DILUTED EARNING PER SHARE	1062		0,00	0,00

In Belgrade
on

Legal representative



[Handwritten signature]

To be filled by legal entity - entrepreneur		
Basic identification number 17162403	Activity code 46.45	TIN 100180969
Name: SARANTIS Ltd Belgrade, Serbia		
Registered office: Belgrade (New Belgrade), Zelengorska 1g		

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the period 01.01 to 31.12.2024.

- in 000 RSD -

Group of accounts, account	ITEM	ADP	Note number	Amount	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A. NET OPERATING RESULT				
	I. NET PROFIT (AOP 1064)	2001		457.638	404.861
	II. NET LOSS (AOP 1065)	2002		0	0
	B. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT OR LOSS				
	a) items that will not be reclassified into Profit and loss				
	1. Revaluations of intangible assets, immovables, plant and equipment				
330	a) increase in revaluation reserves	2003		0	0
	b) decrease in revaluation reserves	2004		0	0
	2. Actuarial profits or losses arising from defined benefit plans				
331	a) profit	2005		0	0
	b) losses	2006		871	1.109
	3. Profit or losses from shares in other comprehensive profit or loss of associated companies				
333	a) profit	2007		0	0
	b) losses	2008		0	0
	b) items that can be subsequently reclassified into Profit and loss account in future periods				
	1. Profit or losses from investing in equity instruments				
332	a) profit	2009		0	0
	b) losses	2010		0	0
	2. Profit or losses from conversion of financial statements of foreign operations				
334	a) profit	2011		0	0
	b) losses	2012		0	0
	3. Profit or losses on hedging instruments of net investments in foreign operations				
335	a) profit	2013			
	b) losses	2014			
	4. Profit or losses on cash flow hedging instruments				
336	a) gains	2015			
	b) losses	2016			
	5. Profit or losses on securities valued at fair value through other comprehensive income				
337	a) profit	2017		0	0
	b) losses	2018		0	0
	I. OTHER GROSS COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				

TRANSLATION

Group of accounts, account	ITEM	ADP	Note number	Amount	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(2003+2005+2007+2009+2011+2013+2015+2017)-(2004+2006+2008+2010+2012+2014+2016+2018)≥0	2019		0	0
	II. OTHER GROSS COMPREHENSIVE LOSS (2004+2006+2008+2010+2012+2014+2016+2018)-(2003+2005+2007+2009+2011+2013+2015+2017) ≥0	2020		871	1.109
	III. DEFERRED TAX EXPENSE ON OTHER COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	2021			
	IV. DEFERRED TAX REVENUE ON OTHER COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	2022			
	V. NET OTHER COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT (2019-2020-2021+2022)≥0	2023		0	0
	VI. NET OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS (2020-2019+2021-2022)≥0	2024		871	1.109
	V. TOTAL NET COMPREHENSIVE RESULT OF THE PERIOD				
	I. TOTAL NET COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT (2001-2002+2023-2024)≥0	2025		456.767	403.752
	II. TOTAL NET COMPREHENSIVE LOSS (2002-2001+2024-2023) ≥0	2026			
	G. TOTAL NET COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT OR LOSS (2028+2029)= AOP 2025 ≥0 ili AOP 2026> 0	2027		0	0
	1. Attributed to parent legal entity	2028		0	0
	2. Attributed to non-controlling participations	2029		0	0

In Belgrade

On

Legal representative



Carina Alekovic

TRANSLATION

Fulfilled by a legal entity+AW1:BR24		
Basic identification number 17162403	Activity code 46.45	TIN 100180969
Name: SARANTIS Ltd Belgrade, Serbia		
Registered office: Belgrade (New Belgrade), Zelengorska 1g		

CAPITAL CHANGES STATEMENT
for the period 01.01 to 31.12.2024.

- in 000 RSD -

NO.	DESCRIPTION	ADP	Capital	ADP	Other capital	ADP	Subscribed capital unpaid	ADP	Issue premium and reserves	ADP	Revaluation reserves and unrealized profit and losses	ADP	Unrealized profit	ADP	Losses	ADP	Participation without control rights	ADP	In total (correspondent sto ADP 0401)	ADP	Loss above equity (correspondents to ADP 0455)
			(group 30 except 306 and 309)		(acc 309)		(group 31)		(acc 306 and group 32)		(group 33)		(group 34)		(group 35)		(col. 2+3+4+5+6+7-8+9)≥0		(col. 2+3+4+5+6+7-8+9)≤0		
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10
1	Balance on day 01.01. 2023	4001	70.663	4010	0	4019	0	4028	12.380	4037	-2512	4046	3.729.994	4055	0	4064	0	4073	3.810.525	4082	0
2	Effects of retroactive correction of material errors and changes in accounting policies	4002	0	4011	0	4020	0	4029	0	4038	0	4047	0	4056	0	4065	0	4074	0	4083	0
3	Corrected opening balance on day 01.01. 2023 (col 1+2)	4003	70.663	4012	0	4021	0	4030	12.380	4039	-2.512	4048	3.729.994	4057	0	4066	0	4075	3.810.525	4084	0
4	Net changes in 2023.	4004	0	4013	0	4022	0	4031	984	4040	-1.110	4049	404.862	4058	0	4067	0	4076		4085	0
5	Balance on day 31.12. 2023. (col 3+4)	4005	70.663	4014	0	4023	0	4032	13.364	4041	-3.622	4050	4.134.856	4059	0	4068	0	4077	4.215.261	4086	0
6	Effects of retroactive correction of material mistakes and changes of accounting policies	4006	0	4015	0	4024	0	4033	0	4042	0	4051	0	4060	0	4069	0	4078	0	4087	0
7	Corrected opening balance on day 01.01. 2024 (col 5+6)	4007	70.663	4016	0	4025	0	4034	13.364	4043	-3.622	4052	4.134.856	4061	0	4070	0	4079	4.215.261	4088	0
8	Net changes in 2024.	4008	0	4017	0	4026	0	4035	2.021	4044	-872	4053	457.637	4062	0	4071	0	4080		4089	0
9	Balance on day 31.12. 2024 (col 7+8)	4009	70.663	4018	0	4027	0	4036	15.385	4045	-4.494	4054	4.592.493	4063	0	4072	0	4081	4.674.047	4090	0

In Belgrade



Legal representative
Canica Nikolic

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To be filled by legal entity - entrepreneur		
Basic identification number 17162403	Activity code 46.45	TIN 100180969
Name: SARANTIS Ltd Belgrade, Serbia		
Registered office: Belgrade (New Belgrade), Zelengorska 1g		

CASH FLOW STATEMENTIn the period 01.01 to 31.12.2024.

¹ in 000 RSD -

ITEM	ADP	Amount	
		Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
I. Cash inflows from operating activities (from 1 to 4)	3001	4.642.322	4.332.387
1. Inflows from sales and prepayments - domestic	3002	3.730.733	3.501.280
2. Inflows from sales and prepayments - foreign	3003	908.528	829.653
3. Interests provided by operating activities	3004	298	337
4. Other inflows from operating activities	3005	2.763	1.117
II. Cash outflows from operating activities (from 1 to 8)	3006	4.154.531	3.631.038
1. Trade payables and prepayments - domestic	3007	961.207	690.584
2. Trade payables and prepayments - foreign	3008	2.448.186	2.200.956
3. Salaries, wages and other personal indemnities	3009	258.340	247.106
4. Interests paid - domestic	3010	3.625	925
5. Interests paid - foreign	3011	0	0
6. Tax on profit	3012	84.101	75.941
7. Outflows from other public revenues	3013	396.834	414.893
8. Other outflows from operating activities	3014	2.238	633
III. Net cash inflows from operating activities (I-II) 3015	3015	487.791	701.349
IV. Net cash outflows from operating activities (II-I)	3016	0	0
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
I. Cash inflows from investing activities (from 1 to 5)	3017	92.216	51.686
1. Sale of shares and stakes	3018	0	0
2. Sale of intangible assets, immovables, plant, equipment and biological resources	3019	0	0
3. Other financial investments	3020	175	0
4. Interests from investing activities	3021	92.041	51.686
5. Inflows from dividends	3022	0	0
II. Cash outflows from investing activities (from 1 to 3)	3023	1.112.863	136.605
1. Purchase of shares and stakes	3024	10.544	0
2. Purchase of intangible assets, immovables, plants, equipment and biological resources	3025	48.253	84.895
3. Other financial investments	3026	1.054.066	51.710
III. Net cash inflows from investing activities (I-II)	3027	0	0
IV. Net cash outflows from investing activities (II-I)	3028	1.020.647	84.919
V. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
I. Cash inflows from financing activities (1 to 7)	3029	0	0
1. Capital increase	3030	0	0
2. Long-term credits - domestic	3031	0	0

TRANSLATION

ITEM	ADP	Amount	
		Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4
3. Long-term credits - foreign	3032	0	0
3. Long-term credits - foreign	3033	0	0
5. Short-term credits - foreign	3034	0	0
6. Other long-term liabilities	3035	0	0
7. Other short-term liabilities	3036	0	0
II. Cash outflows from financing activities (from 1 to 8)	3037	69.393	98.589
1. Treasury shares and stakes	3038	0	0
2. Long-term credits - domestic	3039	0	0
3. Long-term credits - foreign	3040	0	0
4. Short-term credits - domestic	3041	0	0
5. Short-term credits - foreign	3042	0	0
6. Other liabilities	3043	0	0
7. Financial leasing	3044	69.393	98.589
8. Dividends paid	3045	0	0
III. Net cash inflows from financing activities (I-II)	3046		
IV. Net cash outflows from financing activities (II-I)	3047	69.393	98.589
G. TOTAL CASH INFLOWS (3001+3017+3029)	3048	4.734.538	4.384.073
D. TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS (3006+3023+3037)	3049	5.336.787	3.866.232
Đ. NET CASH INFLOWS (3048-3049)≥0	3050	0	517.841
E. NET CASH OUTFLOWS (3049-3048)≥0	3051	602.250	0
Ž. CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ACCOUNTING PERIOD	3052	999.617	488.710
Z. POSITIVE EFFECTS ON EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES FROM CASH CALCULATION	3053	0	0
I. NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES FROM CASH CALCULATION	3054	9.517	6.934
J. CASH AT THE END OF THE ACCOUNTING PERIOD (3050-3051+3052+3053-3054)	3055	387.850	999.617

In Belgrade
on



M.P.

Legal representative

Ćura Petrović

Sarantis ltd., Belgrade

NOTES TO SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCOUNTING REGULATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA FOR THE YEAR 2024

April 2025

1. ESTABLISHMENT AND ACTIVITY

The company Sarantis d.o.o., Belgrade, full name Sarantis d.o.o. for trade and provision of services Belgrade (New Belgrade), was founded on April 28, 1997 as a limited liability company.

The founder of Sarantis d.o.o. Belgrade is the company GR Sarantis SA Athens, Greece.

The criterion of the beneficial owner of the Business Entity is fulfilled by Mr. Kiryakos Sarantis (Athens, Greece), as a natural person who directly or indirectly has a dominant influence on the management of business and decision-making, in his capacity as the legal representative of the founder of the Company (legal representative of GR Sarantis SA from Athens).

The main activity of the company is wholesale of perfumery and cosmetic products (activity code 46.45), as well as household packaging for food and garbage disposal (activity code 46.49).

GR Sarantis SA Athens is an open joint stock company listed on the Athens Stock Exchange

Address of the company's headquarters: Zelengorska 1 G , 11070 Belgrade – New Belgrade

TIN: 100180969

Registration number: 17162403

Number of employees on 31 December 2024: 79 (on 31 December 2023 there were 78 employees)

Position within wider economic grouping: Sarantis ltd Belgrade is a subsidiary of GR Sarantis SA Athens, Greece, and acts as a parent company to Sarantis ltd Banja Luka, Sarantis ltd Skopje and Sarantis ltd Ljubljana. As a parent company, Sarantis ltd Belgrade is obliged to prepare the consolidated financial statements.

At the level of the Sarantis Group, the consolidated financial statements are prepared by GR Sarantis SA Athens, Greece.

In addition to the above-mentioned companies, within the Sarantis Group, Sarantis ltd Belgrade also does business with the following related companies: Sarantis Poland, Sarantis Romania, Sarantis Bulgaria, Sarantis Czech Republic, Sarantis Hungary, Polipak Poland, and Ergopak Ukraine.

2. BASIS FOR THE PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1. Statement of compliance

The Company keeps records and prepares regular separate financial statements (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements") in accordance with the applicable Law on Accounting (Official Gazette of RS 73/2019 and 44/2021 - Other Law) and other applicable laws and bylaws in the Republic of Serbia. For the recognition, valuation, presentation and disclosure of positions in financial statements, the Company, as a medium-sized legal entity, has chosen to apply International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), which within the meaning of the Accounting Law imply the following: „Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting“, „International Accounting Standards-IAS“, „International Financial Reporting Standards-IFRS“, „International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee-IFRIC“, the translation of which has been determined and published by the Ministry responsible for Finance Affairs (the "Ministry").

The translation of IFRS established and published by the Ministry consists of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, the basic texts of IAS and IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, as well as the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee, in the form in which they were issued, which do not include grounds for reasoning, illustrative examples, guidelines, comments, dissenting opinions, elaborated examples and other supplementary explanatory material that may be adopted in connection with the standards, i.e. interpretations, unless it is expressly stated that it is an integral part of the standard or interpretation. The translation of IFRS is determined by the Decision of the Minister of Finance on determining the translation of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and the Basic Texts of International Accounting Standards, i.e. International Financial Reporting Standards No. 401-00-4351/2020-16 of 13 October 2020, which was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 401-00-4351/2020-16. 123/2020 and 125/2020, translations of all IAS have been published, as well as IFRS as of IFRS 16 "Leases". This translation of IFRS is applied from the financial statements prepared as of December 31, 2021. Amended or issued IFRS and Interpretations of Standards after this date have not been translated and published, and therefore have not been applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements.

Considering the above, and given that certain laws and regulations prescribe accounting procedures which in some cases deviate from the requirements of IFRS, as well as the fact that the Law on Accounting prescribes the dinar as the official reporting currency, the accounting regulations of the Republic of Serbia may differ from the requirements of IFRS, which may have an impact on the accompanying financial statements. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements cannot be considered to be financial statements prepared in full compliance with IFRS in accordance with the definition provided by IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements".

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost principle, unless otherwise specified in the accounting policies set out below.

The content and form of financial statements forms are prescribed by the Rulebook on the Content and Form of Financial Statements and the Content and Form of Statistical Report Forms for Companies, Cooperatives and Entrepreneurs ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, no. 89/2020").

These separate financial statements were approved by the governing body of the parent company GR Sarantis Athens on 16.04.2025.

2.2. Basis of measurement

Separate financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated.

2.3. Reporting Currency

Separate financial statements of the Company are presented in thousands of dinars (RSD), which is the functional currency of the Company and the official currency in which financial statements are submitted in the Republic of Serbia. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are quoted in dinars rounded in thousands.

2.4. Use of estimates

The preparation of separate financial statements in accordance with the applicable reporting framework requires management to use the best possible estimates and reasonable assumptions, which have an effect on the presented values of assets and liabilities, as well as income and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates and assumptions are based on past experience, as well as various information available at the date of preparation of the separate financial statements, which appear realistic and reasonable in the circumstances. On the basis of this information, an assumption is formed about the value of assets and liabilities, which cannot be directly confirmed on the basis of other transactions. The actual value of assets and liabilities may differ from the value estimated in this way.

The estimates, as well as the assumptions on the basis of which the estimates were made, are subject to regular audits. Audited accounting estimates are presented for the period in which they are audited, in the event that the estimate has an impact only on the period, or for the period in which they are revised and for future periods, in the event that the revision affects both current and future periods.

Information on the areas in which the level of assessment is highest and which may have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company's separate financial statements is provided in the following notes:

- Note 3.5 – Useful life of immovables, plants and equipment,
- Note 3.3 – The depreciation of financial assets,
- Note 3.3 – Impairment of receivables from sales and other short-term receivables,
- Note 3.8 – Employee benefits

2.5. Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies set forth below have been consistently applied by the Company in all periods presented in these separate financial statements.

2.6. Annual Business Report

In accordance with the Accounting Law, the Company's management is responsible for the preparation of the annual business report for 2024. In accordance with Article 41 of the Accounting Law, the Company will subsequently prepare and present only the consolidated annual business report of operations for 2024, which will include information relevant to the group (the Company and its subsidiaries).

2.7. Going concern principle ("going concern")

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle ("going concern"), which implies that the Company will continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

2.8. Comparative data

Comparative data represent the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, which were audited.

In 2024, the Company adjusted the presentation of certain items in the profit and loss account in accordance with the requirements of the accounting regulations of the Republic of Serbia.

These changes represent changes in presentation and do not constitute errors, nor changes in accounting policies or accounting estimates, and are applied retrospectively to the presentation of the comparative information.

The changes in the presentation of the profit and loss account, as explained above, are disclosed in the following table:

In the thousands RSD	The amount previously declared for year 2023	Reclassification based on a change in presentation	Amount for 2023
OPERATING INCOME	3,938,768	(511,310)	3,427,458
Goods sold - domestic	3,896,620	(469,162) ¹	3,427,458
Revenue from undertaking for own purposes	42,148	(42,148) ²	-
OPERATING EXPENSES	(3,167,035)	168,975	(2,998,060)
Cost of goods sold	(2,328,912)	42,148 ²	(2,286,764)
Raw material costs, fuel and energy costs	(19,565)		(19,565)
Salaries, wages and other personal indemnities	(251,038)		(251,038)
Depreciation costs	(34,606)		(34,606)
Production services costs	(403,183)	76,154 ³	(327,029)
Provision costs	(268)		(268)
Intangible costs	(129,463)	50,673 ^{1,3}	(78,790)
OPERATING PROFIT	771,733	(342,335)	429,398
FINANCIAL INCOME	69,922	-	69,922
FINANCIAL EXPENSES	(12,260)	-	(12,260)
PROFIT FROM FINANCING	57,662	-	57,662
INCOME ON VALUE ADJUSTMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	114	-	114
OTHER INCOME	112,778	(99,527) ³	13,251
OTHER EXPENSES	(463,055)	441,861 ³	(21,194)
TOTAL INCOME	4,121,582	(610,836)	3,510,746
TOTAL EXPENSES	(3,642,350)	610,836	(3,031,514)
PROFIT FROM REGULAR OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX	479,232	-	479,232
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	479,232	-	479,232
Tax expenses for the period	(75,383)	-	(75,383)
Deferred tax income of a period	1,012	-	1,012
NET PROFIT	404,861	-	404,861

The Company has made a change in the presentation of certain items in the profit and loss account for 2023 as follows:

1. Decrease in Goods sold - domestic in the net amount of RSD 469,162 thousand, which consists the following items:
 - a) rebates and bonuses granted to customers, which were previously reported as other expenses, in the amount of RSD 441,861 thousand;
 - b) The value of goods given free of charge as part of promotional activities at the point of sale, which was previously reported as part of Intangible costs, in the amount of RSD 44,428 thousand. Portion of the costs of promotional activities reimbursed by suppliers (in the amount of RSD 17,128 thousand) was previously reported as other income, and is now netted with the aforementioned expenses, which are now reported as a decrease in Goods sold - domestic.

2. Change of presentation in the amount of RSD 42,148 thousand, by which Revenue from undertaking for own purposes and the corresponding part of the purchase value of the goods sold were offset, given that they relate to goods used for promotional activities.
3. Change in the presentation of Other income in the amount of RSD 99,527 thousand, which were previously reported as other revenues, and are now netted with the corresponding expenses. This reclassification includes:
 - a) reimbursement of the costs of marketing activities in the amount of RSD 76,154 thousand, which are now reported as a reduction in the Production services costs;
 - b) Amount of RSD 6,245 thousand netting with Intangible costs;
 - c) Amount of RSD 17,128 thousand of reimbursement of promotional activities, which is now netted with costs that reduce Goods sold - domestic, as set out in item 1(b).

These changes in the presentation within the income statement do not affect the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of other income and the statement of cash flows for either the current or the comparative period.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set forth below are consistently applied by the Company in all periods presented in these separate financial statements.

3.1. Consolidation

The accompanying financial statements represent the separate financial statements of the Company, which do not include the consolidated financial statements of the following related legal entities, of which the Company is 100% owned:

- Sarantis Skopje export-import ltd.e.l. Skopje,
- Sarantis ltd Banja Luka,
- Sarantis ltd Ljubljana.

The Company has not consolidated the financial statements of related legal entities since, in accordance with legal regulations, it is obliged to prepare both separate and consolidated financial statements.

3.2. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are converted into dinars at the middle exchange rate determined on the interbank foreign exchange market, which was valid on the day of the transaction.

Monetary positions expressed in foreign currency on the balance sheet date are converted into dinars according to the middle exchange rate established on the interbank foreign exchange market, which was valid on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary positions are converted into dinars according to the middle exchange rate of the currency valid on the date of the business change.

Positive and negative exchange rate differences arising from payments made and collections in foreign means of payment during the year, as well as exchange rate differences arising from the translation of assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currency on the balance sheet date, are disclosed in the Company's income statement, as income/expenses based on exchange rate differences within the position of financial income/expenses.

Receivables in which a currency clause is embedded are converted into dinars at the middle exchange rate valid on the balance sheet date. Positive and negative effects arising on this basis are disclosed in the Company's income statement, as income/expenses based on the effects of the contracted hedging within the category of financial income/expenses.

The official middle exchange rates of the major foreign currencies are:

Currency	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
EUR	117,0149	117,1737

3.3. Financial Instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories: those that are subsequently measured at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss) and those that are measured at amortized amount. The classification is carried out on the basis of:

- a) The Company's business model for financial asset management and
- b) Characteristic of the contractual cash flows of a financial asset

A financial asset will be measured at amortized value if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contracted cash flows, and
- The terms of the contract of the financial asset on the dates indicated give rise to cash flows that are solely the repayment of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

A financial asset will be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets; and
- The terms of the contract of a financial asset on the specified dates give rise to cash flows that are solely principal repayments and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. In addition, at initial recognition, an entity may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise satisfies the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, at fair value through profit or loss if this eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The reclassification of financial instruments is carried out only when there is a change in the business model for portfolio management as a whole. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the beginning of the first reporting period following a change in the business model.

The Company has not changed its business model in the current or comparable period, and no reclassifications have been made.

Assessing the business model

The business model is assessed to determine whether an asset with exclusive principal and interest payments is classified at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. A business model determines whether cash flows arise from the collection of contractual cash flows, the sale of a financial asset, or both.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset so that the net amount is shown on the balance sheet if and only if there is an immediate legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability at the same time.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value which, in the case of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, is increased by transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. The transaction costs of financial assets that are measured at fair value through the profit and loss account are shown as period expenses in the profit and loss account.

After initial recognition, provisions for expected credit losses are recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, giving rise to an immediate loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in cash, demand bank deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of up to three months or less.

Cash and cash equivalents in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 are classified as financial assets that are measured at amortized cost because they are held for the purpose of collecting contracted cash flows, where those cash flows represent only the payment of principal and interest and are not recognized at fair value through income statement.

Receivables from sales and Other short-term receivables

Receivables from sales and other short-term receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently recognized at amortized amount, using the effective interest rate method less expected credit losses.

Receivables from sales is the amount owed by customers for products and goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. If payment is expected within one year or less (or during the normal operating cycle, if it lasts longer), it is classified as current assets. Otherwise, they are classified as permanent assets, i.e. long-term receivables.

Operating liabilities and Other short-term liabilities

Operating liabilities arise when a counterparty performs its obligations under the contract, and are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently recognized at amortized amount, using the effective interest rate method.

Operating liabilities are the liabilities paid for goods and services that are procured from suppliers in the ordinary course of business. These liabilities are classified as short-term liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or during the normal operating cycle, if longer). Otherwise, they are classified as long-term liabilities.

Equity instruments

In the separate financial statements, the Company initially recognizes participation in equity of legal entities at cost. The cost method is a method of accounting for a participation in equity whereby the investment is recognized at cost. Participations in equity of legal entities are presented at the balance sheet date at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A parent company recognizes investment income only to the extent of distributions received from accumulated profits (dividends) of the investee subsidiary that arise after the date of acquisition. Distributions exceeding such profits are treated as a return on the share and are recognized as a decrease in the carrying amount of the participation.

Dividends from such participations continue to be recognized in profit and loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Write-off

A write-down of financial assets is made, in whole or in part, when the Company has used all collection options and concludes that there are no reasonable expectations that the collection can be made, i.e. when the Company does not have a reasonable expectation that it will recover all or part of the financial asset. A write-off is a derecognition event.

The Company may write off funds that are still in the process of enforced collection, where it attempts to recover the funds it claims and where there is no reasonable expectation that recovery will be made.

Recognition and derecognition

A purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized on the date of the transaction, i.e. on the date on which the Company commits to make a purchase or sale of the asset.

Derecognition of financial assets is effected upon the expiration of the right to cash flows from financial assets, or upon transfer thereof, whereby the Company transfers substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. A financial asset is derecognized when subsequent changes to the contractual terms of the financial asset occur that result in a material change in the cash flows of the financial asset.

Financial liabilities cease to be recognized when the obligation set forth in the contract is settled, cancelled or expires.

Modification

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified, and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset in accordance with IFRS 9, the Company shall assess whether the change in the contracted cash flows is material, taking into account the following factors: a significant change in the interest rate or an improvement in the terms of the loan; that have a significant impact on the credit risk associated with the asset, or a significant extension of the loan repayment term when the borrower has no financial difficulties.

If the amended terms differ materially, the cash flow rights from the original assets expire, and the Company ceases to recognize the original financial assets and recognizes the new asset at its fair value.

Any difference between the carrying amount of an asset that has ceased recognition and the fair value of a new significant changed asset is recognized in profit or loss, unless the substance of the difference relates to equity transactions with the owners.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company estimates in advance expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value through other profit or loss and recognizes net impairment losses at each reporting date.

The ECL measurement reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.
- The Time Value of Money and
- Reasonable and available information that is available without undue expense or effort at the date of reporting of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost and contractual assets are shown on the balance sheet less the expected credit loss. For financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the expected credit loss is recognized in income statement and other changes in value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

General model of impairment of financial assets - three-stage model

The Company applies a three-stage impairment model based on changes in credit quality after initial recognition.

A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired at initial recognition is classified as Stage 1. Stage 1 financial assets have an expected credit loss that is measured at a value equal to the portion of the expected credit loss over the lifetime of the asset, resulting from possible default events in the next 12 months or until the end of the contract, if that period is shorter (the "12-month ECL").

If a significant increase in credit risk is identified after initial recognition, the asset is reclassified to Stage 2 and its significant expected credit loss is measured on the basis of the lifetime expected credit losses over the entire remaining contractual period, taking into account expected advances, if any (the "Lifetime ECL of the instrument").

If the Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is reclassified to Stage 3 and its expected credit loss is measured as the lifetime ECL.

When defining default for the purpose of determining the risk of default, the Company shall apply a definition of default that is consistent with the definition used for internal credit risk management for the relevant financial instrument and consider qualitative indicators (e.g. financial covenants), where appropriate. For the purpose of measuring expected credit losses, the expected cash shortfall estimate maintains the cash flows expected from collateral and other loan collateral that are part of the contractual terms and that are not separately recognized.

The Company recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reverses them) in the Profit and loss account as impairment gain or loss.

A simplified approach to the impairment of receivables from sales

The Company applies a simplified approach for receivables from sales and loss allowance in an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

The Company uses a provisioning matrix to calculate expected credit losses.

The Company uses historical credit losses (adjusted for current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions and projections of future conditions) for receivables from sales to estimate 12-month expected credit losses or expected credit losses over the entire life of financial assets, as applicable.

The carrying amount of an asset is reduced through a loss account, and the amount of the loss is recognized in the profit and loss account.

Depreciation losses are reversed through the profit and loss account if the amount of impairment losses decreases, and such reduction is attributable to an event that occurred after the impairment was recognized.

3.4. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are non-monetary assets (they do not represent tangible physical assets) such as goodwill, patents, licenses, concessions, trademarks, trademarks, accounting software, franchises, investments in the development of new products, processes and devices, copyrights, and others. These assets are likely to generate economic benefits in excess of their costs over a period of more than one year.

Intangible assets are valued at cost or cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is recognized at cost less depreciation and depreciation losses.

Subsequent costs arising from investments in intangible assets may be capitalized only if future economic benefits can be expected from the asset to which they relate. All other expenses represent the expense of the period in which they were incurred.

The calculation of depreciation of intangible investments begins from the following month in relation to the month in which the intangible investment is available for use. The basis for the calculation of depreciation is the cost minus the residual, residual value. If the residual value is not materially significant, it is not taken into account in the calculation of depreciation, i.e. it does not reduce the depreciation base. Intangible assets are depreciated using the proportional method using depreciation rates of 4.55%, 10%, 15% and 20%, depending on the expected useful life.

The depreciation method, useful life and residual value are estimated at the end of each reporting period and, where necessary, adjusted.

3.5. Immovables, plants and equipment

Immovables, plants and equipment are expressed at the purchasing value deducted by accumulated correction of value and losses due to depreciation. The initial measurement of Immovables, plants and equipment is carried out at purchasing value or cost price. Purchasing value includes expenses directly attributable to the acquired asset.

An expenditure on immovables, plants and equipment is recognized as an asset if and only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company and the expenditure on the asset can be measured reliably. Purchases of immovables, plants and equipment during the year were recorded at the purchase value of the supplier's invoice increased by the dependent costs of procurement and the costs of bringing the asset into a state of functional readiness.

Profits from the sale of immovables, plants and equipment are credited directly to other income. Losses due to the sale or decommissioning of immovables, plants and equipment are charged to other expenses.

The depreciation of immovables, plants and equipment is calculated on a proportional basis by applying depreciation rates that are determined in such a way that the cost of immovables, plants and equipment is

depreciated in equal annual amounts over the useful life. Depreciation of assets activated during the year is calculated when the funds are put into use, i.e. starting from the next month from the date of acquisition to the cost of purchase.

The depreciation rates applied in the current and previous accounting periods are:

Description	2024 %	Estimated endurance in years	2023 %	Estimated endurance in years
Right of use assets – buildings	17%	6 years	17%	6 years
Right of use assets – vehicles	25%	4 years	25%	4 years
Computer equipment	20%	5 years	20%	5 years
Furniture and other equipment	15-30%	3-7 years	15-30%	3-7 years

The determination of the useful endurance of immovables, plants and equipment is based on previous experience with similar assets, as well as anticipated technical developments and changes affected by a large number of economic or industrial factors. The adequacy of a particular useful life is reviewed annually or whenever there is an indication that there has been a significant change in the factors that formed the basis for determining the useful endurance.

3.6. Inventories

Inventories are reported at cost or net selling value, whichever is lower. Net selling value is the price at which inventories can be sold under normal business conditions after deducting the cost of sales.

The purchase value of raw materials and merchandise is the invoice price of the supplier increased by the dependent procurement costs. The calculation of the output of stocks is carried out according to the weighted average price method.

By debiting other expenses, the value of stocks of goods is adjusted in cases where it is estimated that it is necessary to reduce the value of stocks to their net sales value. Damaged stocks of goods and stocks that do not meet the standards in terms of quality are completely written off.

3.7. Leases

The company as a lessor

At the beginning of the contract, the company assesses whether it is a lease agreement or contains a lease. A lease agreement or a contract containing a lease exists if the contract transfers the right to control the use of identifiable assets for a specified period of time in exchange for compensation. In determining whether a contract contains a right to manage and control an identifiable asset, the Company shall be guided by the definitions given in IFRS 16. On the date of commencement of the lease, the asset shall be recognized as a right of use, consisting of the right to use the underlying asset, and a leasing liability, consisting of an obligation to pay the lease.

The Company defines the lease term as the period during which the lease cannot be terminated, including:

- a) the period for which the option to extend the lease is exercised, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise that option, and
- b) the period for which the option to terminate the lease is exercised, if it is sufficiently certain that the lessee will not exercise that option.

Specifically for the leased objects of objects and cars, the Company applies the contracted lease period.

Right of use assets

The Company recognizes the right-of-use asset on the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date on which the particular asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and depreciation losses and are adjusted for each remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of a right-of-use property includes the amount of recognized lease obligations, direct costs initially incurred and lease payments made on or before the start date of the lease, less the lease incentives received. The cost also includes the costs of dismantling and removing leased assets, as well as the costs of restoring such assets to their original condition.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a pro-rata basis, over the shorter term of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities at the present value of future lease payments as at the commencement date of the lease, using the implicit discount rate embodied in the lease or at the Company's incremental borrowing rate if the implicit discount rate embodied in the lease cannot be determined in a reasonably accessible manner. The incremental interest rate is determined by combining data from different external sources of financing tailored to the specific terms and duration of the lease and the type of asset to be leased.

Lease payments include fixed payments less any leasing incentive receipts, variable leasing payments that depend on an index or rate, and amounts that are expected to be paid as collateral for residual value.

After initial recognition, lease liabilities are amortized using the effective interest rate method. In addition, the carrying amount of a lease obligation is measured again if there is a change, a change in the life of the lease, a change in the lease payment (e.g. a change in future payments resulting from a change in the index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the valuation of an option to purchase that underlying asset. The effects of the remeasurement of lease liabilities are also included in the value of the recognized right-of-use asset, or recognized in profit or loss if the right-of-use asset is fully depreciated and reduced to zero.

3.8. Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits - Taxes and mandatory social security contributions

In accordance with the regulations applicable in the Republic of Serbia, the Company is obliged to pay contributions to various state funds for social protection. These obligations include contributions at the expense of employees and at the expense of the employer in amounts calculated by applying the rates prescribed by law. The Company has a legal obligation to suspend the calculated contributions from the gross salaries of employees and to transfer the withheld funds to the appropriate state funds on their behalf. Contributions at the expense of employees and at the expense of the employer are recorded at the expense of costs in the period to which they relate.

Long-term employee benefits - Severance pay

In accordance with the Individual Collective Labor Agreement, the Company is obliged to pay severance pay upon retirement in the amount of 2 gross monthly salary earned by the employee in the month preceding the month in which the severance pay is paid, which cannot be less than 2 average monthly gross salary paid in the Republic of Serbia in the month preceding the month in which the severance pay is paid.

The calculation and recognition of long-term liabilities based on severance payments was carried out using the method of the present value of future expected payments, based on the calculation of actuaries. Because these are long-term employee benefits and not post-employment benefits, actuarial gains and losses, as well as previous service expenses, are recognized in their entirety in the period in which they are incurred. The Company has no additional obligations to compensate employees on this basis.

Short-term employee benefits - Paid leave

Accumulated paid leave can be carried over and used in subsequent periods, if it is not fully used in the current period. Expected costs of paid remittances are recognized in the amount of accumulated unused entitlements at the balance sheet date, which are expected to be used in the following period. In the case of unaccumulated paid leave, the obligation or expense is not recognized until the time the leave is used.

3.9. Provisions

Provision is recognized in the balance sheet at the time when the Company has a legal or potential liability arising as a result of past events and it is probable that the settlement of the liability will require an outflow of funds with economic benefits.

3.10. Equity

The Company's equity includes the share capital based on the founder's shares, reserves and accumulated result.

The share capital of the Company is formed from the invested funds of the founders of the Company in the form of money. The founder may not withdraw funds invested in the share capital of the Company.

3.11. Revenue from Contracts with Customers*Income from goods sold and income from products sold and services provided*

Income from goods sold and income from products sold and services provided is recognized when the significant risks and rewards arising from the ownership of the products and goods are transferred to the customer. Income from products sold and services provided are reported at the invoice value minus the approved discounts and value added tax.

Income from services provided are recognized in the accounting period in which the service is provided and are reported at the invoice less the approved discounts and value added tax.

The Company recognizes income from goods and products sold and services provided when it performs the contracted obligation and when the performance of the contracted obligation and when the transfer of control over products, goods and services is carried out. In most contracts, control of the products, goods, or services passes to the customer at a certain point in time and the compensation becomes unconditional.

Income is recognized in the amount of the entire transaction. The transaction price is the amount of consideration that the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring control of the contracted goods or services to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Income is recognized less value added tax, refunds, rebates and other discounts. The agreed payment currencies are most often 30 and 60 days, while for specific customers they are 90 and 120 days. Advance payments from customers occur sporadically when it comes to new customers.

Income from services provided

Income from services provided is recognized in the accounting period when the services are performed. Income is recognized only when the economic benefits associated with the transaction are likely to flow to the Company. When the result of a transaction involving the provision of services cannot be estimated reliably, income is recognized only to the extent of the eligible recoverable expenses.

Variable consideration

If the consideration under the Contract includes a variable amount, the Company shall estimate the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the transfer of the goods to the buyer. Variable consideration is estimated at the time of the conclusion of the contract and is limited until it becomes very probable that there will be no significant reversal in the amount of accrued cumulative income, at which point the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Costs of obtaining the contract

The Company has chosen to take advantage of practical relief for contracting costs incurred in connection with contracts that have an amortization period of less than one year. These costs are disposed of upon their incurrence.

Discounts

The Company grants discounts and rebates to customers, both stated on the invoice and subsequently approved. Discounts are treated as a variable fee and are assessed individually at the conclusion of the contract and are reassessed on the date of turnover. Discounts are calculated at the end of each reporting period.

3.12. Financial income

Financial income includes income from interest, exchange rate effects, dividends and other financial income derived from relationships with parent, subsidiaries and other related legal entities.

Financial income, in accordance with the matching principle, is recognized in profit or loss for the period to which it relates.

3.13. Other income

Other income, in accordance with the principle of causality, is recognized in the profit and loss account for the period to which it relates.

Other income include gains on the sale of equipment (fixed assets), gains on the sale of materials, collected write-off receivables, surpluses, revenues from the reduction of liabilities, revenues from the cancellation of long-term provisions, revenues from the adjustment of the value of the collection of receivables to the amount of previously reported expenses and the cancellation of value adjustments based on value adjustment in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

3.14. Expenses

Expenses are recognized in the profit and loss account according to the principle of causality of income and expenses, i.e. on an accrual basis, and are determined for the period in which they were incurred.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses include costs related to the generation of sales revenue and include the cost of goods sold, the cost of materials, fuel and energy, gross earnings, depreciation and amortization costs and services provided by third parties. Operating expenses also include general expenses such as lease, marketing, insurance, payment transactions, taxes and other costs incurred in the current accounting period.

Financial expenses

Financial expenses include interest and exchange rate expenses and other financial expenses.

Other expenses

Other expenses included losses on the sale and disposal of equipment, deficits, expenses on the basis of direct write-offs of receivables, and expenses on the basis of reconciliation of receivables in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

3.15. Tax on profit*Current tax*

Profit tax is an amount that is calculated and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Corporate Income Tax of the Republic of Serbia. Current income tax is the amount calculated by applying the prescribed tax rate of 15% to the base represented by taxable profit. Taxable profit is determined in the tax balance sheet as profit before tax reported in the profit and loss account, after adjusting income and expenses in the manner prescribed by the tax legislation of the Republic of Serbia. The amount of tax determined in this way and reported in the tax return is reduced on the basis of tax credits and tax incentives.

The tax legislation of the Republic of Serbia does not provide that tax losses from the current period can be used as a basis for the refund of taxes paid in previous periods. However, current period losses recorded in the tax balance sheet, with the exception of those arising from capital losses and gains, may be used to reduce the profit determined in the tax balance sheet of future accounting periods, but not longer than five years.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax effects are calculated for all temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount determined in accordance with the accounting regulations of the Republic of Serbia. The tax rates in force at the balance sheet date or the tax rates that came into force after that date shall be used to determine the deferred tax. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized in their entirety for any taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for any deductible temporary differences, as well as tax losses and tax credits that can be carried forward to subsequent fiscal periods to the extent that it is certain that there will be taxable gains on the basis of which the tax loss carried forward and tax credits can be used.

Current and deferred taxes are recognized as income and expenses and are included in the net profit of the period, except for the amount of deferred taxes arising from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment, as investments in shares of legal entities and banks, which is recorded through revaluation reserves.

3.16. Impairment of non-financial assets

Loss or decrease of value occurs when the book amount is greater than its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the value that is higher between the fair value less costs of sale and the value in use of that asset. The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there has been an depreciation of any class of non-financial assets based on an assessment of indications that an asset has been impaired. If there is such an indication, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset is made.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its book value, the book value of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Loss of decrease of value is determined at the level of the asset or at the level of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Such decrease represents loss that is recognized in profit and loss account to other expenses.

4. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT

In its ordinary operations, the Company is exposed to certain financial risks to varying degrees, as follows:

- Market risks,
- Liquidity risk,
- Credit risk.

Risk management in the Company is aimed at minimizing potential negative impacts on the financial condition and operations of the Company in a situation of unpredictability of financial markets.

4.1. Market risk

(a) Risk of changes in the exchange rate of foreign currencies

The Company is exposed to the risk of changes in the exchange rate of foreign currencies when doing business in the country and abroad, which arises from operations with different currencies, primarily EUR. Foreign exchange risk arises in cases of mismatch between financial assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency. To the extent possible, the Company minimizes foreign exchange risk by minimizing the open foreign exchange position as well as by implementing a policy of balance between the amount of foreign currency claims and deposits on the one hand and the amount of foreign currency liabilities on the other.

The following table shows the Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk as of 31 December 2024:

In thousands RSD	EUR	RSD	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	26.011	361.839	387.850
Receivables from sales	176.478	965.500	1.141.978
Long-term investments	1.813.731	180	1.813.911
Total	2.016.220	1.327.519	3.343.739
Short-term financial liabilities	-	37.144	37.144
Operating liabilities and Prepayments	237.636	169.598	407.234
Long-term liabilities	-	68.872	68.872
Other short-term liabilities	-	137	137
Total	237.636	275.751	513.387
Net foreign currency position as at 31 December 2024	1.778.584	1.051.768	2.830.352

The following table shows the Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk as at 31 December 2023:

In thousands RSD	EUR	RSD	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	16.021	983.596	999.617
Receivables from sales	108.228	962.105	1.070.333
Long-term investments	761.629	130	761.759
Short-term financial investments	93.739	-	93.739
Total	979.617	1.945.831	2.925.448
Short-term financial liabilities	-	39.201	39.201
Operating liabilities and Prepayments	188.886	133.215	322.101
Long-term liabilities	-	95.125	95.125
Other short-term liabilities	-	3.665	3.665
Total	188.886	271.206	460.092
Net foreign currency position as at 31 December 2023.	790.731	1.674.624	2.465.356

The company is sensitive to changes in the exchange rate of the euro. The following table presents the details of the analysis of the Company's sensitivity to an increase and decrease of 10% of the exchange rate of the dinar against the given foreign currency. The sensitivity rate is used in the internal presentation of foreign exchange risk and is management's assessment of reasonably expected changes in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding receivables and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and reconciles their translation at the end of the period for a 10% change in foreign exchange rates. A positive number from the table indicates an increase in the results of the current period in cases of weakening of the dinar against the currency in question. In the case of a 10% appreciation of the dinar against a foreign currency, the impact on the result of the current period would be the opposite of that described above.

	31 December 2024 +10%	31 December 2023 +10%	31 December 2024 -10%	31 December 2023 -10%
EUR	177.858	167.450	(177.858)	(167.450)
Total	177.858	167.450	(177.858)	(167.450)

(b) Risk of interest rate changes

The Company is not a beneficiary of short-term and long-term loans, and on this basis has no risk of changes in market interest rates on its operations and cash flows. The company has concluded leasing agreements, and the interest rates under these agreements are fixed. Other financial liabilities of the Company are not interest-bearing and on that basis there is no exposure to the risk of changes in interest rates.

The Company is a provider of long-term loans to related parties abroad and has agreed interest rates for these operations, for which interest is regularly charged. Interest rates are fixed, and the Company is not exposed to the risk of changes in market interest rates on this basis. Other financial assets of the Company are not interest-bearing and, on that basis, there is no exposure to the risk of changes in interest rates.

4.2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to fund funds with appropriate funding sources in terms of timing and rates, and the risk of not being able to realize the asset at a reasonable price within an appropriate timeframe.

The Company manages liquidity with the aim of ensuring that sources of funding are available to settle liabilities as they mature. The Company continuously assesses liquidity risk by identifying and monitoring changes in funding sources necessary to meet the Company's business objectives, in accordance with the Company's business strategy.

Exposure to this risk has been significantly reduced in the last few years, given the measures taken to improve the collection of receivables. Also, when arranging deferred payment days, the Company takes care to negotiate deferred payment days with suppliers that would be correlated with the days it contracts with customers.

The following table represents the maturity of assets and liabilities, by remaining maturity, as at 31 December 2024:

In thousands RSD	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	387.850	-	-	-	387.850
Receivables from sales	1.046.720	95.258	-	-	1.141.978
Long-term investments	-	-	1.813.911	-	1.813.911
Total	1.434.570	95.258	1.813.911	-	3.343.739
Short-term financial liabilities	-	37.144	-	-	37.144
Operating liabilities and Prepayments	403.725	3.509	-	-	407.234
Long-term liabilities	-	-	68.872	-	68.872
Other short-term liabilities	137	-	-	-	137
Total	403.862	40.653	68.872	-	513.387
Maturity mismatch as at 31 December 2024	1.030.708	54.606	1.745.039	-	2.830.352

The following table represents the maturity of assets and liabilities, by remaining maturity, as of 31st December 2023:

In thousands RSD	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	999.617	-	-	-	999.617
Receivables from sales	990.248	80.085	-	-	1.070.333
Long-term investments	130	-	761.629	-	761.759
Short-term financial investments	-	93.739	-	-	93.739
Total	1.989.995	173.824	761.629	-	2.925.448
Short-term financial liabilities	-	39.201	-	-	39.201
Operating liabilities and Prepayments	322.056	45	-	-	322.101
Long-term liabilities	-	-	95.125	-	95.125
Other short-term liabilities	3.665	-	-	-	3.665
Total	325.721	39.246	95.125	-	460.092
Maturity mismatch as at 31 December 2023.	1.664.274	134.578	666.504	-	2.465.356

4.3. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of incurring financial losses incurred by the Company as a result of the delay of clients or counterparty to the settlement of contractual obligations. Credit risk is primarily related to the Company's exposure to cash and cash equivalents, receivables from legal entities and entities.

On 31 December 2024, the Company has cash and cash equivalents in the total amount of RSD 387,850 thousand (31 December 2023: RSD 999,617), and on that basis, the Company did not record expected credit losses estimated in the intangible amount.

The Company's long-term financial placements relate exclusively to participations in related legal entities and to long-term placements to related parties. Given that these placements relate to entities within the Sarantis Group, with which the Company has stable and long-term business relationships, they are not considered a source of significant credit risk.

The Company is exposed to credit risk to the greatest extent on the basis of open receivables from customers and credit risk protection has been established by undertaking certain measures and activities at the level of the Company. In the event of untimely settlement of customers' obligations towards the Company, the delivery of products is interrupted. In addition to the interruption of product deliveries, the following collection mechanisms are used: compensation with legal entities, lawsuits and others.

Receivables from sales

The Company has certain rules and procedures that are respected when doing business with customers, through precisely defined criteria when selecting customers with whom cooperation begins, through providing instruments for the protection of debt collection (bills of exchange, guarantees), through approving credit limits (automatic systematic blocking of deliveries of goods to a customer who has exceeded the approved credit limit and until the collection of receivables that returns him to the permitted limits).

The adjustment of the value of receivables for potential credit losses of receivables from customers was made on the basis of historical data of uncollected overdue receivables whose delays are more than one year. The average share of such receivables in total receivables in the three-year period from 2021 to 2023 is 0.003%. By applying this percentage to the total receivables as of 31 December 2024, the amount obtained was materially insignificant and no adjustment was made to the value of receivables from customers in 2024 based on expected losses. The recorded change in the value adjustment in 2024 relates to defendant customers.

Changes to the impairment of receivables from sales are given in the following table:

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Balance as at 1 January	(80)	(255)
New value corrections during the year	(228)	-
Collected written off receivables	5	114
Write-offs	75	61
Balance as at 31 December	(228)	(80)

4.4. Capital risk management

The Company has adopted the financial concept of capital and its capital maintenance, under which capital is defined in nominal monetary units.

The objective of capital management is to maintain the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future, while ensuring profitability and an optimal capital structure.

Since its establishment, the Company has not used external financing either short-term or long term-term borrowings. It operated exclusively by financing from its own funds and short-term liabilities to suppliers, which were duly settled within the maturity dates.

The Company monitors its capital position on the basis of the leverage ratio, which is calculated as the ratio of the Company's net debt to its total capital.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company's leverage ratio was as follows:

	2024	2023
Total liabilities	(632.077)	(631.634)
Minus: Cash and cash equivalents	387.850	999.617
Net debt	(244.227)	367.983
<hr/>		
Total capital	(4.674.047)	(4.215.261)
<hr/>		
Leverage ratio	0,05	-0,09

4.5 Fair value

It is the Company's business policy to disclose information about the fair value of assets and liabilities for which there is official market information and when fair value differs materially from the carrying amount. In the Republic of Serbia, there is not enough market experience, as well as stability and liquidity in the purchase and sale of receivables and other financial assets and liabilities, as official market information is not available at all times. Therefore, fair value cannot be reliably determined in the absence of an active market. The Company's management assesses the risk and in cases where it is estimated that the value at which the assets are kept in the business books will not be realized, it makes a value adjustment.

The Company considers that the reported carrying amount of financial assets, less depreciation adjustments, as well as the amortized value of financial liabilities, approximately reflect their market value.

5. INCOME FROM GOODS SOLD*Sources of income**Income from goods sold by geographical region*

In thousands RSD	2024	2023 (Changed presentation)
Income from goods sold - domestic	2.696.020	2.610.762
Income from goods sold - foreign	645.070	517.508
Income from goods sold - foreign – to related parties	331.727	299.188
Total	3.672.817	3.427.458

Income from goods sold by main categories

In thousands RSD	2024	2023 (Changed presentation)
Cosmetics	2.015.374	1.836.153
Household	1.657.443	1.591.305
Total	3.672.817	3.427.458

Income from goods sold by brand-owned goods

Total	2024	2023 (Changed presentation)
Company's brands	2.580.359	2.459.376
Distributed brands	1.092.458	968.082
Total	3.672.817	3.427.458

Income from goods sold by sales channels

In thousands RSD	2024	2023 (Changed presentation)
Key accounts	1.577.763	1.411.043
Direct trade	913.559	969.410
Wholesalers	209.305	236.308
Export	972.190	810.697
Total	3.672.817	3.427.458

6. COST OF GOODS SOLD

In thousands RSD	2024	2023 (Changed presentation)
Cost of goods sold – materials	2.015	831
Cost of goods sold – merchandise	2.344.697	2.292.457
Cost of goods sold - own consumption	326	349
Cost of goods sold - seasonal goods	6.873	-6.873
Total	2.353.911	2.286.764

7. RAW MATERIAL COSTS, FUEL AND ENERGY COSTS

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Material costs	8.840	4.558
Fuel costs	14.756	14.261
Energy costs	823	747
Total	24.419	19.565

8. SALARIES, WAGES AND OTHER PERSONAL INDEMNITIES

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Salary costs and salary compensation	221.899	194.099
Costs of taxes and contributions on earnings and allowances	30.182	26.925
Other personal expenses	18.430	30.014
Total	270.511	251.038

9. DEPRECIATION COSTS

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Depreciation expenses:		
- Intangible assets	4.708	2.671
- Property, Plant and Equipment	44.542	31.935
Total	49.250	34.606

10. PRODUCTION SERVICES COSTS

In thousands RSD	2024	2023 (Changed presentation)
Costs of transport services	69.997	67.498
Costs of maintenance services	399	378
Costs of renting warehouses and business premises	40.356	43.373
Advertising and propaganda costs	203.596	169.178
Development Costs That Are Not Capitalized	778	697
Costs of other services	56.964	45.905
Total	372.090	327.029

The costs of other services refer to the costs of tolls, maintenance of business premises, cleaning of products, utilities, destruction of goods, utilities, freight forwarding, laboratory, heating, parking, packing and separation of goods, forwarding and transport of samples.

11. INTANGIBLE COSTS

In thousands RSD	2024	2023 (Changed presentation)
Costs of non-production services	67.170	53.448
Representation costs	19.521	10.626
Insurance premium costs	5.345	1.234
Costs of payment operations	4.536	3.914
Costs of membership fees to chambers and the Fund for Disabled Persons related to the calculation of salaries	2.255	2.025
Tax costs that do not depend on the result	10.194	7.076
Other intangible costs	532	466
Total	109.553	78.789

12. FINANCIAL INCOME

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Financial Income from Related Parties:		
- Parent and Dependent Legal Entities	25.785	41
- Other connected entities	26.471	26.605
Interest income	25.145	40.679
Positive exchange rate effects:	3.999	1.909
Effects of currency clause	175	269
Other financial revenues	-	419
Total	81.575	69.922

The Company obtains financial income from loans to related legal entities.

The interest rate calculated in 2024 ranges from 3.8% to 4.4% in accordance with the Rulebook of the Ministry of Finance on interest rates considered to be in accordance with the "arms-length" principle for 2024.

13. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Financial expenditures arising from relations with related parties:		
- Parent and Dependent Legal Entities	7.554	2.517
- Other connected entities	3.787	3.354
Interest expenditure	3.625	925
Negative exchange rate differences:	5.446	5.253
Effects of currency clause	10	211
Total	20.422	12.260

14. OTHER INCOME

In thousands RSD	2024	2023 (Changed presentation)
Profits from the sale of equipment	19	161
Profits from the sale of materials	1.374	3
Surpluses	2.376	1.470
Revenue from Compliance with Customers	170	354
Proceeds from the cancellation of long-term reservations	3.099	-
Over invoiced calculations from previous years	221	6.089
Revenues from compensation for damaged goods	-	4.820
Other extraordinary revenues from previous years	906	10
Revenues from compensation for damages	-	59
Revenues from contracted cost reimbursement	-	92
Revenues from penalties and fines	127	193
Total	8.292	13.251

15. OTHER INCOME

In thousands RSD	2024	2023 (Changed presentation)
Shortfalls	3.216	1.860
Direct write-offs of receivables	12	2.530
Expenditures on the basis of damaged goods	16.189	16.537
Costs of the previous year	8	32
Other operating expenses	1.021	63
Breach and contractual penalties and penalties	450	172
Total	20.896	21.194

16. TAX ON PROFIT

(a) Components of Tax on profit

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Tax expense of the period	83.656	75.383
Deferred Tax Revenues of the Period	628	1.012
Total	83.028	74.371

(b) Reconciliation of the amount of tax expenses for the period and product of the profit before tax and the prescribed tax rate

In thousands RSD	2024	2024	2023	2023
Profit before tax		540.666		479.232
Tax effects of expenses that are not recognized for tax purposes		44.364		30.046
Tax base		585.030		509.278
Calculated tax	15%	87.755	15%	76.392
Tax credit		4.099		1.009
Profit Tax		83.656		75.383
Effective Tax Rate		15,47%		15,73%

(c) Changes on deferred tax assets (liabilities)

2024	1 January 2024		Changes during the year		
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Balance at the end of the period
<i>In thousands RSD</i>					
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	(2.212)	-	397	(1.815)
Deferred Tax Assets	1.071	-	232	-	1.303
Deferred Tax Assets – resr. ifrs 9 Receivables from customers	182	-	-	-	182
Deferred Tax Assets – resr. ifrs19 for severance pay	210	-	4	-	214
Deferred Tax Assets – resr. for employee shares	147	-	303	-	450
Deferred Tax Assets reser. unused annual leaves	532	-	(75)	-	455
2023	1 January		Changes during the year		
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Balance at the end of the period
<i>In thousands RSD</i>					
Deferred Tax Liabilities		(2.375)	-	163	(2.212)
Deferred Tax Assets	222	-	849	-	1.071
Deferred Tax Assets – resr. ifrs 9 Receivables from customers	-	-	182	-	182
Deferred Tax Assets – resr. ifrs19 for severance pay	222	-	(13)	-	210
Deferred Tax Assets – resr. for employee shares	-	-	147	-	147
Deferred Tax Assets reser. unused annual leaves	-	-	533	-	533

(d) Transfer Pricing

In accordance with the regulations of the Republic of Serbia, the Company is obliged to submit a tax balance sheet and a transfer pricing study for the current business year by 30th June 2025. The Company has prepared a calculation of the effects of transfer pricing for the purpose of calculating current income tax in the accompanying financial statements. The Company's management does not anticipate any changes to the study on transfer prices that may have materially significant effects on the income tax expressed in the accompanying financial statements.

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Changes in intangible investments are shown in the following table:

In thousands RSD	Software and Other Rights	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets under construction	Total
Purchase value				
Balance as at 1 January 2023	45.327	675	4.558	50.560
Increases during the year	6.926	-	-	6.926
Alienation and decommissioning	(1.120)	-	-	(1.120)
Transfers	-	-	(4.558)	(4.558)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	51.133	675	-	51.808
Increases during the year	849	-	-	849
Balance as at 31 December 2024	51.982	675	-	52.657
Accumulated value correction				
Balance as at 1 January 2023	26.964	346	-	27.310
Amortization for the current year	2.570	101	-	2.671
Alienation and decommissioning	(1.120)	-	-	(1.120)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	28.415	447	-	28.862
Amortization for the current year	4.607	101	-	4.708
Balance as at 31 December 2024	33.021	548	-	33.570
Current value as at 31 December 2023	22.719	228	-	22.946
Current value as at 31 December 2024	18.961	127	-	19.087

18. IMMOVABLES, PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT

In thousands RSD	Plant and equipment	Leased immovables, plant and equipment	Immovables, plant and equipment under construction	Total
Purchase value				
Balance as at 1 January 2023	20.920	148.821	92	169.834
Increases during the year	426	40.753	357	41.536
Alienation and decommissioning	(3.522)	-	-	(3.522)
Transfers	-	-	(92)	(92)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	17.825	189.574	357	207.755
Increases during the year	1.075	14.197	(357)	14.915
Alienation and decommissioning	-	(11.883)	-	(11.883)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	18.900	191.888	-	210.788
Accumulated Value Correction				
Balance as at 1 January 2023	9.378	105.332	-	114.710
Depreciation for the current year	3.103	28.831	-	31.934
Alienation and decommissioning	(3.522)	(78.121)	-	(81.643)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	8.959	56.042	-	65.002
Depreciation for the current year	3.251	41.291	-	44.542
Alienation and decommissioning	-	(9.763)	-	(9.763)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	12.211	87.570	-	99.781
Present value as at 31 December 2023	8.865	133.532	357	142.754
Present value as at 31 December 2024	6.689	104.318	-	111.007

19. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AND LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Participations in equity of legal entities (except for participations in capital that are valued using the participation method)	1.097.222	1.086.678
-Sarantis Skopje	947.636	947.636
-Sarantis Banja Luka	130.817	130.817
-Sarantis Ljubljana	18.769	8.225
Long-term placements in the country:		
- Other legal entities	180	130
Long-term investments, loans made abroad:	1.813.731	761.629
- mother entity -Sarantis Greece	1.053.134	-
Maturity date 10.5.2029 with an interest rate of 4%		
- Subsidiaries Sarantis Romania	292.537	292.934
Maturity date 23.12.2029 with interest 4.40%		
- Subsidiaries Sarantis Poland	468.060	468.695
Maturity date 15.10.2029 with interest 4.40%		
Balance as at 31 December	2.911.133	1.848.437

20. INVENTORIES

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Material	5.988	5.964
Goods	454.732	319.796
Advances paid for inventory and services in the country	1.493	316
Advances paid for inventory and services abroad	236.418	311.929
Balance as at 31 December	698.631	638.005

Advances paid for inventory abroad relate mainly to advances made for goods to Sarantis Greece, Sarantis Poland, Changel Ruisen, Wuxi Yinneng.

21. RECEIVABLES FROM SALES

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Domestic trade receivables	965.709	962.185
Minus: Loss allowance	-228	-80
Foreign trade receivables	90.281	29.502
Minus: Loss allowance	-	-
Receivables from foreign parent companies, subsidiaries and other associated companies		
- Parent and dependent legal entities	86.216	78.727
- Other related legal entities	-	-
Minus: Loss allowance	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	1.141.978	1.070.334

22. OTHER SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Claims for interest based on deposits	-	5.727
Interest receivables based on loans	-	10.506
Receivables from employees	59	63
Receivables for prepayment of other taxes and contributions	-	60
VAT prepayment receivables	10.731	-
Reimbursable Fee Claims	205	169
Balance as at 31 December	10.996	16.525

23. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Time deposits with banks	-	93.739

	Balance as at 31 December	-	93.739
24.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Current account	361.839	983.596
Foreign currency account	26.011	16.021
Balance as at 31 December	387.850	999.617

25. SHORT-TERM ACCRUED EXPENSES

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Prepaid costs	63	-
Other AVR	24.076	13.467
Balance as at 31 December	24.139	13.467

26. EQUITY

The capital structure is shown as follows:

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Capital	70.663	70.663
Reserves	15.385	13.364
Unrealized losses on actuarial accounts under the provisions of IAS 19	4.494	3.622
Retained earnings from previous years	4.134.855	3.729.995
Retained earnings from current year	457.638	404.861
Balance as at 31 December	4.674.047	4.215.261

The founder and 100% owner of the Company is GR Sarantis SA Athens, Greece.

27. LONG-TERM PROVISIONS

The structure of long-term provisions is shown as follows:

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Provisions for employee compensations and other benefits	8.463	7.057
Long-term provisions	1.212	1.212
Balance as at 31 December	9.675	8.269

Provisions for severance payments are formed on the basis of an independent actuary's report and are expressed in the amount of the present value of expected future payments.

When determining the present value of expected outflows, a discount rate of 5.75%, an estimated average salary growth rate of 6.50% and a turnover rate of 6.38% were used, with the statutory amount of severance pay.

28. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Liabilities based on long-term leases in the country		
-vehicles	68.872	91.283
-facility	-	3.842
Balance as at 31 December	68.872	95.125

The vehicle leasing obligations relate to 57 vehicles, with the start of activation in 2023-2024 and the end of 2027-2028 with a period of 48 months. The leasing provider is AAA-I Rent d.o.o. with an agreed discount rate of 3%-5.4%.

29. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Liabilities based on short-term financial leasing in the country:		
-vehicles	33.307	30.109
-facility	3.837	9.092
Balance as at 31 December	37.144	39.201

Obligations for leasing the facility refer to offices, the leasing provider is VT Real estate d.o.o., with the expiration of the contract on 31 May 2025.

30. OPERATING LIABILITIES

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Trade payables – foreign parent company, subsidiaries and other associated companies		
- Parent and dependent legal entities	12.062	10.369
- Other related legal entities	56.231	38.169
Trade payables - domestic	168.234	131.794
Trade payables - foreign	168.709	139.882
Balance as at 31 December	405.236	320.214

31. OTHER SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Other short-term liabilities	137	3.665
Liabilities on the basis of value added tax and other public revenues	20	9.244
Income Tax Liabilities	13.630	14.075
Balance as at 31 December	13.787	26.984

32. SHORT-TERM DEFERRED EXPENSES

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Upfront Accrued Costs	90.270	137.715
Accrued Dependent Acquisition Costs	235	27
Balance as at 31 December	90.506	137.742

33. OFF-BALANCE SHEET RECORDS

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Guarantees received	98.977	124.276
Guarantees given	24.561	7.000
Balance as at 31 December	123.538	131.276

The received guarantees refer to the received guarantees of customers Expo, Delhaize, Veropoulos, Filir, Univerexport in the total amount of RSD 98,977 thousand. The guarantees given in 2023 related to the guarantee given to the Customs in the amount of RSD 7,000 thousand, while in 2024 an additional guarantee for warehousing and distribution services was given to the company Transfera in the amount of RSD 17,561 thousand.

34. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company conducts business transactions with parent, subsidiaries and related entities. The Company purchases goods from the parent and related entities, uses software maintenance services, uses licenses, pays royalties for copyrights. On the other hand, it sells goods to other related entities, and provides loans to certain related entities.

The balances of transactions with related entities are shown in the following table:

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Receivables from sales		
<i>Receivables from the parent, dependent and other related entities abroad</i>		
Sarantis Skopje	7.498	3.576
Sarantis Banja Luka	39.398	46.809
Sarantis Ljubljana	39.320	27.709
Sarantis Greece	-	39
Sarantis Bulgaria	-	80
Sarantis Czech Republic	-	514
Total	86.216	78.727
Long-term financial placements		
<i>Participation in the capital of legal entities</i>		
Sarantis Skopje	947.636	947.636
Sarantis Banja Luka	130.817	130.817
Sarantis Ljubljana	18.769	8.225
Total	1.097.222	1.086.678
<i>Long-term investments to parent, subsidiaries and other related entities</i>		
Sarantis Romania	292.537	292.934
Sarantis Poland	468.060	468.695
Sarantis Greece	1.053.134	-
Total	1.813.731	761.629
Given advance payments for goods		
<i>Advance payments for goods to parent companies, subsidiaries and other related entities abroad</i>		
Sarantis Greece	151.392	268.980
Sarantis Poland	80.404	37.431
Total	231.796	306.411

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Operating liabilities		
<i>Liabilities to suppliers – parent, subsidiary legal entities and other related entities abroad</i>		
Sarantis Greece	9.313	9.534
Sarantis Skopje	504	834
Sarantis Banja Luka	2.245	-
Sarantis Poland	13.312	10.253
Sarantis Romania	-	1.646
Sarantis Czech Republic	855	257
Sarantis Bulgaria	-	274
Polipak Poland	15.410	15.192
Ergopack	26.654	10.548
Total	68.293	48.538

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Operating income		
<i>Operating income – parent, subsidiary legal entities and other related entities abroad</i>		
Sarantis Greece	1.442	39
Sarantis Skopje	118.332	105.959
Sarantis Banja Luka	123.203	122.512
Sarantis Ljubljana	81.461	56.623
Sarantis Poland	2.754	-
Sarantis Romania	57	-
Sarantis Czech Republic	2.776	9.266
Sarantis Bulgaria	1.645	2.644
Sarantis Czech Republic	57	514
Sarantis Hungary	-	1.631
Total	331.727	299.188

In thousands RSD	2024	2023
Financial Income		
<i>Financial income from relations with parent companies, subsidiaries and other related entities abroad</i>		
- Interest income on given placements		
Sarantis Greece	24.643	-
Sarantis Poland	16.843	10.506
Sarantis Romania	9.476	15.128
Total	50.962	25.634

Salaries and other remunerations of key management personnel of the Company in 2024 amount to RSD 61,862 thousand (2023: RSD 75,056 thousand).

35. NON-COMPLIANT CLAIMS AND LIABILITIES

In accordance with Article 22. Pursuant to Article 10 of the Accounting Law, the Company has reconciled receivables and liabilities with debtors and creditors. Reconciliation of receivables and liabilities was carried out as of 31 December 2024.

All current differences are established and fixed in the minutes. To eliminate these discrepancies, activities have been agreed that will be carried out in 2025.

After the agreed activities, the degree of discrepancies with debtors and creditors is negligible.

36. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES AND POTENTIAL ASSETS**(a) Legal cases**

The company - the defendant, is not involved in any dispute.

The company-plaintiff currently has 31 active lawsuits related to uncollected receivables from customers in the total value of the basic debt of 1,383 thousand.

The company, as a plaintiff, also has an out-of-court procedure for the depreciation of the bill of exchange.

(b) Sureties and guarantees issued

The Company has no guarantees, mortgages, pledges or any encumbrances on the property.

The Company has provided two guarantees, already mentioned in the off-balance sheet records, Note 33.

37. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

After the reporting period, the Company entered the process of establishing a subsidiary Sarantis Zagreb d.o.o. for the purpose of further developing its business activities in the Croatian market.

There were no events after the balance sheet date that would require disclosure or adjustments in the 2024 financial statements.

In Belgrade, 16 April 2025

Person responsible for preparing
financial statements

Legal Representative

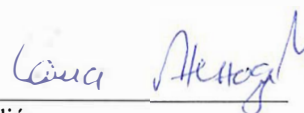
(Signed)



Dušanka Rajč
Accounting and Tax Manager



(Signed)



Saša Nenadić
General Manager