

"AKTINA CAPITAL"

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Together with the Independent Auditor's Report

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Management of "AKTINA CAPITAL" LLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of "AKTINA CAPITAL" LLC (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code of Ethics"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code of Ethics and the professional ethics requirements relevant to financial statement audits in the Republic of Armenia. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is 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 intends to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements 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 it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are

considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Throughout the audit, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures to respond to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting material misstatement due to error, because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate to 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, assess whether there is a material uncertainty 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 there is a material uncertainty, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

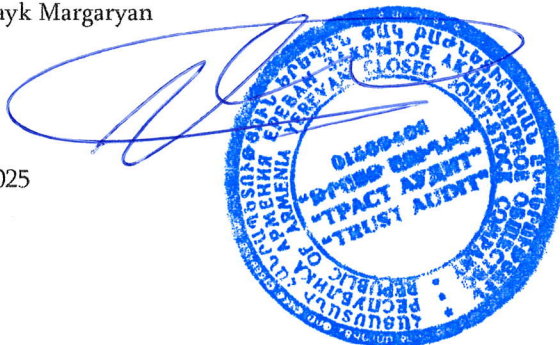
Among other matters, we communicate to those charged with governance the planned scope and timing of the audit, as well as significant matters arising during the audit, including significant deficiencies in internal control identified.

"Trust Audit" CJSC

Director Hayk Margaryan

April 30, 2025

Yerevan



Auditor

Lilit Katoyan

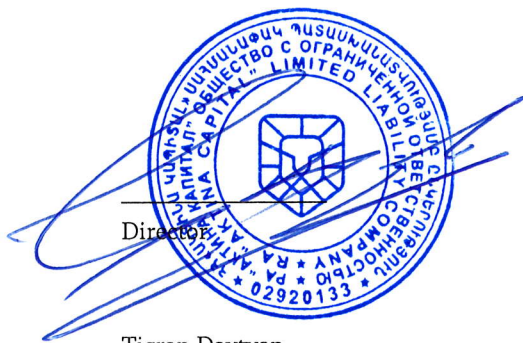
"AKTINA CAPITAL" LLC

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Thousands of AMD	Notes	Period from December 24, 2024 to December 31, 2024
Interest income		-
Interest expense		-
Net interest income		-
Fee and commission income		-
Fee and commission expense		-
Net fee and commission income		-
Other income		-
Total operating expenses	5	(2,789)
Profit/(loss) before tax		(2,789)
Profit tax expense		-
Profit/(loss) for the year		(2,789)
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>		
<i>Items that subsequently subject to reclassification to profit or loss:</i>		
-		-
Other comprehensive income for the year, after tax		-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(2,789)

The financial statements were approved on April 30, 2025.



Director

Tigran Davtyan

Representative of the Accounting
Service Provider

Artur Harutyunyan

The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read together with the notes to the financial statements, presented on pages 9 to 22, which form an integral part of these financial statements.

"AKTINA CAPITAL" LLC
Statement of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2024

Thousands of AMD	Notes	As of December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	6	175,000
Other assets		489
TOTAL ASSETS		175,489
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Other liabilities	7	3,278
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,278
EQUITY		
Authorized capital		175,000
Accumulated loss		(2,789)
TOTAL EQUITY		172,211
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		175,489

The Statement of Financial Position should be read together with the notes to the financial statements, presented on pages 9 to 22, which form an integral part of these financial statements.

"AKTINA CAPITAL" LLC
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Thousands of AMD	Authorized capital	Accumulated loss	Total
As of December 24, 2024	-	-	-
Loss for the year	-	(2,789)	(2,789)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>	-	<i>(2,789)</i>	<i>(2,789)</i>
Capital contribution	175,000	-	175,000
As of December 31, 2024	175,000	(2,789)	172,211

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read together with the notes to the financial statements, presented on pages 9 to 22, which form an integral part of these financial statements.

"AKTINA CAPITAL" LLC
Cash Flow Statement
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Thousands of AMD	Period from December 24, 2024 to December 31, 2024
<i>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</i>	
-	-
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	-
<i>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</i>	
-	-
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	-
<i>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</i>	
Capital contribution	175,000
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	175,000
Net Cash Flow	175,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	175,000

The Cash Flow Statement should be read together with the notes to the financial statements, presented on pages 9 to 22, which form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Nature of Operations and General Information

"AKTINA CAPITAL" LLC (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was established in 2024. On December 24, 2024, the Company was registered with the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia (CBRA) as an investment company and was granted License No. 0030 for the provision of investment services. The Company's activities are regulated by the Central Bank of Armenia. The governing bodies of the Company are the General Meeting of Participants and the Director. The powers of the General Meeting and the Director are exercised by the sole participant of the Company, Tigran Davtyan, who, within the scope of his authority, has the final decision-making power on any issue related to the management and activities of the Company.

The company's registration address is: RA, Yerevan, Northern Avenue, 1, Unit 28.

As of December 31, 2024, the number of employees of the company is 1.

2. Business Environment in Armenia

The Company operates in the Republic of Armenia. Consequently, the Company's operations are influenced by the economic conditions and financial markets of Armenia, which are characteristic of an emerging market. The legal, tax, and regulatory frameworks continue to develop and are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes. These, along with other legal and fiscal obstacles, create additional complexities for entities operating in Armenia.

In February 2022, the military conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine triggered a wave of sanctions against the Russian Federation by various countries. This conflict has affected not only the economic activities of the two countries involved but also the global economy as a whole. As a result of the sanctions, the prices of raw materials and food products have increased in many countries, established supply chains have been disrupted, and inflationary pressures have emerged. Analysts have also projected that these developments could have broader consequences for global industrial output.

Furthermore, ongoing military tensions between Armenia and Azerbaijan—particularly following the transfer of control over the Nagorno-Karabakh region to Azerbaijan in September 2023—and the continuing conflict between Russia and Ukraine have significantly increased uncertainty in the business environment. The situation between Armenia and Azerbaijan remains tense due to ongoing disputes over border delimitation.

Management believes that it is not possible to fully assess the impact of these circumstances on the Company. However, the influence of such factors on the global economy and major financial markets could also have adverse effects on the Company's operations. The future economic and political developments, and their potential impact on the Company, may differ from management's current expectations.

These financial statements do not reflect any potential future effects of the above-described events on the Company's operations.

3. Basis of Preparation

3.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

3.2 Basis of Measurement

The measurement basis adopted by the Company for preparing the financial statements is the historical cost, which is generally combined with other measurement bases. When other measurement bases are applied, the Company discloses such changes in the relevant notes.

3.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The national currency of the Republic of Armenia is the Armenian Dram (AMD), which is also the Company's functional currency, as it most appropriately reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and transactions of the Company.

All financial information presented in these financial statements is rounded to the nearest thousand.

3.4 Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business, and that there is no intention or necessity to cease or significantly reduce operations within the 12-month period following the reporting date.

3.5 Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with the IFRS standards requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised.

Information about the significant judgments made in applying accounting policies that have a material impact on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is presented in Note 9, "Risk Management."

The best evidence of fair value is the quoted price in an active market. In the absence of a quoted price in an active market, management uses other valuation methods, in particular, the comparison method with similar instruments in both internal and external markets.

Fair Value Measurement

When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses observable market data, where possible. Fair values are classified based on the levels of the fair value hierarchy, using the input data used in the valuation methods, as outlined below:

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

If the input data used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability can be classified into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the entire fair value measurement is classified in the level of the fair value hierarchy in which the lowest level input that is significant to the measurement is classified.

3.6 Adoption of New and Revised Standards

Standards, amendments, and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Branch

IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates". Lack of Exchangeability

Lack of Exchangeability amends IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to require an entity to apply a consistent approach to assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determining the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide.

This amendment to IAS 21 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" - Disclosures

The amendment made to IFRS 7 requires the disclosure of other comprehensive income related to fair value remeasurements of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, separating the portion related to assets recognized in the current period. It is also required to separately disclose the contractual terms of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost, as well as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, which may cause changes in the amounts and timing of contractual cash flows, and which represent contingent events not directly related to changes in the risk and value of the underlying debt agreement.

This amendment to IFRS 7 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, or for periods starting from that date..

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments". Contracts referencing Nature-dependent Electricity

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity amends IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to more faithfully reflect the effects of contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity on an entity's financial statements.

This amendment to IFRS 19 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" - Measurement of Trade Receivables

The amendment made to IFRS 9 clarifies that trade receivables should be measured at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" at the point of recognition.

This amendment to IFRS 9 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, or for periods starting from that date.

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" - Derecognition of Lease Liabilities

The amendment made to IFRS 9 clarifies that the requirement to recognize the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability and the consideration paid in profit or loss at the time of derecognition should also apply to lease liabilities.

This amendment to IFRS 9 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, or for periods starting from that date.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements was issued in April 2024 to replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 aims to improve financial reporting by: requiring additional defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss; requiring disclosures about management-defined performance measures; and adding new principles for the aggregation and disaggregation of items. The IASB did not reconsider all aspects of IAS 1 when developing IFRS 18, but instead focused on the statement of profit or loss. The IASB retained some paragraphs from IAS 1 in IFRS 18 and moved some paragraphs from IAS 1 to IAS 8 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

This amendment to IFRS 18 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability". Disclosures

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures was issued in May 2024. IFRS 19 permits some subsidiaries to apply IFRS Accounting Standards with reduced disclosure requirements. These entities apply the requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards except for their disclosure requirements. Instead, these entities apply the requirements in IFRS 19.

This amendment to IFRS 19 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies outlined below have been consistently applied in the preparation of these financial statements for all periods presented.

4.1 Financial Income and Financial Expenses

The Company's financial income and financial expenses include:

- Interest income,
- Interest expense,
- Gains or losses from the revaluation of foreign currency on financial assets and financial liabilities.

Interest income or interest expense is recognized using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the expected future cash payments or receipts over the life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, or
- the amortized cost of the financial liability.

When calculating interest income or expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (if the asset is not credit-impaired) or the amortized cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired after initial recognition, interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate on the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer considered credit-impaired, interest income is then calculated on a gross basis again.

Gains and losses arising from exchange rate differences are presented on a net basis as financial income or financial expenses, depending on whether the foreign exchange change results in a net profit or net loss.

4.2 Short-term Employee Benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits are measured without discounting and are recognized as expenses when the service is rendered. The liability is recognized at the amount expected to be paid as a short-term cash bonus if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay that amount as a result of past services rendered by the employee and can reliably estimate the obligation.

4.3 Profit tax

Profit tax consists of current and deferred taxes. The tax is recognized in profit or loss, except for the portion related to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current Tax

Current tax is the amount of tax expected to be paid or received on the taxable profit or loss for the year, applying the tax rates that are in effect or substantively in effect at the reporting date, and includes adjustments related to taxes payable for prior years.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized in the financial statements for the purpose of reflecting temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the amounts used for tax purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and does not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that the company will have taxable profits in the future against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the relevant tax benefit will be realized. Such reductions are reversed when the likelihood of future taxable profits increases.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates that are expected to apply to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income tax levied by the same tax authority on the same taxpayer or different taxpayers, provided the company intends either to settle the current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or to realize the tax assets and settle the tax liabilities simultaneously.

4.4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of financial position represent cash held in banks with a maturity of three months or less.

4.5 Financial Instruments

Recognition and Initial Measurement

All regular way purchases of financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date on which the Company commits to purchase the asset or liability. A regular way purchase or sale is a purchase or sale of a financial asset or liability under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset or liability within the timeframe established by market conventions or customary practice.

A financial asset (if it is not a trade receivable that does not contain a significant financing component) or a financial

liability is initially measured at fair value, plus, in the case of an item not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset or financial liability.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

The Company classifies all its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the assets, measuring them as follows:

- At amortized cost,
- At fair value through other comprehensive income,
- At fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are not reclassified after initial recognition, except in cases where the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets. In such cases, all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets the following two conditions and is not designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- The asset is held under a business model whose objective is to hold the assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

All financial assets that are not classified as measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. At initial recognition, the company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the criteria for measurement at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial Assets. Assessment of Business Model

The company assesses the objective of the business model under which an asset is held at the portfolio level, as this assessment best reflects the manner in which the business is managed and the way information is provided to the management. In this case, the following information is considered:

- The policy and objectives set for the portfolio, and how that policy is practically implemented. Specifically, whether the management's strategy aims to generate the contractual interest income, maintain a certain interest rate structure, align the maturities of financial assets with the corresponding maturities of financial liabilities, or manage expected cash outflows or realize cash flows through the sale of assets.
- The risks affecting the business model (and the financial assets held under that business model) and the methods for managing those risks.
- The frequency, volume, and timing of sales of financial assets in previous periods, the reasons for those sales, and expectations related to future sales.

The transfer of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not meet the derecognition conditions is not considered a sale for this purpose, and the Company continues to recognize the assets.

Financial Assets. Assessment of whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, "principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. "Interest" consists of compensation for the time value of money and the credit risk related to the principal amount not yet paid over a certain period, as well as other basic risks and costs related to the transfer and exchange of money (such as liquidity risk and administrative costs), along with the profit margin.

For the purposes of this assessment, "principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. "Interest" consists of compensation for the time value of money and the credit risk related to the principal amount not yet paid over a certain period, as well as other basic risks and costs related to the transfer and exchange of money (such as liquidity risk and administrative costs), along with the profit margin.

In conducting this assessment, the Company considers the following:

- Conditional events that may alter the amount or timing of the cash flows,
- Conditions that may adjust the contractual effective interest rate, including variable interest rate conditions,
- Early repayment and extension terms,
- Conditions that limit the Company's right to cash flows from certain assets (for example, a financial asset without a recourse right).

An early repayment condition meets the criterion of payments consisting solely of principal and interest if the early repayment amount essentially represents the unpaid interest on the principal and the outstanding principal, which may include a reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

Financial assets. Subsequent measurement, gains, and losses

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The amortized cost is reduced by the amount of impairment losses. Interest income, gains and losses arising from foreign exchange differences, and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Gains or losses arising from derecognition are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities. Classification, subsequent measurement, gains, and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest expenses and gains and losses arising from foreign exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss. Any gains or losses arising from derecognition are also recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities modification

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the company assesses whether the modified asset's cash flows differ significantly. If the cash flows differ significantly ("significant modification"), the contractual rights to the cash flows arising from the original financial asset are considered extinguished. In that case, the original financial asset is derecognized, and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value.

The company performs both quantitative and qualitative assessments to determine whether the modification is significant. That is, it assesses whether the cash flows of the original financial asset differ significantly from the cash flows of the modified or replaced financial asset. The company evaluates the significance of the modification by considering both quantitative and qualitative factors in the following sequence: qualitative factors, quantitative factors, and the combined effect of both qualitative and quantitative factors. If the cash flows differ significantly, the contractual rights to the cash flows arising from the original financial asset are considered extinguished. In performing this assessment, the company applies a similar set of guidelines to those used for the derecognition of financial liabilities.

The company concludes that the modification is significant based on the following qualitative factors:

- The change in the currency of the financial asset,
- Changes in collateral or other measures improving the quality of the debt,
- Changes in the terms of the financial asset that result in non-compliance with the criterion of only principal and interest payments (e.g., the inclusion of a conversion clause).

If the cash flows arising from the modified financial asset measured at amortized cost are not significantly different, the modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial asset. In that case, the company recalculates the gross

carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes the amount resulting from the adjustment to the gross carrying amount as a gain or loss from the modification in profit or loss. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate of the financial asset. Any incurred expense or payment adjusts the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and is amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

Financial Liabilities

The company derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are significantly different. In this case, a new financial liability is recognized at fair value based on the modified terms. The difference between the carrying amount of the extinguished financial liability and the fair value of the new financial liability under the modified terms is recognized in profit or loss.

If the modification (or exchange) does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability, the company applies the accounting policy where the carrying amount of the financial liability is adjusted. In this case, the company recognizes the adjustment of the amortized cost of the financial liability arising from the modification (or exchange) in profit or loss as of the date of the modification (or exchange).

Changes in cash flows of existing financial liabilities are not considered a modification if they arise from existing contractual terms. For example, changes in fixed interest rates by banks due to changes in the Central Bank of Armenia's key interest rate, if the loan agreement grants banks the right to make such a change and the company has the option to either agree to the revised interest rate or settle the loan at face value without penalty.

Interest rate modifications to align with the current market rate are accounted for by the company following the guidance applicable to financial instruments with floating interest rates. This means that the effective interest rate is adjusted progressively.

The company conducts a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the significance of the modification by considering qualitative factors, quantitative factors, and the combined effect of both qualitative and quantitative factors. The company concludes that the modification is significant based on the following qualitative factors:

- Change in the currency of the financial liability,
- Change in methods that improve the quality of collateral or debt,
- Inclusion of a conversion option,
- Change in the subordination of the financial liability.

For quantitative assessment, conditions are considered significantly different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including paid fees and net received payments, discounted at the initial effective interest rate, differs by at least 10% from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

If the exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as extinguishment, any incurred expenses or fees are recognized as part of the gain or loss from extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as extinguishment, any incurred expenses or fees adjust the carrying value of the liability and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Derecognition

Financial Assets

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows arising from the financial asset cease to exist, or when it transfers the rights to receive cash flows in a transaction where it effectively transfers all risks and rewards associated with the ownership of the financial asset, or when the company neither transfers nor retains effectively all the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial asset.

The company engages in transactions where it transfers recognized assets from its statement of financial position but

retains all or essentially all of the risks and rewards associated with the transferred assets. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial Liabilities

The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, canceled, or expire. The company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows arising from the modified liability are significantly different, in which case a new financial liability is recognized at fair value based on the modified terms.

When a financial liability is derecognised, the difference between the carrying amount of the derecognised financial liability and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and presented in the statement of financial position at their net amount only when the company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle the financial assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.6 Impairment

The company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- Cash and cash equivalents,
- Trade and other receivables

The loss allowance is measured as follows:

- An amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses, which represent the portion of the lifetime expected credit losses arising from possible defaults over the next 12 months from the reporting date (Stage 1), or
- An amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses, which represent expected credit losses arising from all possible default events over the lifetime of the financial instrument (Stage 2 and Stage 3).

The loss allowance for a financial instrument is measured as an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk of that financial instrument has significantly increased since initial recognition. For all other instruments, for which the loss allowance is measured as an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument. They are measured as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Company and the cash flows expected to be received by the Company, weighted for different future economic scenarios, discounted at the instrument's effective interest rate.

4.7 Foreign Currency Transactions

A foreign currency transaction is a transaction that is denominated in a foreign currency or requires settlement in foreign currency.

A foreign currency transaction is initially recognized in the functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the transaction date.

At the end of each reporting period:

- a) Monetary items in foreign currency are retranslated using the closing exchange rate.

b) Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency that are measured at historical cost are retranslated (presented) using the exchange rate at the transaction date.

c) Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency that are measured at fair value are retranslated (presented) using the exchange rate at the date of determining the fair value.

Monetary items include cash and cash equivalents, as well as assets and liabilities that are to be received or settled in cash. For the purpose of accounting for the effects of foreign exchange rate changes, advances paid and received in foreign currency are also considered monetary items.

Non-monetary items include all balance sheet items except for cash and cash equivalents and assets and liabilities that are to be received or settled in cash.

The exchange rate used is the official exchange rate published by the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia.

<i>Foreign Currency</i>	<i>31.12.2024</i>
1 USD	396.56 AMD

4.8 Equity

Shares

Shares are classified as equity.

Retained Earnings

Includes retained earnings from the current and previous periods.

Dividends

The Company's ability to declare and pay dividends is regulated by the legal framework established by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

Reserve for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

This reserve records changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

4.9 Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, which can be reliably estimated, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are measured by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as a financial expense.

8. Total operating expenses

Thousand of AMD	Period from December 24, 2024 to December 31, 2024
Operating lease expenses	(2,778)
Other operating expenses	(11)
Total	(2,789)

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Thousand of AMD	As of December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	175,000
Total	175,000

7. Other liabilities

Thousand of AMD	As of December 31, 2024
Operating lease liabilities	2,778
Other	500
Total	3,278

8. Equity

Authorized capital

The authorized capital of the Company as of December 31, 2024, amounts to 175,000 thousand, which is divided into 1,750 shares, with a nominal value of 100,000 AMD per share.

All of the Company's shares have been allocated, fully paid, and are owned by the sole participant, Tigran Davtyan.

9. Risk Management

(a) Financial Risk Management

When using financial instruments, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

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

The Company's overall risk management program takes into account the unpredictability and inefficiency of the financial market in Armenia and aims to minimize the negative impact on the Company's financial performance. The management of the Company oversees the management of these risks, and financial risk activities are managed through appropriate policies and procedures with the goal of ensuring that financial risks are identified, measured, and managed in accordance with the Company's policies.

The Company is exposed to credit, liquidity, and market risks. The management policies for each of these risks are summarized below:

(i) Principles of Risk Management

The management is responsible for organizing and overseeing the Company's risk management system.

The objective of the Company's risk management policy is to identify and analyze the risks to which the Company is exposed, set appropriate risk limits and control mechanisms, and monitor the levels of risks and their compliance with the established limits. The risk management policies and procedures are regularly reviewed to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's operations.

(ii) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss when a customer or the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to fulfill its contractual obligations. Credit risk primarily arises from cash and cash equivalents.

The carrying amount of financial assets and contractual assets represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

The following is the exposure to credit risk based on assets as of December 31, 2024:

Thousand of AMD	As of December 31, 2024
<i>Amortized cost financial assets</i>	
Cash and cash equivalents	175,000
Total	175,000

Credit quality of financial assets by class

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Company based on an external credit rating system. Unrated risks are classified as "Standard Class," except for cases where they are impaired.

As of December 31, 2024, all financial assets were classified in the "Standard Class" and included in Stage 1 for the purpose of calculating the Expected Credit Loss (ECL).

Below is a table showing the details of the Company's counterparty assessment system and external credit ratings as of December 31, 2024.

As of December 31, 2024:		
Moody's Rating	Internal Rating Description	PD
Aaa to A3	High Class	0.00%
Baa1 to B3	Standard Class	0.18 - 2.6%
Caa1 to C	Below Standard Class	14.43%
D and below	Impaired	100.00%

(iii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that the Company will encounter difficulties in fulfilling its obligations related to financial liabilities, which will be settled by providing cash or other financial assets. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as much as possible, that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations in both normal and extraordinary circumstances, within the stipulated timeframes, without incurring unacceptable losses or jeopardizing the Company's reputation.

Exposure to Liquidity Risk

Below are the remaining contractual terms to maturity for financial liabilities as of the reporting date. The gross and undiscounted amounts are presented:

As of December 31, 2024	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Thousand of AMD				
Other liabilities	3,278	-	-	3,278
Total	3,278	-	-	3,278

(iv) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk to the Company's earnings or the value of financial instruments due to fluctuations in market prices, such as exchange rates, interest rates, and stock prices. The goal of market risk management is to control and monitor exposure to market risk and keep it within acceptable limits, while simultaneously optimizing returns relative to the risk taken.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk of changes in the fair value of a financial instrument or its future cash flows due to fluctuations in market interest rates. The company is exposed to the impact of such interest rate fluctuations on its financial position and cash flows. These fluctuations can increase the interest margin, but they can also decrease it or result in losses in the event of unexpected changes in interest rates.

10. Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern, while aiming to maximize the returns for its stakeholders. The Company's capital includes its equity, which consists of issued capital and retained earnings as disclosed in the statement of changes in equity.

The Central Bank of Armenia sets and monitors capital requirements for the company. According to the current capital requirements established by the Central Bank of Armenia, the company must maintain a minimum authorized capital of 50,000 thousand AMD. As of December 31, 2024, the company meets the minimum capital requirements.

The capital managed by the Company for the reporting year is summarized below:

Thousand of AMD	As of December 31, 2024
Total equity capital	172,211
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(175,000)
Capital	(2,789)
Total equity capital	172,211
Total financing	172,211
Capital and total funding ratio	(0.02)

11. Transactions with Related Parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, the related party of the Company is the sole participant, who is also the Company's Director.

Control

The Company's shares are entirely owned by Tigran Davtyan, who holds ultimate control.

The company engages in transactions with related parties during its operations.

The details of transactions with related parties and outstanding balances are as follows:

a) Transactions with the Ultimate Controlling Party

Thousand of AMD	Transaction Amount for the Year Ended December 31		Payable Balance as of December 31	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Expenditures	500	-	500	-

12. Contingencies

12.1 Taxes

The tax system of the Republic of Armenia is relatively new, with frequently changing legislation that often requires interpretation. Often different tax and jurisdictional authorities have different interpretations. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by tax authorities. Tax authorities are authorized by law to impose fines and penalties.

The aforementioned circumstances may cause greater tax risks in Armenia than in other countries. Management believes that it has made appropriate provisions for tax liabilities based on its interpretation of tax law. However, interpretations by tax authorities may differ and their impact may be significant.

12.2 Insurance

The insurance industry in Armenia is relatively new and is in a developing state and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available. The Company does not have full coverage for business interruption, or third-party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on Company's property or relating to Company's operations. As long as the Company does not obtain adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial position.

12.3 Environmental issues

Management believes that the Company meets the Government's environmental requirements and is confident that the Company has no current material environmental liabilities. However, environmental legislation in Armenia is still under development, and potential changes and interpretations of legislation in the future may result in significant liabilities.

12.4 Litigations

State bodies and business entities have not filed any lawsuits against the Company that could pose a significant threat to the latter's normal operation.

12.5 Contingent obligations

As of the reporting date, the Company has no guarantees and other conditional obligations provided to other persons.

13. Events after the reporting period

No adjusting events or material non-adjusting events occurred between the reporting date and the validation date.