



ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

as of December 31, 2025

(Unofficial translation of the original in Bulgarian)



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Name of the Company:	FILKAB Solar OOD
Unified Identification Code:	203285147
Registered Office:	92 Komatevsko shosse Str., Plovdiv
Web:	http://www.filkab.solar
Telephone / Contacts:	+359 32 277 298
E-mail:	office@filkab.solar

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY

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1. Company's Profile

FILKAB Solar OOD (the Company) is a limited liability company, registered in the Commercial Register at the Registry Agency of the Republic of Bulgaria on November 7, 2014, under Unified Identification Code 203285147.

FILKAB Solar OOD is a leading supplier of equipment and complex solutions in the field of renewable energy sources. The Company specializes in the design, construction, monitoring, maintenance, management, and operation of systems and facilities for the production and storage of electricity from renewable sources, autonomous power supply systems, distribution of electrical materials and equipment, construction and maintenance of network and information systems, control and automation systems, development, design and manufacturing of electrical equipment, after-sales services, training and consulting activities.

The Company was established as a result of restructuring of the majority shareholder - FILKAB AD, through which part of the engineering and project activities were separated into new subsidiary companies.

The Company does not perform research and development activities and has no registered branches.

2. Share Capital of the Company

As of December 31, 2025 the registered share capital of the Company is at the total amount of BGN 50 thousand and is distributed in 5 000 shares at nominal value of BGN 10 per share. Shareholders of the Company are FILKAB AD, UIC 115328801, holding 3 500 shares and two individuals with 750 shares each.

3. Company's Structure

FILKAB Solar OOD holds shares in the following companies:

№	Name of company of investment based on latest legal registration	Number of shares	Carrying amount of the investment in thousands of BGN	% of equity participation
1	SOLAR REMUS S.R.L., Romania	2	0.008	0.04%
Total:			0.008	

4. Company Management Bodies Information

The Company management bodies are the General Meeting of Shareholders and a Managing Director – Slav Ognyanov Landov.

The Managing Director represents the Company afore third parties and manages the entire business activity of the Company.

5. Financial Position

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Change
Revenue	24 917	20 955	18.9 %
Profit for the period	2 825	2 725	3.7 %
Assets	27 160	10 237	165.3 %
Liabilities	19 268	2 445	688.1 %
Equity	7 892	7 792	1.3 %
Current assets	26 689	9 834	171.4 %
Current liabilities	19 239	2 412	697.6 %
Current liquidity ratio	1.39	4.08	(65.9) %
Quick ratio	0.62	1.86	(66.7) %
Equity profitability ratio	0.36	0.35	2.9 %
Equity to debt ratio	0.29	0.76	(61.8) %
Debt to equity ratio	3.44	1.31	162.6 %

The financial result for the reporting period is a positive figure. The profit after corporate income tax is at the amount of BGN 2 825 thousand, and the total equity is at the amount of BGN 7 892 thousand as at December 31, 2025.

6. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks – market risk (comprising currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk); credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage financial risks.

Market risk

Currency risk

The Company performs transactions denominated in foreign currency primarily originated in EUR. As the EUR is fixed to the Bulgarian Lev, the Company is not exposed to currency risk.

Interest rate risk

As the Company has no interest bearing assets and liabilities, the incomes and the expenses and operating cash flows of the Company are independent from changes in market interest rates.

Price risk

The Company does not own any assets, the prices of which are dependent on the international market prices, so it is not exposed to price risk.

Credit risk

Financial assets that potentially expose the Company to credit risk are primarily its trade receivables. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk in certain clients. Basically, the Company is exposed to credit risk, in case the clients do not meet their payment obligations. The Company's policy is directed to sales of goods to customers having favorable credit reputation, based on assessment of the customer's credit history and creditworthiness, expected sales volumes to the client, client's reputation, reference from contactors, advance payments and others.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may have difficulties in paying its financial obligations. To manage this risk the Company's management keeps an optimal level of quick liquid assets (cash and receivables).

7. Future Development Prospects for the Company

In 2025, the global environment was characterized by instability and an intensification of geopolitical tensions. The policies of the new U.S. administration led to weakened coordination between the United States and Europe and raised questions about the level of unity within the Euro-Atlantic alliance. A further escalation of tensions in the Middle East at the beginning of 2026 caused serious disruptions in the supply of energy resources, particularly with regard to the transportation of crude oil through key maritime routes. This is already affecting energy prices and creating conditions for increased inflationary pressure.

Against this backdrop, 2025 was a key year for Bulgaria in terms of completing the process of accession to the eurozone. Membership represents a significant step toward deeper economic and institutional integration within the European Union, while also creating opportunities for greater macroeconomic stability and predictability, without constituting a guarantee of sustainable economic growth. Political instability in the country persisted, with established political actors continuing to be

a source of uncertainty regarding the consistency of economic and regulatory policies. In the energy sector, the trend toward zero and negative electricity prices during periods of high renewable energy production has been reinforced, limiting the investment attractiveness of some new photovoltaic projects and leading to more cautious behavior by investors. At the same time, there has been a significant increase in interest in the development of electricity storage systems, largely driven by grant funding procedures under the Recovery and Resilience Plan. The availability of this funding has accelerated the development of the segment, with the sustainability of this growth depending on the market viability of projects beyond subsidized financing.

In this changing market environment, FILKAB Solar achieved strong results in 2025, with a key contribution coming from projects for the construction of electricity storage systems. During the period, the company successfully implemented its first large-scale utility projects with a total capacity of over 70 MWh, which were commissioned at the end of 2025 and the beginning of 2026. At the same time, the company began developing a new line of business related to software solutions for the integration and management of energy generation and storage systems, aimed both at increasing added value for clients through more efficient management of their energy assets and at creating new product and market opportunities. These steps are part of a broader strategy to diversify operations in the context of increasing pressure on the traditional business of photovoltaic plant construction, positioning the company as an integrator of comprehensive energy solutions through the expansion of its service scope.

Despite the strong results achieved in 2025, the company notes that part of the observed market growth in the energy storage segment is driven by the availability of significant grant funding, which limits its sustainability. In addition, measures taken by China to remove export tax incentives for photovoltaic products and their gradual reduction for batteries create conditions for price increases and changes in market pricing dynamics. Combined with geopolitical uncertainty and energy market dynamics, this necessitates maintaining a cautious and balanced approach in planning future development. In this context, FILKAB Solar will continue to develop its capabilities as an integrator, focusing on adaptability to the changing environment, expansion of its product portfolio, and sustainable business development.

8. Environment Protection and Healthy and Safety Working Conditions

FILKAB Solar OOD has implemented an integrated system for quality management, environment and healthy and safety working conditions, for which the Company has the following certificates: ISO 9001:2015; ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018, issued by the Bureau Veritas Certification. The system is oriented to customers, suppliers, employees of the Company and all other stakeholders and aims to meet customer requirements, ensure healthy and safe working conditions for employees and activities organization in a way that ensures environment protection.

9. Events after the date of preparation of the annual financial statements

There are no events after the date of the reporting period, requiring adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

10. Management Responsibilities

According to the Bulgarian legislation the management should prepare management report on the activity, as well as financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of the year-end, and its financial performance and cash flows in compliance with the applicable accounting framework.

The responsibility of the Company's management includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The management of the Company is confident that it acted in conformity with its responsibilities, and that the financial statements as at 31 December 2025 are prepared in full compliance with the National Accounting Standards (NAS). The management also confirms that in the preparation of the present annual report of the activity for 2025, it has presented truly and fairly the Company's development and results of the activity for the period, as well as its position and the main risks, which the Company may face. The management has approved for issuance the annual report of the activity and the financial statements for 2025.



Slav Ognyanov Landov
Managing Director

March 16, 2026
Plovdiv

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

This document is a translation of the original in Bulgarian,
in case of divergence the Bulgarian original is prevailing.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the owners of
FILKAB Solar OOD**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of FILKAB Solar OOD, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, and the income statement, equity statement and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the accompanying notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with National Accounting Standards (NAS) applicable in Bulgaria.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements of the of the Law of Independent Financial Audit and Assurance on Sustainability (IFAAS).

that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bulgaria, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of the IFAAS and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the management report prepared by management in accordance with Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, unless and to the extent explicitly specified in our report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with NAS applicable in Bulgaria 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 either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

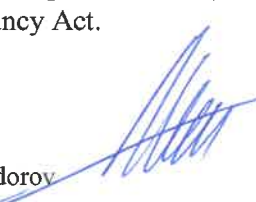
Additional Matters to be Reported under the Accountancy Act

In addition to our responsibilities and reporting in accordance with ISAs, in relation to the management report, we have also performed the procedures added to those required under ISAs in accordance with the Guidelines of the professional organisation of certified public accountants and registered auditors in Bulgaria, i.e. the Institute of Certified Public Accountants (ICPA). These procedures refer to testing the existence, form and content of this other information to assist us in forming an opinion about whether the other information includes the disclosures and reporting provided for in Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act applicable in Bulgaria.

Opinion in connection with Art. 37, paragraph 6 of the Accountancy Act

Based on the procedures performed, our opinion is that:

- a) The information included in the management report referring to the financial year for which the financial statements have been prepared is consistent with those financial statements.
- b) The management report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act.



Atanas Hristev Todorov
Registered Auditor
Managing Director
ATA ODITCONSULT EOOD
March 16, 2026, Plovdiv

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF

DECEMBER 31, 2025

INCOME STATEMENT

for the year ended December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

	Note №	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Revenue			
Net revenue from sales	4	24 917	20 955
Other income		11	41
Total operating revenue		24 928	20 966
Finance income	11	6	-
Total revenue		24 934	20 966
Expenses			
Change in finished goods and work in progress		10 408	(4 717)
Materials expenses	5	(22 339)	(6 823)
Hired services	6	(5 543)	(2 907)
Personnel expenses	7	(1 232)	(1 151)
Depreciation	8	(81)	(72)
Cost of goods sold	9	(2 416)	(2 206)
Other expenses	10	(99)	(77)
Total operating expenses		(21 302)	(17 953)
Finance costs	11	(493)	(15)
Total expenses		(21 795)	(17 968)
Accounting profit		3 139	3 028
Income tax expense	12	314	(303)
Profit for the period		2 825	2 725

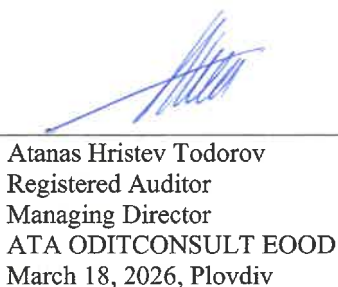
Approved for issuance by the Management of FILKAB Solar OOD on March 17, 2026.



Slav Ognyanov Landov
Managing Director



Silviya Vasileva Kostova
Compiler



Atanas Hristev Todorov
Registered Auditor
Managing Director
ATA ODITCONSULT EOOD
March 18, 2026, Plovdiv

(The accompanying notes from page 17 to page 38 are an integral part of these financial statements)

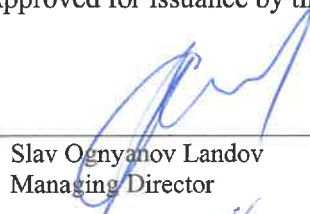
BALANCE SHEET

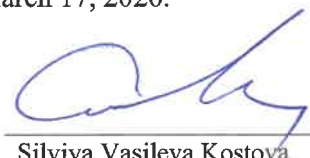
as of December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

	Note №	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	460	392
Deferred tax assets	12	11	11
Total non-current assets		471	403
Current assets			
Inventories, net	15	14 824	5 336
Trade and other receivables	16	10 573	3 783
Cash	17	1 292	713
Income tax refundable	12	-	1
Total current assets		26 689	9 834
TOTAL ASSETS		27 160	10 237
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	20	50	50
Retained earnings		5 017	5 017
Profit for the period		2 825	2 725
Total capital and reserves		7 892	7 792
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities		29	33
Total non-current liabilities		29	33
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	19 172	2 334
Finance lease liabilities	19	52	78
Corporate income tax liabilities		15	-
Total current liabilities		19 239	2 412
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		27 160	10 237

Approved for issuance by the Management of FILKAB Solar OOD on March 17, 2026.


Slav Ognyanov Landov
Managing Director


Silviya Vasileva Kostova
Compiler


Atanas Hristev Todorov
Registered Auditor
Managing Director
ATA ODITCONSULT EOOD
March 18, 2026, Plovdiv

(The accompanying notes from page 17 to page 38 are an integral part of these financial statements)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

	Share capital	Accumulated profit	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	50	5 017	5 067
Changes in equity for 2024			
Profit for the period	-	2 725	2 725
Dividends paid	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	50	7 742	7 792
Changes in equity for 2025			
Profit for the period	-	2 825	2 825
Dividends paid	-	(2 725)	(2 725)
Balance at December 31, 2025	50	7 842	7 892

Approved for issuance by the Management of FILKAB Solar OOD on March 17, 2026.


 Slav Ognyanov Landov
 Managing Director


 Silviya Vasileva Kostova
 Compiler


 Atanas Hristev Todorov
 Registered Auditor
 Managing Director
 ATA ODITCONSULT EOOD
 March 18, 2026, Plovdiv

(The accompanying notes from page 17 to page 38 are an integral part of these financial statements)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Proceeds from customers	42 085	17 509
Cash paid to suppliers	(32 653)	(14 438)
Remuneration and related payments	(1 362)	(1 117)
Payments for taxes and fees	(4 501)	(2 129)
Payments for corporate income tax	(300)	(310)
Net cash generated from operating activities:	3 269	(485)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	88	(132)
Net cash, used in investing activities:	88	(132)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest payments on borrowings	(1)	(2)
Interest income on commercial borrowings	4	-
Payments of liabilities under lease contracts	(93)	(79)
Dividends paid	(2 684)	-
Fees, charges, commissions and other payments, net	(4)	(5)
Net cash, used in financing activities:	(2 778)	(86)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash for the period	579	(703)
Cash at the beginning of the period	713	1 416
Cash at the end of the period (note 17)	1 292	713

Approved for issuance by the Management of FILKAB Solar OOD on March 17, 2026.


Slav Ognyanov Landov
Managing Director


Silviya Vasileva Kostova
Compiler


Atanas Hristev Todorov
Registered Auditor
Managing Director
ATA ODITCONSULT EOOD
March 18, 2026, Plovdiv

(The accompanying notes from page 17 to page 38 are an integral part of these financial statements)

**NOTES TO THE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**for the year ended December 31, 2025***All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated***1. Legal status and business activity**

FILKAB Solar OOD (the Company) is a limited liability company, entered in the Commercial Register at the Registry Agency of the Republic of Bulgaria under Unified Identification Code 203285147. The seat and registered office of the Company is 92, Komatevsko shosse Str., Plovdiv 4004. As of December 31, 2025 shareholders in the Company are one legal entity and two individuals (see also note 20).

The Company's main activity is design, construction, monitoring, maintenance, management and operation of systems and equipment for production and storage of electricity from renewable sources, autonomous power supply systems, trade in electrical materials and equipment, construction and maintenance of network and information systems, management and control systems, development, design and production of electrical equipment, service, training and consulting activities.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 the average number of employees of the Company is 15 and 13 individuals, respectively.

These financial statements have been approved for issuance by the management of the Company on March 17, 2026.

2. Basis for preparation of the financial statements and accounting principles**2.1. General**

The Company keeps its accounting records and prepares its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Bulgarian trade and accounting legislation. Since the beginning of 2005 National Standards for Financial Reporting of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises are enforceable in Bulgaria, enacted by Ordinance of the Council of Ministers № 46 dated March 21, 2005, amended and supplemented in October, 2007. By Ordinance № 394 from December 30, 2015, adopted are changes in the name of the standards, the wording "Standards for Financial Reporting of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises" is replaced with "Accounting Standards". By the ordinance introduced are the provisions of Directive 2013/34/EU dated June 26, 2013 of the European Parliament and the Council regarding annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of companies and regarding amendments to Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and the Council repealing Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC. The National Accounting Standards (NAS) are enforceable from January 1, 2016. Subsequently the NAS have been amended by decrees of the Council of Ministers, published in the State Gazette issue № 3 from 2016 and № 15 from 2019.

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with NAS, applicable as of the balance sheet date.

Some items names, as well as the order of presentation of items in the balance sheet and the income statement have been changed in order to better the presentation of the Company's activity and operating results.

These financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

These financial statements are prepared for a general purpose and provide information for the financial position, results and cash flows, generated by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*for the year ended December 31, 2025**All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated***2.2. Presentation currency**

The Company keeps its records and prepares its financial statements in the national currency of the Republic of Bulgaria - the Bulgarian Lev. This is the currency, adopted as functional in the primary economic environment of the Company's operating activity. Since January 1, 1999 the Bulgarian Lev is fixed to the EUR at the rate of 1.95583 BGN/EUR.

These financial statements are presented in thousand Bulgarian Levs (BGN'000).

2.3. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded at the official rate of exchange of the Bulgarian National Bank (BNB) as of the date of the transaction. The foreign exchange rate differences, arising upon the settlement of these monetary positions or at restatement of these positions at rates, different from those when initially recorded, are reported in profit or loss for the respective period.

The monetary positions denominated in foreign currency as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are stated at the closing exchange rate of the BNB. Since 1999 the Bulgarian Lev is pegged to the EURO at the rate of 1.95583 BGN/EUR.

2.4. Accounting estimates and reasonable assumptions

The application of the accounting standards requires management to make certain accounting estimates and reasonable assumptions to assess the value of some of the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are based on the best estimates of management, taking into account historical experience and analysis of all factors of significance in the circumstances as of the date of the financial statements. The actual results could differ from those estimates, presented in these financial statements (see also note 3.12).

3. Definition and valuation of the financial statements items**3.1. Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are identifiable non-financial resources, acquired and owned by the Company, which:

- have physical substance;
- are held for use in the production and/or supply/sale of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative or other purposes;
- are expected to be used during more than one period;
- have value that is over the materiality value threshold at the amount of BGN 700, defined by the Company.

The value of property, plant and equipment is based on their acquisition price, which is the purchase price along with all costs incurred in bringing the asset in use less accumulated depreciation and subsequent impairment loss (if any) (see also note 3.2).

Any subsequent expenditure incurred is capitalized only if it increases the economic benefits of the respective asset. All other subsequent costs are reported as current expenses in the income statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

3.1. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is charged by the Company over the estimated useful life of the assets, which is set by the management of the Company for each group of assets. The Company has approved an accounting depreciation schedule upon individual depreciation rates, in accordance with the enforceable Bulgarian legislation.

The Company has adopted the straight-line method of depreciation.

The useful life of an asset is defined in terms of the asset's expected utility to the Company, and is a matter of judgment based on the experience with similar assets. The useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangibles is estimated as follows:

Useful life	2025	2024
Machines and equipment	4-8 years	4-8 years
Computers and software	2 years	2 years
Transport vehicles	4-10 years	4-10 years
Office equipment	7 years	7 years

Depreciation of an asset begins in the month, following the month in which the asset is available for use and ceases at the end of the month when the asset is derecognized.

The depreciation method applied to an asset and its estimated useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end, and changes are made to reflect the future usage of the asset or the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Such changes, if any, in the depreciation method and assets' useful life, are accounted for prospectively as a change in the accounting estimates in accordance with *AS 8 Net gains or losses for the period, fundamental errors and changes in accounting policies*.

Depreciation is not charged for land, assets under construction, fully depreciated assets and fixed assets which are temporarily out of use.

3.2. Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

As of the date of preparation of the financial statements, the management of the Company reviews its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication for impairment of these assets. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the respective asset is estimated. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit, to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell the asset and its value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately. After depreciation, the amortized amount of the asset is adjusted for future periods, so that the new carrying amount of the asset can be allocated to the asset for the remainder of its useful life after deducting the residual value, if any.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the respective asset in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**for the year ended December 31, 2025***All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated***3.3. Inventories**

Inventories are assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business of the Company, in the process of production for such sale or in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services. As direct sales are performed with inventories (excluding finished goods and work in progress), i.e. the inventories have characteristics of goods for resale, and also inventories, comprising materials, are consumed in the production process, the inventories cannot be classified as goods for resale or materials until their sale or consumption. Because the relative volume of directly sold inventory is significantly higher than that the volume of inventory input in production, the Company has adopted a policy to present inventories as goods for resale (see also note 15).

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories in their present location and condition– transportation, customs duties and other similar costs. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs to be incurred in completing the production and selling.

The costs on conversion of inventories include costs directly attributable to the units of production. They also include a systematic allocation of fixed and variable production overheads that are incurred in converting materials into finished goods. The costs of conversion of each product, which are not separately identifiable, are allocated between the products on a rational and consistent basis.

Upon consumption, the cost of inventories is defined by application of the weighted average cost method.

3.4. Financial instruments

Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet only when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets/liabilities are classified according the purpose of acquisition/ purpose when received, and when financial assets/liabilities are part of a portfolio, they are classified according the purpose that the Company has set to achieve the portfolio.

The Company classifies the financial assets and liabilities in the current and prior reporting periods into the following categories: loans and receivables granted by the Company (loans granted and trade and other receivables) and loans and liabilities, initially originating in the Company (interest bearing loans, trade and other liabilities, and liabilities under lease contracts). The classification depends on the purpose and term of the respective contract.

On initial recognition financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value of the investment made or received for it plus transaction costs for dealing with financial instruments.

The subsequent measurement of the financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in the notes for the separate financial instruments below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*for the year ended December 31, 2025**All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated***3.4. Financial instruments (continued)**

The Company derecognises all or part of its financial instruments (including those arising from collaterals) only when the contractual rights or obligations on them are repaid. Repayment (completely or partially) of contractual rights or obligations, arising from a financial instrument exists on:

- realization of the rights or settlement of the obligations;
- denial of rights or cancellation of obligations;
- expiration of the period for realization of the rights or settlement of the obligations.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a liability (or group of financial assets/liabilities) and of allocating the interest expense or interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

3.4.1. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are originated when the Company provides cash, goods or services, having no intention to trade the receivable incurred. These receivables are stated at their amortized cost, calculated based on the effective interest rate method. For current receivables, which are expected to be settled within normal credit terms, the amortized cost is approximately equal to their nominal value.

3.4.2. Cash

For the purposes of cash flow presentation, cash represents cash on hand and cash in bank accounts of the Company and other high-liquidity investments, that could be converted in certain cash amount and are subject to insignificant changes in value. For the purposes of cash flow presentation, cash comprises unrestricted cash funds. Cash receipts from customers and cash payments to suppliers are presented in the cash flow statement as their gross amounts, including value added tax (VAT). Cash receipts and payments on revolving bank loans, overdrafts and factoring are presented net.

3.4.3. Impairment of financial assets

As of the date of preparation of the financial statements the Company's management assesses whether there is any objective evidence for impairment of the financial assets, reported at amortized cost. A financial asset is impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, resulting in a decrease of the estimated future cash flows. It may not be possible to identify a single, discrete event, rather than a combined effect of several events that may have caused the impairment.

Trade and other receivables

The Company recognizes impairment of trade receivables, whether there is objective evidence, that the Company would not be able to collect all amounts due at their maturity date. The Company considers as indications for potential impairment significant financial problems of the debtor, the probability that the debtor will be a subject to a bankruptcy procedure or non-fulfillment of the contract terms, as well as payment delay.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*for the year ended December 31, 2025**All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated***3.4. Financial instruments (continued)****3.4.3. Impairment of financial assets (continued)*****Trade and other receivables (continued)***

If any of these indications for impairment occurs, the impairment loss is calculated as a difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the expected future cash flows, discounted by the original effective interest rate for similar assets. Current receivables are not discounted if the discounting effect is immaterial. Impairment is recorded by using a separate impairment account, which is shown as a reduction to receivables in the balance sheet and the impairment expenses are stated as Other expenses in the income statement. If a receivable is non-collectable and there is a recognized impairment loss for it, the receivable is written off by decrease of the respective allowance account. The recovery of the loss from impairment of trade receivables is reported as a decrease of the item, in which the impairment has been previously recorded.

3.4.4. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables incurred as a result of purchases of goods and services, which are not classified as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, are stated in the balance sheet at amortized cost, calculated based on the effective interest rate. For current payables, which will be settled within normal credit terms, the amortized cost is approximately equal to their nominal value.

3.4.5. Borrowings

Loans are initially recorded at the fair value of the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. After initial recognition, loans are measured at amortized cost, and any difference between the initial cost and maturity cost is recognized in the profit or loss over the loan period, using the effective interest rate method. If no transaction costs have been incurred in negotiating an interest bearing loan, the loan is reported at nominal value, which is equal to its amortized cost. This also applies to bank overdrafts, where the borrower is entitled to multiple utilizations or repayments of the borrowed funds within a pre-determined overdraft limit.

Finance costs, including direct issue costs are expensed, using the effective interest rate method, except for transaction costs on bank overdrafts, which are recognized as expense on a straight line basis over the overdraft period.

Loans are classified as current liabilities, unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer repayment of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

3.4.6. Share capital

The share capital of the Company is presented at historical cost as of the date of its registration.

3.5. Deferred income and prepaid expenses

In the balance sheet of the Company deferred income and prepaid expenses comprise income and expenses that are prepaid in this period, but refer to future reporting periods - guarantees, insurances, subscriptions and rents.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*for the year ended December 31, 2025**All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated***3.6. Income tax**

Income tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit (tax loss) for the period, by the application of the effective tax rate according to the tax legislation as of the date of the financial statements. Deferred tax is the income tax expected to be payable (recoverable) on taxable (deductible) temporary differences. Temporary difference is the difference between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and the corresponding tax basis.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, whereas deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be generated by the Company against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on the information available at the date of preparation of the financial statements. Deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except when it relates to items reported directly in equity, in which case the deferred tax is also reported in equity.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reported net when they are subject to a uniform tax regime.

In accordance with the tax legislation enforceable for 2025 and 2024, the tax rate applied for the calculation of the current tax liabilities of the Company is 10%. The enforceable for 2026 tax rate of 10% is applied in the calculation of the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025.

At the end of 2023, amendments to the Corporate Income Tax Law were adopted, which introduced a global minimum corporate tax of 15% for multinational and large national groups of enterprises, according to the conditions specified in the law, effective from January 1, 2024. These amendments implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in accordance with the agreement at global and European level, started with the BEPS initiative (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting) of the OECD, to address the tax challenges that have arisen as a result of the digitalization of the economy. The economic group to which the Company belongs, is not subject to additional corporate tax.

3.7. Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of the present value of the minimum lease payments and their fair value at the date of acquisition. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet of the Company as a finance lease obligation amounting to the total amount of the lease payments, and the difference between the value at which the assets are recognized and the total amount of the lease payments, as prepaid financial expenses.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and interest, so as to achieve a constant interest rate over the remaining liability on the principal. Interest is recognized in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

3.7. Leasing (continued)

For assets acquired under finance leases depreciation expense is recognized as the Company's policy regarding depreciation of assets acquired under leases, is no different from the policy for other depreciable assets, owned by the Company.

Leases, whereas a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases.

Rental costs under operating lease contracts, net of any incentives received by the lessor, are recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the respective lease contract.

3.8. Employee benefits***Defined contributions plans***

The Government of Bulgaria is responsible for the security of pensions under defined benefit plans. The expenses regarding the responsibility of the Company to pay defined social security are recognized in profit or loss at the time of their incurrence.

Unused paid annual leaves accruals

As of the end of each reporting period the Company recognizes as a liability the undiscounted amount of the estimated expenses for unused paid annual leaves, expected to be paid to employees in future reporting periods with respect of their past service.

Retirement benefits

According to the requirements of the Labour Code, upon termination of an employee labour contract at retirement, the Company is liable to indemnify the respective employee to the amount of two gross salaries, if the employee's experience in the Company is less than ten years, or six gross salaries, if the employee's experience in the Company is over ten consecutive years.

Additionally, on early retirement due to disability, the employees are entitled to benefits amounting to two gross monthly salaries, provided that their length of service is at least five years, and they have received no other such benefits during the last five years of service.

Taking into account that the Company's personnel as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is of a few persons, the management has evaluated that the potential impact from the retirement benefits costs would be negligible, and therefore no retirement benefit obligations have been accrued in these financial statements.

3.9. Revenue and expenses recognition

Revenues and expenses are accrued when they arise, regardless of the cash receipts and payments. They are reported in compliance with the matching concept.

Revenues are carried at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, less any discounts allowed by the entity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*for the year ended December 31, 2025**All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated***3.9. Revenue and expenses recognition (continued)**

Revenue is recognized when the amount of the revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity as a result of the transaction, and when all specific criteria for revenue recognition are met. It is considered that the amount of the revenue is not reliably measured until all contingencies related to the contract are dealt. The Company shall exercise judgment regarding the criteria for recognition of revenue based on its previous experience and the substance of each transaction and the class of each client.

Sales of goods

The revenue from sales of goods is recognized when the following conditions have been met:

- The significant risks and rewards of the ownership over the goods are transferred to the buyer;
- The Company has not retained a continuing involvement and effective control over the management of the goods, which usually relates to the ownership of the goods;
- It is possible in the event of the transaction, the Company to receive economic benefits;
- The income and expenses directly attributable to the transaction can be reliably measured.

Income from services

Revenue, associated with a transaction involving the rendering of services, is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. Revenue recognition by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction is called the percentage of completion method, whereby revenue is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. In case the outcome of the transaction cannot be reliably measured, revenue is recognized to the extent the expenses incurred are recoverable.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued by application of the effective interest rate method over the outstanding principal.

Expenses

Expenses are recognized in the profit or loss, when a decrease of future economic benefits arise, regarding decrease of an asset or increase of a liability, which can be reliably measured.

When the economic benefits are expected to incur during more than one financial period and the corresponding revenue cannot be measured precisely but only indirectly, the expenses shall be recognized based on procedures for rational and systematic allocation.

Borrowing costs

The borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred and are determined on the basis of the outstanding principal and the applicable effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount of the liability.

Other income/expenses

Profit/(loss) from sale of property, plant and equipment is presented as other income/(expenses). Compensations from third parties regarding impairment or loss of property, plant and equipment, are recognized in profit or loss, when such compensations become payable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

3.10. Financial instruments and financial risk assessment and management

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, classified by category in accordance with the requirements of *AS 32 Financial Instruments*, are presented in the table below:

Financial assets:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade and other receivables, net (note 16)	10 568	3 723
Cash (note 17)	1 292	713
Total	11 860	4 436

Financial liabilities:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade and other payables (note 18)	18 508	1 971
Finance lease liabilities (note 19)	81	111
Total	18589	2 082

3.10.1. Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks – market risk (comprising currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk); credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage financial risks.

3.10.2. Market risk

Currency risk

The Company performs transactions denominated in foreign currency primarily originated in EUR. As the EUR is fixed to the Bulgarian Lev, the Company is not exposed to currency risk.

Interest rate risk

As the Company has no interest bearing assets and liabilities, the incomes and expenses of the Company and the operating cash flows are independent from changes in market interest rates.

Price risk

The Company does not own any assets, the prices of which are dependent on the international market prices, so it is not exposed to price risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

3.10. Financial instruments and financial risk assessment and management (continued)

3.10.3. Credit risk

Financial assets that potentially expose the Company to credit risk are primarily its trade receivables. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk in certain clients. Basically, the Company is exposed to credit risk, in case the clients do not meet their payment obligations. The Company's policy is directed to sales of goods to customers having favorable credit reputation, based on assessment of the customer's credit history and creditworthiness, expected sales volumes to the client, client's reputation, reference from contactors, advance payments and others.

3.10.4. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may have difficulties in paying its financial obligations. To manage this risk the Company's management keeps an optimal level of quick liquid assets (cash and receivables).

The Company's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, are stated in the table below, classified according their contracted maturity. The amounts reported are the contracted non-discounted cash flows. The amounts due within twelve months after the end of the reporting period are approximately equal to their carrying amount, as the discounting effect for them is insignificant.

	Up to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
December 31, 2025			
Trade and other payables (note 18)	18 508	-	18 508
Finance lease liabilities (note 19)	52	29	81
Total	18 560	29	18 589
December 31, 2024			
Trade and other payables (note 18)	1 971	-	1 971
Finance lease liabilities (note 19)	78	33	111
Total	2 049	33	2 082

3.11. Capital risk management

The primary goal of the management of the Company in capital risk management is to maintain the share capital level in such limits, so that the Company could maintain its normal activities on a going concern basis, as well as to provide returns to its owners. In order to accomplish those goals the management aims to maintain an optimal capital structure, so as to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure is measured by the gearing ratio, which is a ratio between the net debt and equity. The net debt is calculated as the difference between interest bearing loans and finance lease obligations on one side and cash on the other side. The gearing ratio shows the extent to which the Company finances its activities with equity or with borrowings.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has no loans received.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*for the year ended December 31, 2025**All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated***3.12. Critical accounting judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty**

The application of the adopted accounting policy requires the Company's management to apply certain accounting estimates and assumptions, which have significant effect on the financial statements. Such judgments rarely are equal to the actual results. Due to their nature the estimations are permanently reviewed and updated taking into account historical experience and analysis of all factors of significance, including expected future events, which the management believes are appropriate given the factual circumstances.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Financial reporting of property, plant and equipment involves the use of estimates of their expected useful life and residual values, that are based on judgments by the management of the Company.

Valuation of inventories

By the acquisition the inventories are recognized at cost comprising all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories in their present location and condition— transportation, customs duties and other similar costs.

At the end of each reporting period the inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs to be incurred for the completing of the conversion and sale. The assessment is performed based on the best estimate of the management for the sales prices of the inventories as at the date of preparation of the financial statements.

Impairment of receivables

Allowance for impairment of trade receivables is recognized, whether there is objective evidence, that it would not be able to collect all amounts due at their maturity date. Significant financial problems of the debtor, the probability that the debtor will be subject to a bankruptcy procedure or financial reorganization, or non-fulfillment of the contract terms are considered by the management, by the determination and classification of individual amount for impairment.

Assessment of the estimated loss from doubtful and uncollectable receivables is performed on an individual basis at the end of each financial year, depending on the overdue period. All doubtful receivables, not collected as at the date of the financial statements and for which indications for impairment existed, are impaired.

Corporate income tax

For its activities the Company is subject to tax audits by the Bulgarian tax authorities. The Company recognizes liabilities for expected tax obligations from future tax audits on the basis of assessment of management whether additional taxes would be due for payment. When the finally payable taxes resulting from such events are different from the preliminary recorded taxes, these differences will be reported as short-term corporate income taxes payable and will affect the deferred taxes for the period in which this difference has occurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

4. Revenue

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Revenue from rendering of services	22 357	18 523
Revenue from sale of goods	2 560	2 432
Total	24 917	20 955

Revenue from sale of goods, is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Renewable energy sources	2 498	2 357
Cables and wires	29	8
Lighting fixtures and electrical materials	25	54
Electrical and automation equipment	7	12
Cable accessories	1	1
Total	2 560	2 432

5. Materials expenses

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Materials for the production process	22 227	6 732
Fuels	38	27
Software	25	29
Maintenance materials	20	7
Furniture and fittings	15	7
Materials for transport vehicles	6	11
Safety and protective equipment	5	6
Electricity and water consumption	2	1
Office materials and consumables	1	2
Other	-	1
Total	22 339	6 823

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended December 31, 2025
All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated
6. Hired services

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Hired services on a subcontractor and for production process	5 088	2 537
Charges	104	109
Consulting services	86	73
Transportation	79	25
Rents	51	30
Insurances	38	32
Car rental	29	29
Notary and legal services	22	4
Personnel trainings	16	-
Repairs and maintenance	14	21
Advertizing and promotion	6	20
Communication	5	5
Other	5	22
Total	5 543	2 907

7. Personnel expenses

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Remunerations	1 136	1 077
Social security expenses	96	74
Total	1 232	1 151

8. Depreciation and amortization expenses

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	81	72
Total	81	72

9. Cost of goods sold

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Renewable energy sources	2 357	2 139
Cables and wires	28	7
Lighting fixtures and electrical materials	25	52
Electrical equipment and automation	6	7
Cable accessories	-	1
Total	2 416	2 206

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

10. Other expenses

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Business trips – in the country and abroad	61	34
Social expenses	27	23
Representation expenses	3	11
Taxes, charges and other similar expenses	2	4
Donations	1	5
Other expenses	5	-
Total	99	77

11. Finance income and expenses

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Income from interest on trade loans	5	-
Other income	1	-
Total	6	-

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2024
Foreign currency exchange rate differences	483	-
Bank charges, commissions and other expenses	6	6
Interest expenses on finance leases	4	7
Interest expenses on trade loans	-	2
Total	493	15

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

12. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current income tax expense and deferred income tax expense in accordance with *AS 12 Income Taxes*.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current income tax	315	308
Deferred tax	(1)	(5)
Total tax (benefit)/expense	314	303

Deferred tax assets arising from tax effects on the taxable and deductible temporary differences are, as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Provisions on personal income	11	11
Total assets on deferred taxes	11	11

The reconciliation of the tax expense to the accounting profit, and a recalculation of the effective tax rate as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are provided in the table below:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounting profit	3 139	3 028
Applicable tax rate	10%	10%
Income tax at the applicable tax rate	314	303
Total income tax expense	314	303
Effective tax rate	10.0%	10.0%

For 2025 and 2024, the movement of the corporate income tax liabilities is, as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period	(2)	(1)
Corporate income tax for the period	317	308
Intercepted with other taxes	-	1
Corporate income tax paid	(300)	(310)
Balance at the end of the period (see also note 18)	15	(2)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

13. Property, plant and equipment

	Machines and equipments	Transport vehicles	Computers and other assets	Assets under construction	Total
<i>Cost of acquisition</i>					
Balance at December 31, 2023	190	172	40	28	430
Additions	23	101	8	-	132
Disposals	-	(5)	-	-	(5)
Balance at December 31, 2024	213	268	48	28	557
Additions	24	113	13	-	150
Disposals	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2025	237	381	60	28	706
<i>Depreciation</i>					
Balance at December 31, 2023	22	51	24	-	97
Depreciation	32	29	11	-	72
Disposed	-	(4)	-	-	(4)
Balance at December 31, 2024	54	76	35	-	165
Depreciation	38	33	10	-	81
Disposed	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	92	109	45	-	246
<i>Carrying amount</i>					
At December 31, 2023	168	121	16	28	333
At December 31, 2024	159	192	13	28	392
At December 31, 2025	145	272	15	28	460

Assets acquired in 2025 include machinery, transport vehicles and computers.

As of December 31, 2025 property, plant and equipment at cost of BGN 85 thousand (2024: BGN 25 thousand) are fully depreciated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

14. Investments in entities

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company has the following investment:

Company	Operations	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		BGN	Participation %	BGN	Participation %
Company:					
Solar Remus S.R.L., Romania	Production	8	0.04%	8	0.04%
Total		8		8	

15. Inventory, net

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Goods and materials	1 551	2 471
Work in progress	13 273	2 865
Total	14 824	5 336

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, inventory at the amount of BGN 650 thousand for each of the indicated years, were pledged as a collateral on approved bank loan - overdraft.

16. Trade and other receivables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade receivables	5 795	2 693
Advances granted	3 980	1 011
Trade loans granted	763	-
Deposits and guarantees granted	25	12
Prepaid expenses	5	28
Receivables from related parties	5	7
Other receivables	-	32
Total current trade and other receivables, net	10 573	3 783

Receivables from related parties are disclosed in note 21.

Company's policy regarding the monitoring of receivables and indications for impairment is disclosed in note 3.4.3.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

17. Cash

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on bank accounts	1 291	712
Cash on hand	1	1
Total	1 292	713

18. Trade and other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Advances received from customers	14 584	1 257
Payables to related parties	2 662	287
Payables to suppliers	1 262	427
Payables on other taxes	502	223
Payables to employees and social securities payable	162	140
Corporate income tax payable	-	-
Total	19 172	2 334

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 in the Company there are no unutilized paid annual leaves by the personnel.

Payables to related parties are disclosed in note 21.

19. Finance lease liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Finance lease liabilities		
Up to 1 year	52	78
Between 2 and 5 years	29	33
Total	81	111

As of December 31, 2025 the Company has liabilities under signed finance lease agreements for the purchase of machines and transport vehicles.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

20. Share capital

The share capital of the Company is presented at nominal value, according to the court decision for registration and as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is distributed into 5 000 shares with a nominal value of BGN 10 each.

Shareholders in the Company are:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	BGN'000	Participation %	BGN'000	Participation %
FILKAB AD, UIC № 115328801	35 000	70.0%	35 000	70.0%
Atanas Ivanov Tanchev	7 500	15.0%	7 500	15.0%
Slav Ognyanov Landov	7 500	15.0%	7 500	15.0%
Total	50 000	100.0%	50 000	100.0%

21. Related parties transactions

In 2025 and 2024 the Company performed transactions with the following related parties:

Related party	Nature of relationship
FILKAB AD	Parent company
Engineering EAD	Company under common control
FILKAB FS OOD	Company under common control
Mak Kab DOO, Macedonia	Company under common control
Solar Remus S.R.L., Romania	Company under common control
FEC Orizari EOOD	Company under common control
Management of the Company	Key management personnel

Related parties transactions relate mainly to:

- Purchase-sale of goods for resale and installments performed;
- Remunerations paid.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended December 31, 2025

All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated

21. Related parties transactions (continued)

During 2025 and 2024 the Company transactions with related parties are, as follows:

Related party	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Sale of goods, services and assets	Sale of goods, services and assets	Purchase of goods and services	Purchase of goods and services
Parent company	770	119	2 594	949
Companies under common control	849	5 856	245	1 241
Other related companies	-	-	-	3
Total	1 619	5 975	2 839	2 193

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the outstanding balances with related parties are, as follows:

Related party	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Receivables	Receivables	Payables	Payables
Parent company	5	-	2 565	159
Companies under common control	-	7	90	-
Key management personnel	-	-	7	128
Total	5	7	2 662	287

Dividends distributed and dividends liabilities are presented in note 20.

For 2025 and 2024 remunerations of the key management are accrued at the amount of BGN 365 thousand and BGN 351 thousand, respectively.

21. Events after the date of the financial statements

There are no events after the date of the reporting period, requiring adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.