UAB “KRS”

Annual financial statements,

Management report and

Independent auditor‘s report

For the year ended December 31, 2025

CONTENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder of UAB "KRS"

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of UAB "KRS" (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2025, the income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies (further – the financial statements).

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Lithuanian Financial Reporting Standards.

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 requirements of the Law on Audit of Financial Statements and Other Assurance Services of the Republic of Lithuania, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Law on Audit of Financial Statements and Other Assurance Services of the Republic of Lithuania and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Company's management report for 2025, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

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

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.

In addition, our responsibility is to consider whether information included in the Company's management report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and whether management report has been prepared in compliance with applicable legal requirements. Based on the work carried out in the course of audit of financial statements, in our opinion, in all material respects:

- The information given in the Company's management report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The Company's management report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Law on Reporting by Undertakings and Groups of Undertakings of the Republic of Lithuania.

Responsibilities 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 the Lithuanian Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

UAB AUDIFINA, A. Juozapavičiaus str. 6, 09310 Vilnius,Lithuania,
Company code 125921757, VAT payer code LT259217515
Account No. LT70 7044 0600 0160 1957, AB SEB bank
Data is collected and stored in the Register of Legal Entities

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 those charged with governance 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.

Auditor Julija Simanavičienė
Auditor’s license No. 000664

UAB AUDIFINA
Audit company’s licence No. 001483

29 April 2026

Vilnius, the Republic of Lithuania

This is a free translation into English of the Statutory Auditors’ report issued in Lithuanian language. The financial statements of UAB “KRS” originally issued in Lithuanian language have been audited.

31 DECEMBER 2025
BALANCE SHEET
Reporting period 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025
(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

		Notes	2025	2024
	ASSETS			
A	**FIXED ASSETS**		**6.610**	**4.173**
1.	INTANGIBLE ASSETS	**4**	-	-
I.1.	Assets arising from development		-	-
I.2.	Goodwill		-	-
I.3.	Software		-	-
I.4.	Concessions, patents, licences, trade marks and similar rights		-	-
I.5.	Other intangible assets		-	-
I.6.	Advance payments		-	-
2.	TANGIBLE ASSETS	**5**	770	2.514
2.1.	Land		-	-
2.2.	Buildings and structures		-	-
2.3.	Machinery and plant		718	2.382
2.4.	Vehicles		4	93
2.5.	Other equipment, fittings and tools		48	39
2.6.	Investment property		-	-
2.6.1.	Land		-	-
2.6.2.	Buildings		-	-
2.7.	Advance payments and tangible assets under construction (production)		-	-
3.	FINANCIAL ASSETS	**6**	5.817	1.640
3.1.	Shares in entities of the entities group		-	-
3.2.	Loans to entities of the entities group		-	-
3.3.	Amounts receivable from entities of the entities group		-	-
3.4.	Shares in associated entities		-	-
3.5.	Loans to associated entities		-	-
3.6.	Amounts receivable from the associated entities		-	-
3.7.	Long-term investments		-	-
3.8.	Amounts receivable after one year		5.817	1.640
3.9.	Other financial assets		-	-
4.	OTHER FIXED ASSETS		23	19
4.1.	Assets of the deferred tax on profit	**22**	23	19
4.2.	Biological assets		-	-
4.3.	Other assets		-	-
B	**CURRENT ASSETS**		**17.341**	**11.455**
1.	STOCKS	**7**	2.886	1.465
1.1.	Raw materials, materials and consumables		2.018	989
1.2.	Production and work in progress		-	-
1.3.	Finished goods		-	-
1.4.	Goods for resale		-	-
1.5.	Biological assets		-	-
1.6.	Fixed tangible assets held for sale		-	-
1.7.	Advance payments		868	476
2.	AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE WITHIN ONE YEAR		10.402	8.351
2.1.	Trade debtors	**8**	7.032	6.502
2.2.	Amounts owed by entities of the entities group	**23**	-	1.700
2.3.	Amounts owed by associates entities		-	-
2.4.	Other debtors	**9**	3.370	149
3.	SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS		1.083	-
3.1.	Shares in entities of the entities group		-	-
3.2.	Other investments	**6**	1.083	-
4.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**10**	2.970	1.639
C.	**PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME**	**11**	**17.054**	**7.187**
	TOTAL ASSETS		**41.005**	**22.815**

(Continued on next page)

UAB „KRS"

Company code 133630961, Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas

Data about the company is collected by and stored at the Register of Legal Entities of the Republic of Lithuania

31 DECEMBER 2025

BALANCE SHEET

Reporting period 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025

(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

		Notes	2025	2024
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
D.	**EQUITY**		**7.649**	**6.109**
1.	CAPITAL	**1**	695	696
I.1.	Authorised (subscribed) or primary capital		695	696
1.2.	Subscribed capital unpaid (–)		-	-
1.3.	Own shares, contributions (–)		-	-
2.	SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT		-	-
3.	REVALUATION RESERVE		-	-
4.	RESERVES	**12**	69	69
4.1.	Compulsory reserve or emergency (reserve) capital		69	69
4.2.	Reserve for acquiring own shares		-	-
4.3.	Other reserves		-	-
5.	RETAINED PROFIT (LOSS)	**24**	6.885	5.344
5.1.	Profit (loss) for the reporting year		2.069	1.104
5.2.	Profit (loss) brought forward		4.816	4.240
E.	**GRANTS, SUBSIDIES**		-	-
F.	**PROVISIONS**		**-**	**-**
1.	Provisions for pensions and similar obligations		-	-
2.	Provisions for taxation	**22**	-	-
3.	Other provisions		-	-
G.	**AMOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES**		**32.820**	**16.536**
1.	AMOUNTS PAYABLE AFTER ONE YEAR AND OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		10.627	6.925
1.1.	Debenture loans	**13**	-	1.293
1.2.	Amounts owed to credit institutions		5.000	-
1.3.	Payments received on account		5.627	5.632
1.4.	Trade creditors		-	-
1.5.	Amounts payable under the bills and checks		-	-
1.6.	Amounts payable to the entities of the entities group		-	-
1.7.	Amounts payable to the associated entities		-	-
1.8.	Other amounts payable and long-term liabilities		-	-
2.	AMOUNTS PAYABLE WITHIN ONE YEAR AND OTHER SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES		**22.193**	**9.611**
2.1.	Debenture loans	**13**	-	236
2.2.	Amounts owed to credit institutions		-	-
2.3.	Payments received on account	**14**	6.508	3.539
2.4.	Trade creditors	**14**	12.620	4.725
2.5.	Amounts payable under the bills and checks		-	-
2.6.	Amounts payable to the entities of the entities group	**23**	23	4
2.7.	Amounts payable to the associated entities		-	-
2.8.	Liabilities of tax on profit	**22**	476	24
2.9.	Liabilities related to employment relations		2.347	1.076
2.10.	Other amounts payable and short-term liabilities		7	7
H.	**ACCRUALS AND DEFERRED INCOME**	**15**	**536**	**170**
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**41.005**	**22.815**

(End)

The following notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Financial statements were signed on 29 April 2026

Chief Executive Officer		Paulius Grigas
Financial Director		Sandra Eimutė

UAB KRS

Company code 133630961, Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas

Data about the company is collected and stored in the Register of Legal Entities of the Republic of Lithuania

31 DECEMBER 2025

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Reporting period 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025

(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

		Nots	2025	2024
1.	Net turnover	**16**	69.244	30.414
2.	Cost of sales	**17**	(60.215)	(25.604)
3.	Fair value adjustments of the biological assets		-	-
4.	GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)		**9.029**	**4.810**
5.	Selling expenses		-	-
6.	General and administrative expenses	**18**	(6.451)	(3.807)
7.	Other operating results	**19**	12	376
8.	Income from investments in the shares of parent, subsidiaries and associated entities		-	-
9.	Income from other long-term investments and loans		-	-
10.	Other interest and similar income	**21**	213	32
11.	The impairment of the financial assets and short-term investments		-	-
12.	Interest and other similar expenses	**20**	(242)	(144)
13.	PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		**2.561**	**1.267**
14.	Tax on profit	**22**	(492)	(163)
15.	NET PROFIT (LOSS)		**2.069**	**1.104**

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Financial statements were signed on 29 April 2026

Chief Executive Officer		Financial Director
Paulius Grigas		Sandra Eimutė

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31 DECEMBER 2024

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Reporting period 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025

(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

					Revaluation reserve		Legal reserve				
		Paid up authorised or share capital	**Share premium account**	**Own shares (–)**	**Fixed tangible assets**	**Financial assets**	**Compulsory or reserve capital**	**Reserve for acquiring own shares**	**Other reserve**	**Retained profit (loss)**	**Total**
1.	**Balance at the end of the reporting (yearly) period before previous (2023)**	**704**	-	-	**762**	-	**70**	-	-	**4.999**	**6.535**
2.	Result of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Result of correcting material errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	**Recalculated balance at the end of the reporting (yearly) period before previous**	**704**	-	-	**762**	-	**70**	-	-	**4.999**	**6.535**
5.	Increase (decrease) in the value of fixed tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Increase (decrease) in the value of effective hedging instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Acquisition (sale) of own shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Profit (loss) not recognised in the profit and loss account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Net profit (loss) of the reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.104	1.104
10.	Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Other payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Formed reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Used reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Increase (decrease) of authorized capital or contributions of shareholders (return of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Other increase (decrease) of authorized or share capital	(8)	-	-	(762)	-	(1)	-	-	(759)	(1.530)
16.	Contributions to cover losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	**Balance at the end of the previous reporting (yearly) period (2024)**	**696**	-	-	**-**	-	**69**	-	-	**5.344**	**6.109**
18.	Increase (decrease) in the value of fixed tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Increase (decrease) in the value of effective hedging instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Acquisition (sale) of own shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Profit (loss) not recognised in the profit and loss account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Net profit (loss) of the reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.069	2.069
23.	Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Other payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Formed reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Used reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Increase (decrease) of authorized capital or contributions of shareholders (return of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Other increase (decrease) of authorized or share capital	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(528)	(529)
29.	Contributions to cover losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	**Balance at the end of the reporting period (2024)**	**695**	-	-	**-**	-	**69**	-	-	**6.885**	**7.649**

The following notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Financial statements were signed on 29 April 2026

Chief Executive Officer		Paulius Grigas
Financial Director		Sandra Eimutė

UAB KRS

Company code 133630961, Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas

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31 DECEMBER 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Reporting period 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025

(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

		31 December 2025	31 December 2024
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
I.1.	Net profit (loss)	2.069	1.104
I.2.	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	203	284
1.3.	Elimination of results of disposals of fixed tangible and intangible assets	(7)	(153)
I.4.	Elimination of results of financing and investing activities	30	121
I.5.	Elimination of results of other non-cash transactions	(104)	64
1.6.	Decrease (increase) in amounts receivable from entities of the entities group and the associated entities	-	-
1.7.	Decrease (increase) in other amounts receivable after one year	(5.557)	(1.591)
1.8.	Decrease (increase) in assets of the deferred tax on profit	(4)	(19)
1.9.	Decrease (increase) in stocks, except advance payments	(1.029)	(755)
1.10.	Decrease (increase) in advance payments	(391)	(327)
1.11.	Decrease (increase) in trade debtors	(530)	(2.256)
1.12.	Decrease (increase) in amounts owed by entities of the entities group and associated entities	1.700	(1.356)
1.13.	Decrease (increase) in other debtors	115	607
1.14.	Decrease (increase) in short-term investments	(1.083)	-
1.15.	Decrease (increase) in prepayments and accrued income	(9.866)	(5.337)
1.16.	Increase (decrease) in provisions	-	(95)
1.17.	Increase (decrease) in trade of long-term creditors and prepayments received on account	(5)	5.632
1.18.	Increase (decrease) in amounts payable under the bills and checks after one year	-	-
1.19.	Increase (decrease) in long-term amounts payable for entities of the entities group and associated entities	-	-
1.20.	Increase (decrease) in trade with short-term creditors and prepayments received on account	10.864	5.768
1.21.	Increase (decrease) in amounts payable under the bills and checks	-	-
1.22.	Increase (decrease) in short-term amounts payable for entities of the	231	4
1.23.	Increase (decrease) in liabilities of tax on profit	451	(185)
1.24.	Increase (decrease) in liabilities related to employment relations	1.271	233
1.25.	Increase (decrease) in other amounts payable and liabilities	-	2
1.26.	Increase (decrease) in accruals and deferred income	365	1
	Net cash flows from operating activities	**(1.277)**	**1.746**
2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1.	Acquisition of fixed assets (excluding investments)	(382)	(1.897)
2.2.	Disposal of fixed assets (excluding investments)	15	1.399
2.3.	Acquisition of long-term investments	-	-
2.4.	Disposal of long-term investments	-	-
2.5.	Loans granted	(6.230)	-
2.6.	Loans recovered	4.272	-
2.7.	Dividends and interest received	158	-
2.8.	Other increases in cash flows from investing activities	55	
2.9.	Other decreases in cash flows from investing activities	-	-
	Net cash flows from investing activities	**(2.112)**	**(498)**
3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1.	Cash flows related to entity's owners	-	-
3.1.1.	Issue of shares	-	-
3.1.2.	Owner's contributions to cover losses	-	-
3.1.3.	Purchase of own shares	-	-
3.1.4.	Dividends paid	-	-
3.2.	Cash flows related to other financing sources	4.720	(912)
3.2.1.	Increase in financial debts	5.000	-
3.2.1.1.	Loans received	5.000	-
3.2.1.2.	Issue of bonds	-	-
3.2.2.	Decrease in financial debts	(248)	(912)
3.2.2.1.	Loans returned	-	(600)
3.2.2.2.	Redemption of bonds	-	-
3.2.2.3.	Interest paid	(210)	(121)
3.2.2.4.	Finance leases payments	(38)	(191)
3.2.3.	Increase in other liabilities of the entity	-	-
3.2.4.	Decrease in other liabilities of the entity	-	-
3.2.5.	Other increases in cash flows from financing activities	-	-
3.2.6.	Other decreases in cash flows from financing activities	(32)	-
	Net cash flows from financing activities	**4.720**	**(912)**
4.	**Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates on the balance of cash and cash equivalents**	**-**	**-**
5.	**Increase (decrease) of net's cash flows**	**1.331**	**336**
6.	**Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period**	**1.639**	**1.303**
7.	**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period**	**2.970**	**1.639**

The following notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Financial statements were signed on 29 April 2026

Chief Executive Officer		Paulius Grigas
Financial Director		Sandra Eimutė

(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

1. General information

UAB KRS (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") is a private limited liability company registered in the Republic of Lithuania. Data about the company is collected and stored in the Register of Legal Entities of the Republic of Lithuania. Its registered office address is: Ukmergės g. 126, LT-08100 Vilnius, Lithuania.

The Company belongs to a group of companies whose parent company, which prepares the consolidated financial statements of the smallest group of companies, is UAB Inspiration Construction Group, company code 306725154, with its registered office at Ukmergės g. 126, LT-08100 Vilnius, Lithuania.

The Company belongs to a group of companies whose parent company, which prepares the consolidated financial statements of the largest group of companies, is UAB Inspiration holdings, company code 306685585, with its registered office at Draugystės 15A, Kaunas.

The Company is engaged in the construction of all types of outdoor engineering networks, road building, and general construction works. The company was registered on 12 March 1993.

As of 31 December 2025, and 31 December 2024, the Company's shareholders were:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Number of shares held	**Ownership share (%)**	**Number of shares held**	**Ownership share (%)**
UAB Inspiration construction group	2 400	100%	2 400	100%
Total	**2 400**	**100%**	**2 400**	**100%**

The Company's shares (2 396 500 units), with a total nominal value of EUR 694 985 (nominal value of EUR 0.29 per share), are ordinary shares and were fully paid up as of 31 December 2025.

Average number of employees:	2025	2024
Management staff	116	60
Specialists	99	74
Workers	163	93
Total	**378**	**227**

2. Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Law on Financial Accounting and Law on Reporting by Undertakings and Groups of Undertakings of the Republic of Lithuania and the Lithuanian Financial Reporting Standards (LFRS). These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for buildings, which are presented at revalued value.

The financial statements have been prepared in the national currency of Lithuania – euros (EUR).
The Company’s financial year coincides with the calendar year.
The most significant accounting principles have been described below:

Estimates
The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Lithuanian Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts presented in the financial statements and the explanatory notes. Significant areas of these financial statements that use estimates include depreciation, determination of the stage of completion of contract work and assessment of impairment. Future events may change the assumptions used in making estimates. The result of changes in such estimates will be accounted for in the financial statements when determined.

Investments in subsidiaries
A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by a parent company. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment losses, if any. Dividends received are recognised in the profit and loss account of the parent company.

2. Accounting policies (cont.)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis so that the cost of the asset is written off evenly over the estimated useful lives of the assets, using the following average useful lives:

Software	3-5 years

Amortisation costs of intangible assets are included in the Company's operating expenses.
Gains or losses from the disposal of intangible assets are recognised in the profit and loss account of the year.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets, except for buildings, are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Buildings are stated at revalued amount, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.
Buildings are revalued periodically, but not less than every five years, ensuring that the carrying amount of non-current assets does not differ significantly from their fair value at the balance sheet date. Building assets are valued by independent valuers.
Depreciation of revalued buildings is charged to the profit and loss account and the revaluation reserve is reduced accordingly.

The initial cost of fixed tangible assets is the acquisition cost, including non-refundable acquisition taxes and all directly attributable costs of bringing the property to its intended use or location. Expenses such as repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they are incurred. Where it can be clearly demonstrated that these costs will increase the economic benefits from the use of the fixed tangible assets and/or extend its expected useful life, the costs are capitalised by adding them to the cost of the fixed tangible assets. The minimum capitalisation value applied by the company for fixed tangible assets is EUR 290.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the fixed tangible assets, using the following average useful lives:

Buildings	15 years
Machinery and plant	3-10 years
Vehicles	6 years
Vehicles (cars older than 5 years)	10 years
Other fixed tangible assets	5 years

Useful lives are reviewed regularly to ensure that the depreciation period corresponds to the expected useful life of fixed tangible assets.

Depreciation of tangible assets is allocated to cost and operating expenses.
Gains or losses on disposal of fixed tangible assets are recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

Impairment of fixed tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of fixed tangible assets and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the assets have been impaired. If there is any indication, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the assets in order to assess the impairment (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset, the Company calculates the recoverable amount of the income-generating asset group to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable value is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the time value of money that is specific to the asset and the risks specific to the asset that are not reflected in the estimated future cash flows.

If the estimated recoverable amount of an asset (or group of assets) is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account unless the asset has been previously revalued. In such cases, impairment losses are recognised as a reduction in the revaluation reserve.

2. Accounting policies (cont.)

If, after the recognition of an impairment loss, the value of an asset increases, the carrying amount of the asset (income-generating asset group) is increased to the newly calculated recoverable amount of the asset, but so that the increase does not exceed the carrying amount of this asset (income-generating asset group) if the impairment loss had not been recognised in the previous year. The reversal of an asset's impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account immediately, unless the asset has previously been revalued. In that case, the reversal of the impairment loss is accounted for as an increase in the revaluation reserve.

Stocks
In the financial statements, stocks are recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

The cost of stocks comprises the purchase price and related taxes (except for those that will be recovered later), transportation, preparation for use and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the stocks.

The cost of stocks comprises the cost of raw materials, direct labour costs and other direct and indirect related costs. Cost is calculated using the FIFO method (assuming that previously purchased or produced stocks are used first).

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the cost of completion and selling expenses.

Financial assets
All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on the trade date when the right or obligation under a financial instrument contract is acquired, the terms of which require the delivery of the financial asset on market terms, and are initially measured at cost plus transaction costs.

<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>
Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash in transit and cash at bank, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of up to three months that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank and on hand.

<u>Amounts receivable and loans granted</u>
Amounts receivable and loans granted are initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses, if any. An allowance for impairment of amounts receivable is established and recognised in the profit and loss account when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate effective at the date of initial recognition.

<u>Financial assets held for sale</u>
Financial assets held for sale are financial assets acquired for the purpose of selling or for the purpose of earning a profit from fluctuations in their price, and other financial assets that are not classified as held-to-maturity financial assets or loans and amounts receivable.

Upon initial recognition, financial assets held for sale are measured at cost plus directly attributable transaction costs. In subsequent periods, financial assets held for sale are measured at fair value. Financial assets that are not quoted in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured in the financial statements at cost less any impairment losses. Gains and losses from changes in the fair value of financial assets held for sale are included in the profit and loss account for the reporting period.

<u>Impairment of financial assets</u>
At each reporting date, financial assets are assessed for any indication of impairment. A financial asset is considered to be impaired when there are objective factors, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, that have had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.
The amount of the impairment loss for a financial asset carried at amortized cost is recognised as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of all financial assets is reduced directly by the estimated impairment loss, except for trade amounts receivable, the carrying amount of which is reduced through an allowance account. When a trade receivable is irrecoverable, this amount is written off through an allowance account. Amounts subsequently recovered but previously written off are reduced by the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of allowances are recognised in profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (cont.)

If in a subsequent period the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases and this decrease can be objectively related to an event that occurred after the impairment loss was recognised, then these previously recognised impairment losses are reversed through profit or loss, but only to the extent that, at the date the impairment loss is reversed, the carrying amount of the investment does not exceed the amortised cost that would have been had the impairment loss not been recognised in prior periods.

Financial liabilities
At initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at cost, and transaction-related costs are recognised as expenses in the profit and loss account of the reporting period. In subsequent periods, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate. Short-term financial liabilities are measured at cost because the effect of the effective interest rate is immaterial.

Amounts payable
Current amounts payable are initially and subsequently measured at cost. Long-term amounts payable are initially and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate.

Loans
Debts are initially recognised at cost of the proceeds received, less transaction costs. Long-term debts are carried at amortised cost, and the difference between the proceeds received and the amount to be paid over the term of the debt is included in profit or loss for the period. Debts are classified as long-term if a financing agreement entered into before the date of approval of the financial statements demonstrates that the liability was long-term in nature at the balance sheet date.

Effective interest rate method
The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of financial assets and liabilities and of allocating interest income and expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the interest rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows (including any fees paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) to their net carrying amount on initial recognition through the expected life of the financial assets and liabilities or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Financial and operating lease
Financial lease
The Company records financial leases as assets and liabilities in the balance sheet, the value of which is equal to the fair value of the leased asset at the inception of the financial lease or the present value of the minimum financial lease payments, if the latter is lower. The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum financial lease payments is the interest rate of the financial lease payments, when it can be distinguished, otherwise the Company's general borrowing rate is used. Direct initial costs are included in the value of the asset. Financial lease payments are divided between interest expense and the reduction of outstanding liabilities. Interest is determined so that their percentage of the outstanding balance of the financial lease liabilities at the time of each payment is constant throughout the financial lease term.

Depreciation is calculated for assets acquired under financial leases, and financial costs are incurred in each reporting period due to financial leases. The depreciation calculation procedure for assets acquired through financial leasing is analogous to that for owned assets, however, such assets cannot be depreciated over a period longer than the leasing period if, according to the leasing agreement, ownership is not transferred to the Company upon the expiration of the contract period.

Operating lease
Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership to the lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease payments under operating leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The total benefit of concessions granted by the lessor is recognised as a reduction in lease expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Revenue recognition
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods or services. Revenue is reduced by value added tax and/or discounts.

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are met:

- The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The Company does not have the management and control of the goods sold to the extent that is usually associated with ownership of the goods;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;

2. Accounting policies (cont.)

- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in connection with the transaction can be measured reliably.

Sale of services
Revenue is recognised when the transaction is completed or the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably.

Revenue from construction contracts
If the final outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and expenses for each construction contract are recognised in the accounting by reference to the actual stage of completion of the contract at the end of each reporting period. In determining the stage of completion of the contract, contract revenue is compared with the costs incurred up to the current stage of completion of the contract. Contract changes, claims and incentive payments are recognised if they are determined by agreement between the client and the contractor.
When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, then revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are probable of being recovered. Contract costs should be recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.
When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, expected losses are recognised as expenses immediately.

Dividend and interest income
Dividend income from investments is recognised when shareholders acquire the right to receive payment (if it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be reliably estimated).

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be reliably estimated. Interest income is accrued over the period, taking into account the outstanding portion and the effective interest rate applied, which exactly discounts the estimated future cash inflows over the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of that asset on initial recognition.

Expense recognition
Expenses are recognised in accounting in accordance with the accrual and matching principles in the reporting period in which the related income is earned, regardless of the time of cash disbursement. In cases where it is impossible to directly link the expenses incurred during the reporting period to the earning of specific income, and they will not generate income in future periods, these expenses are recognised as expenses in the same period in which they were incurred.

The amount of expenses is usually estimated at the amount of money paid or payable, excluding VAT. In cases where a long settlement period is envisaged and interest is not allocated, the amount of expenses is estimated by discounting the settlement amount at the market interest rate.

Foreign currencies
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the official exchange rate set by the European Central Bank on that date, which approximates the market rate. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into euros at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

The following exchange rates were used in the preparation of the balance sheet as of 31 December:

2025	2024
USD 1 = EUR 0.8506	USD 1 = EUR 0.9575

Exchange rate differences arising on the settlement of transactions in foreign currencies are included in the profit and loss account when they arise. Gains or losses arising from changes in exchange rates on the translation of monetary assets or liabilities into euros are included in the annual profit and loss account.

Taxes
Tax on profit expense comprises current tax on profit expense and deferred tax on profit.

Current year's tax
Current year's tax on profit is paid on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of profit or expense that are taxable or deductible in subsequent years and, in addition, it excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. Tax on profit is calculated using tax rates enacted or

2. Accounting policies (cont.)

substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. In 2025, the Company's tax on profit rate is 16 percent (in 2024 - 15 percent).

Deferred tax on profit
Deferred tax on profit is recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in aggregate for all temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognised only for that part of the deferred tax assets that is likely to reduce available taxable profit in the future, when utilizing the temporary differences. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences relate to goodwill, or if the assets or liabilities recognised in a transaction (other than a business combination) affect neither taxable nor financial profit.

Deferred tax on profit assets are reviewed at the balance sheet date and are reduced if it is not likely that the Company will have sufficient taxable profit to realize these assets, to the amount that is likely to reduce taxable profit in the future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that will apply in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be settled or recovered, based on tax norms (and tax laws) that have been enacted or will be enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect the tax consequences that the Company expects at the end of the reporting period in order to settle or recover its assets or liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when it is legally permissible to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when they relate to tax on profit imposed by the same authorities, and the Company intends to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the period
Current and deferred tax are recognised as expenses in the profit and loss account, except when they relate to items not recognised in the profit and loss account (directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised not in the profit and loss account, or if they arise at the time of initial recognition of a business combination.

Financial risk management policy
Credit risk
Credit risk related to funds in banks is limited, as the Company conducts operations with banks that have credit ratings issued by foreign rating agencies.

Credit risk is related to the risk that a counterparty will fail to fulfil its contractual obligations, affecting the Company's financial losses. The Company adheres to a policy of entering into transactions only with reliable partners and obtaining sufficient collateral, where necessary, as a means of managing the risk of losses arising from non-fulfilment of financial obligations. The Company conducts transactions only with companies of reliable or better financial standing. This information is obtained, where possible, from independent credit rating agencies, and if it is not available, the Company uses other publicly available financial information and its own data to assess its main customers.

The Company does not have significant concentrations of credit risk, as credit risk is spread among many buyers. The Company applies measures aimed at ensuring on an ongoing basis that services are sold to reliable customers.

Interest rate risk
The Company's borrowings consist of loans with a variable interest rate, which is linked to EURIBOR. The Company did not have any financial instruments whose purpose would be to manage the risk of interest rate fluctuations.

Foreign currency risk
The Company does not have a significant concentration of foreign currency risk, as the Company's main transactions are carried out in euros. Currently, the Company does not use any derivative financial instruments to manage foreign currency exchange risk.

Liquidity risk
In order to maintain the necessary amount of cash and manage liquidity risk, the Company performs annual cash flow forecasts.

Contingencies
Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. They are described in the financial statements, except in cases where the probability of an outflow of resources giving economic benefits is very remote.
Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements, but they are described in the financial statements when it is probable that income or economic benefits will be received.

(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

2. Accounting policies (cont.)

Related parties
Parties are considered related if one of the parties can control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and other decisions. Related parties are recognised as the Company's parent and subsidiary companies.

Post-balance sheet events
Post-balance sheet events, which provide additional information about the Company's position on the balance sheet date (adjusting events), are reflected in the financial statements. Post-balance sheet events, which are not adjusting events, are described in the notes to the financial statements, when it is significant.

3. Information about division

The general shareholders' meeting of 13 January 2025 adopted a decision to divide the Company. The division was carried out by spin-off. After the division, two companies are operating.

	Company participating in the Separation before the Spin-off	Company created after the Spin-off	Company participating in the Separation continuing operations after the Spin-off
Company name	**UAB KRS**	**UAB HI FLEET**	**UAB KRS**
Company code	133630961	307098555	133630961
Nature of activity	Construction of municipal electrical and telecommunications structures	Car rental	Construction of municipal electrical and telecommunications structures
Authorised capital	EUR 696 000	EUR 1 015	EUR 694 985
Mandatory reserve	EUR 69 249	EUR 102	EUR 69 147
Retained earnings	EUR 4 563 823	EUR 527 906	EUR 4 035 917

Shareholders of the companies operating after the division were granted the right to profit since 19 February 2025. The Company will continue its operations after the division by spin-off. After the division, the Company's equity decreased by EUR 529 023.

4. Intangible assets

As of 31 December, intangible assets consisted of:

	Software	Total
Acquisition cost		
31 December 2023	**41**	**41**
Acquisitions	-	-
Disposals and write-offs	(20)	(20)
31 December 2024	**21**	**21**
Acquisitions	-	-
Disposals and write-offs	-	-
31 December 2025	**21**	**21**
Accumulated amortisation		
31 December 2023	**41**	**41**
Amortisation per year	-	-
Disposals and write-offs	(20)	(20)
31 December 2024	**21**	**21**
Amortisation per year	-	-
Disposals and write-offs	-	-
31 December 2025	**21**	**21**
Carrying amount as of 31 December 2024	-	-
Carrying amount as of 31 December 2025	-	-

(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

5. Tangible assets

As of 31 December, tangible assets consisted of:

	Advance payment and assets under construction (production)	**Buildings**	**Machinery and plant**	**Vehicles**	**Other fixed tangible assets**	**Total**
Acquisition cost						
31 December 2023	**103**	**270**	**3 559**	**512**	**80**	**4 524**
Acquisitions	-	20	3 416	81	40	3 557
Disposals and write-offs	-	(290)	(1 824)	(327)	(44)	(2 485)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2024	**103**	**-**	**5 151**	**266**	**76**	**5 596**
Acquisitions	-	-	364	-	19	383
Disposals and write-offs	-	-	(2 179)	(97)	-	(2 276)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2025	**103**	**-**	**3 336**	**169**	**95**	**3 703**
Revaluation						
31 December 2023	-	**2 330**	-	-	-	**2 330**
Revaluation	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Value of assets transferred through reorganisation	-	**(2 330)**	-	-	-	**(2 330)**
31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Revaluation	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Value of assets transferred through reorganisation	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
31 December 2025	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Accumulated depreciation						
31 December 2023	**-**	**1 740**	**3 003**	**258**	**78**	**5 079**
Depreciation	**-**	7	227	47	2	283
Disposals and write-offs	37	(213)	(461)	(132)	(43)	(812)
Reclassification	66	-	-	-	-	66
Transfer from (to) investment assets	-	-	**-**	-	-	-
Depreciation of revalued value	-	796	**-**	-	-	796
Depreciation of assets transferred in reorganisation	-	(2 330)	**-**	-	-	(2 330)
31 December 2024	**103**	**-**	**2 769**	**173**	**37**	**3 082**
Depreciation	-	-	184	9	10	203
Disposals and write-offs	-	-	(6)	(1)	-	(7)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from (to) investment assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation of revalued value	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation of assets transferred in reorganisation	-	-	(329)	(16)	-	(345)
31 December 2025	**103**	**-**	**2 618**	**165**	**47**	**2 933**
	-					
Carrying amount as of 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	**2 382**	**93**	**39**	**2 514**
Carrying amount as of 31 December 2025	**-**	**-**	**718**	**4**	**48**	**770**

As of 31 December 2025, the cost of the Company's fully depreciated fixed tangible assets used in its operations was EUR 2 593 thousand (EUR 2 511 thousand in 2024).

(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

As of 31 December, the carrying amount of the Company's fixed tangible assets acquired under leasing was:

	2025	2024
Machinery and plant	-	1 757
Vehicles	-	80
Total	**-**	**1 837**

6. Financial assets

As of 31 December, financial assets consisted of:

	2025	2024
Amounts receivable after one year (advances)	5 758	205
Loans granted	59	1 435
Total	**5 817**	**1 640**

As of 31 December 2025, the Company's amounts receivable after one year item includes cash whose use is temporarily restricted under the advance repayment guarantee agreement concluded with AS Citadele bankas. The amount is EUR 6 710 thousand. The restriction for EUR 1 083 thousand will be removed during 2026, so it is reflected in current assets under other investments. As of 31 December 2024, there was no cash restriction.

7. Stocks

As of 31 December, stocks consisted of:

	2025	2024
Tools and other stocks	469	361
Raw materials	1 466	453
Fuel	16	12
Spare parts	9	10
Goods and materials	95	194
Advances paid	868	476
	2 923	**1 506**
Less: Impairment	(37)	(41)
Total	**2 886**	**1 465**

In 2025, stocks worth EUR 5 578 thousand were recognised as cost of sales (EUR 5,844 thousand in 2024).

8. Trade debtors

As of 31 December, amounts receivable from buyers consisted of:

Reporting period	Trade debtors that are not overdue or up to 30 days past due	Overdue trade debtors				Total
		Impairment not recognised			Impairment recognised	
		30-90 days	90-360 days	over 360 days	over 360 days	
2024	6 125	97	213	68	137	**6 639**
2025	6 987	30	11	4	152	**7 184**

	2025	2024
Trade debtors, gross	7 184	6 639
	7 184	**6 639**
Less: Impairment	(152)	(137)
Total	**7 032**	**6 502**

(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

The amount of payments withheld under ongoing construction projects until contractual obligations are fulfilled, amounted to EUR 2 673 thousand as of 31 December 2025 (EUR 1 966 thousand in 2024).

The change in the value of doubtful amounts receivable in 2025 and 2024 is included in operating expenses.

The change in provisions for doubtful amounts receivable during the year:

	2025	2024
At the beginning of the period	**137**	**167**
Provisions formed	15	11
Debts written off	-	(41)
At the end of the period	**152**	**137**

9. Other debtors

As of 31 December, other debtors consisted of:

	2025	2024
Refundable VAT	-	149
Other amounts receivable	3 370	-
Total	**3 370**	**149**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

As of 31 December, cash and cash equivalents consisted of:

	2025	2024
Cash in AS Citadele banka Lithuanian branch	2 846	-
Cash in AB SEB bankas	110	519
Cash in other banks	11	1 120
Cash on hand	2	-
Total	**2 970**	**1 639**

11. Prepayments and accrued income

As of 31 December, prepayments and accrued income consisted of:

	2025	2024
Prepayments	1 120	1 083
Accrued income	15 934	6 104
Total	**17 054**	**7 187**

As of 31 December 2025, accrued income from construction projects in progress amounted to EUR 16 289 thousand (as of 31 December 2024 it amounted to EUR 6 104 thousand).

12. Reserves

As of 31 December, the reserves consisted of:

	2025	2024
Mandatory reserve	69	69
Total	**69**	**69**

(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

Mandatory reserve
The reserve provided by the law is mandatory according to the requirements of the Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania. Each year, 5% of the net distributable profit is transferred to the mandatory reserve until the amount of this reserve reaches 10% of the share capital. The reserve provided by the law cannot be paid out as dividends and may be used to cover losses.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the mandatory reserve was fully formed.

Distributable reserves
Distributable reserves are formed by the resolution of the annual shareholders' meeting on profit distribution and are provided for in the Company's Articles of Association. These reserves may only be used for purposes approved by the general shareholders' meeting.

13. Debenture loans and amounts owed to credit institutions

As of 31 December 2025, the Company had signed two credit line agreements of EUR 2,5 million each with AS Citadele banka Lithuanian branch. As of 31 December 2025, the Company had used EUR 5 million in credit lines.

As of 31 December, future credit and leasing (financial lease) payments consisted of:

	2025		2024	
	Minimum payments	**Present value of minimum payments**	**Minimum payments**	**Present value of minimum payments**
Within one year			336	236
Within two to five years	5 182	5 000	1 499	1 293
Minimum payments	**5 182**	**5 000**	**1 835**	**1 529**
Less: future interest	182		306	
Present value of minimum payments	**5 000**		**1 529**	

Loan and leasing agreements are concluded in euros, interest rates as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were 3–6 months EURIBOR plus margin.

14. Trade debts

As of 31 December, trade debts consisted of:

	2025	2024
Amounts payable to suppliers	12 620	4 725
Payments received on account	6 508	3 539
Total	**19 128**	**8 264**

15. Accruals and deferred income

	2025	2024
Accruals	536	170
Total	**536**	**170**

As of 31 December 2025, accrued costs from construction projects in progress amounted to EUR 462 thousand (EUR 127 thousand as of 31 December 2024). Other accrued costs for expenses incurred in 2025 amounted to EUR 74 thousand as of 31 December 2025 (EUR 43 thousand as of 31 December 2024).

16. Net turnover

For the year ended 31 December, net turnover consisted of:

	2025	2024
Wastewater	7 167	8 951
Telecommunications networks	14 133	7 408
Water supply	10 252	5 055
Heating networks	4 349	5 831
General construction works	31 278	2 681
Property rental income	-	2
Other objects	2 065	486
	69 244	**30 414**

(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

17. Cost of sales

For the year ended 31 December, the cost of sales consisted of:

	2025	2024
Subcontracting and equipment rental	30 103	12 325
Materials	10 095	4 789
Wages and social security	12 556	6 347
Fuel costs	774	472
Property rental	1 887	688
Depreciation	203	332
Other overhead costs	4 597	651
Total	**60 215**	**25 604**

18. General and administrative expenses

For the year ended 31 December, general and administrative expenses consisted of:

	2025	2024
Wages and social security	1 122	907
Insurance expenses	201	256
Services provided to the company	224	327
Property rental	715	522
Communication expenses and computer hardware and software expenses	161	85
Impairment and write-off of receivables	15	13
Consulting	838	233
Other general and administrative expenses	3 175	1 464
Total	**6 451**	**3 807**

19. Other operating income and expenses – net result

For the year ended 31 December, other operating income and expenses –net result consisted of:

	2025	2024
Other operating income (expenses)	12	376
Total	**12**	**376**

20. Interest and other similar expenses

For the year ended December 31, the income and expenses from financial and investing activities – net result consisted of:

	2025	2024
Interest expenses	210	124
Fees for guarantees provided by the bank	30	20
Late payment interest expenses	2	-
Total	**242**	**144**

21. Interest and other similar income

	2025	2024
Interest income	213	32
Total	**213**	**32**

(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

22. Tax on profit

For the year ended 31 December, tax on profit expense consisted of:

Components of tax on profit expense (income)	**2025**	**2024**
Tax on profit expense for the reporting year	496	165
Deferred tax (income) expense	(4)	(2)
Tax on profit (income) expense recognised in the profit and loss account	**492**	**163**

The calculation of deferred tax on profit as of 31 December is presented below:

Deferred tax assets	**2025**	**2024**
Provisions for receivables	15	11
Accruals for the holiday reserve	2	1
Impairment of stocks	6	7
Deferred tax assets	**23**	**19**
Deferred tax on profit liability	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax on profit, net value	**(23)**	**(19)**

	2025	**2024**
Change in deferred tax on profit in the profit and loss account	4	2
Total change in deferred tax on profit	**4**	**2**

	2025	**Percent**	**2024**	**Percent**
Profit before taxation	**2 561**	**-**	**1 267**	**-**
Tax on profit calculated according to the statutory tax on profit rate of 16% (15% in 2025)	**410**	**16**	**190**	**15**
Tax effect of expenses/income that do not reduce/increase taxable profit	**86**	**3**	**(25)**	**(2)**
Change in deferred tax on profit	**(4)**	**-**	**(2)**	**-**
Tax on profit expense	**492**	**19**	**163**	**13**

During the reporting period, the tax on profit declaration for the previous financial year was adjusted, taking into account the taken over tax losses of the corporate group company UAB HI LABS, company code 133807283, for 2024. For this reason, the tax on profit liability was recalculated.

23. Related party transactions

The table below reflects transactions with related parties as of 31 December 2025, and for the year ended 31 December 2025:

2025	**Purchases**	**Sales**	**Dividends received**	**Amounts receivable**	**Dividends receivable**	**Amounts payable**
UAB HI FLEET	1 836	167		-	-	235
Total	**1 836**	**167**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**235**

(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

The table below reflects transactions with related parties as of 31 December 2024, and for the year ended 31 December 2024:

2024	Purchases	Sales	Dividends received	Amounts receivable	Dividends receivable	Amounts payable
UAB Kauno parkas A	-	-	-	191	-	-
UAB Neveronių valdos	-	1 509	-	2 709	-	-
UAB Draugystės valdos	14	-	-	-	-	4
Total	**14**	**1 509**	**-**	**2 900**	**-**	**4**

Management remuneration and other benefits
In 2025, the total remuneration calculated for the Company's management amounted to EUR 1 137 thousand (in 2024 – EUR 594 thousand).
As of 31 December 2025, the average number of managers was 17 persons (13 in 2024). In 2025 and 2024, the Company's management was not granted any loans, guarantees, or other accrued amounts or transfers of assets.

24. Draft profit distribution

	Amount
Distributable profit – at the end of the previous financial year	**5 344**
Net result for the financial year – profit	2 069
Distributable result – profit – at the end of the financial year	**7 413**
Shareholders' contributions to cover losses	-
Profit (loss) for the reporting year transferred during the reorganisation on 19/02/2025	(528)
Adjustment of the previous financial year due to the transfer of tax losses	-
Transfers from reserves (depreciation of revalued buildings)	
Distributable profit	-
Profit distribution:	-
- to legal reserves	-
- to other reserves – dividends	-
- transfers from other reserves	-
Retained earnings – profit – at the end of the financial year	**6 885**

On the day of approval of the financial statements, the draft profit distribution had not yet been approved by the Company's shareholder.

25. Contingent liabilities and financial commitments

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company was not involved in any legal proceedings that, in the opinion of management, would have a material impact on the financial statements.

As of 31 December, the minimum future lease payments under the concluded operating lease agreements were:

	2025	2024
Within one year	-	726
From one to five years	-	3 623
Total	**-**	**4 349**

As of 31 December 2025, the Company had used EUR 500 thousand of guarantees (as of 31 December 2024, the Company had used 490 thousand EUR).

26. Post-reporting events

There were no significant post-reporting events that could have affected the financial statements.

27. Error correction

1. In 2024, a retrospective adjustment was carried out related to the EUR 1,2 million loan granted to UAB Neveronių valdos (company code 306984491). In previous sets of financial statements, this loan was classified as short-term debts of the group of companies; however, after evaluating the actual circumstances, it was determined that the loan extension was not properly documented. The extension conditions confirm that the loan, by its economic nature, is long-term, and therefore it is reclassified as amounts receivable after one year.

(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

Also, a loan of EUR 235 thousand was granted to UAB Svencelės valdos (company code 305914821), which was previously presented under the item of other short-term amounts receivable, is reclassified as amounts receivable after one year, since according to the contractual terms and actual repayment term, it is also considered long-term.

Impact on balance sheet:

		2024 before adjustment	Adjustment	2024 after adjustment
	ASSETS			
A	**FIXED ASSETS**	**2 738**	**1 435**	**4 173**
2.	TANGIBLE ASSETS	2 514	-	2 514
2.3.	Machinery and plant	2 382		2 382
2.4.	Vehicles	93		93
2.5.	Other equipment, fittings and tools	39		39
3.	FINANCIAL ASSETS	205	1 435	1 640
3.8.	Amounts receivable after one year	205	1 435	1 640
4.	OTHER FIXED ASSETS	19	-	19
4.1.	Assets of the deferred tax on profit	19	-	19

		2024 before adjustment	Adjustment	2024 after adjustment
B	**CURRENT ASSETS**	**12 890**	**(1 435)**	**11 455**
1.	STOCKS	1 465	-	1 465
1.1.	Raw materials, materials and consumables	989	-	989
1.7.	Advance payments	476		476
2.	AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE WITHIN ONE YEAR	9 786	(1 435)	8 351
2.1.	Trade debtors	6 502	-	6 502
2.2.	Amounts owed by entities of the entities group	2 900	(1 200)	1 700
2.4.	Other debtors	384	(235)	149
4.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1 639	-	1 639
C.	**PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME**	**7 187**	**-**	**7 187**
	TOTAL ASSETS	**22 815**	**-**	**22 815**

These adjustments are merely classificatory by nature and do not affect the company's financial result, equity, or cash flows. The adjustments were made to more accurately reflect the structure of the financial position and to ensure consistency and comparability of financial statements between periods.

2. A retrospective adjustment was made related to tax losses taken over from UAB Hi-Labs (company code 133807283).

In previous sets of 2024 financial statements, the possibility of using tax losses taken over from UAB Hi-Labs was recognised, but after further assessment of legal and factual circumstances, it was determined that in 2024 this possibility did not meet the requirements of the Tax on Profit Law. Specifically, in 2024, the mandatory condition of at least 2 years in the group of companies was not met, so losses could not be taken over and used. The mentioned 2-year group condition was fulfilled only on 27/12/2025, so the right to take over and use tax losses in compliance with the applicable laws arises only from this date.

In light of this, a retrospective adjustment of the 2024 financial statements was carried out, eliminating the previously recognised effect of using tax losses. Due to this adjustment, tax on profit expenses are adjusted, thus affecting the financial result and retained earnings (losses) for the reporting period.

(all amounts in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

Impact on balance sheet:

		2024 before adjustment	Adjustment	2024 after adjustment
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
D.	**EQUITY**	**6 043**	**66**	**6 109**
1.	CAPITAL	696		696
1.1.	Authorised (subscribed) or primary capital	696		696
4.	RESERVES	69		69
4.1.	Mandatory reserve or emergency (reserve) capital	69		69
5.	RETAINED PROFIT (LOSS)	5 278	66	5 344
5.1.	Profit (loss) for the reporting year	1 038	66	1 104
5.2.	Profit (loss) brought forward	4 240		4 240

		2024 before adjustment	Adjustment	2024 after adjustment
2.	AMOUNTS PAYABLE WITHIN ONE YEAR AND OTHER SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES	**9 677**	**(66)**	**9 611**
2.1.	Debenture loans	236	-	236
2.3.	Payments received on account	3 539		3 539
2.4.	Trade creditors	4 725	-	4 725
2.6.	Amounts payable to the entities of the entities group	4	-	4
2.8.	Liabilities of tax on profit	90	(66)	24
2.9.	Liabilities related to employment relations	1 076		1 076
2.10.	Other amounts payable and short-term liabilities			

Impact on the profit and loss account:

		2024 before adjustment	Adjustment	2024 after adjustment
13.	PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	**1 267**		**1 267**
14.	Tax on profit	(229)	66	(163)
15.	NET PROFIT (LOSS)	**1 038**	**66**	**1 104**

This adjustment is not merely classificatory – it determines the calculation of tax on profit expenses and therefore has a direct impact on the financial result of the reporting period and retained earnings (losses). The changes were made to ensure that the financial statements comply with the provisions of the Tax on Profit Law and accurately reflect the company's tax position and financial results.

Financial statements signed on 29 April 2026:

Paulius Grigas
Managing Director (signature)

Sandra Eimutė
Financial Director (signature)

Company Management Report 2025

The management report for the financial year 2025 has been prepared by the management of UAB KRS (hereinafter – the "Company") in accordance with the requirements of the Law on the Financial Reporting by Undertakings and Groups of Undertakings of the Republic of Lithuania.

1. Overview of the Company's condition, development and expansion of activities, description of the main types of risks and uncertainties faced by the Company

The Company was established on 12 March 1993. The main commercial activity of the Company is the construction of all types of outdoor engineering networks, roads and general construction works.
The main risk faced by the Company is supply. The Company maintains long-term strategic relationships with suppliers of raw materials and services, with which it has signed long-term contracts. It is also constantly looking for new suppliers.

2. Analysis of financial and non-financial performance results, information related to environmental and personnel issues

In 2025, the Company achieved a turnover of EUR 69.2 million (EUR 30.4 million in 2024). In 2025, the Company earned EUR 2 million in net profit (in 2024, it earned EUR 1 million in net profit). As of 31 December 2025, the Company had 378 employees (210 in 2024).
The Company has implemented principles of environmental protection, quality, occupational safety and health management.

3. The number of all own shares acquired and held by the Company, their nominal value and the share of the authorised capital that those shares constitute

The Company does not have own shares and did not acquire or transfer them during the reporting period.

4. The number of treasury shares acquired and disposed of during the reporting period, their nominal value, and the share of share capital represented by those shares

During the reporting period, the Company had neither acquired nor transferred its own shares.

5. Information on payment for own shares, if they are acquired or transferred for a fee

During the reporting period, the Company had neither acquired nor transferred its own shares.

6. Information about the Company's branches and representative offices

In 2025, the Company established a permanent establishment in Latvia through which it conducts construction activities. Income from these works is recognised in accounting according to the degree of completion.

7. The Company's financial risk management

Detailed information about the main risks is provided in Note 2 of the notes to the financial statements 2025.

8. Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

All significant events after the end of the financial year are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. There were no other significant events after the end of the financial year.

9. Company's business plans and forecasts

In 2026, based on already signed contracts, the Company plans to achieve twice the turnover of 2025. The main growth factor is the activity in the field of general construction objects launched in 2025.

10. Information about the Company's research and development activities

In 2025, the Company did not conduct research and development activities.

11. Information on the financial risk management objectives, the hedging instruments used, which are subject to hedge accounting, and the extent of the company's price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk when the company uses financial instruments and when it is important for the evaluation of the company's assets, equity capital, liabilities, income and expenses.

The Company does not use financial instruments and hedging instruments for which hedge accounting is applied. The management of all risks of the company is described in Note 2 of the notes to the financial statements.

12. Information on other current management positions held by the manager, board members, supervisory board members of a public limited liability company and a private limited liability company (manager of a legal entity (legal form, name, code, registered office (address)), member of the management body or supervisory body of a legal entity (legal form, name, code, registered office (address)) and the most important information about their main place of work (position, legal form of a legal entity, name, code, registered office (address).

The company's Managing Director is Paulius Grigas, who holds a managerial position at UAB KRS, company code 133630961, with registered office address at Ukmergės g. 126, LT-08100 Vilnius. Positions held by the Managing Director in other companies:

Company name	Company code	Registered office address	Position held
UAB Inspiration Holdings	306685585	Ukmergės g. 126, Vilnius	Managing Director
UAB Inspiration Construction group	306725154	Ukmergės g. 126, Vilnius	Managing Director
UAB Inspiration Capital	306725318	Ukmergės g. 126, Vilnius	Managing Director
UAB HI-FLEET	306943338	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB KAUNO PARKAS A	306985401	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB KAUNO PARKAS B	306985426	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB Draugystės valdos	306984947	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB Neveronių valdos	306984491	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB Inspiration industries	306984324	Ukmergės g. 126, Vilnius	Managing Director
Svencelė Holdings, Ltd.	305914821	Ukmergės g. 126, Vilnius	Managing Director
UAB Inpro one	306933504	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB Kairių karinis miestelis (formerly UAB Inpro two)	306920745	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB Inpro three	306939838	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB Inpro four	306943338	Ukmergės g. 126, Vilnius	Managing Director
UAB Inspiration properties	307067894	Ukmergės g. 126, Vilnius	Managing Director
UAB Inpro five	307110705	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB Inpro d	307119483	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB Inpro k	307118883	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB Inspiration Capital Partners	307134033	Ukmergės g. 126, Vilnius	Managing Director
UAB Inpro A	307135594	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB Inpro B	307136080	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB INFRAFIN	307137830	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB INPRO C	307492009	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB Inspiration Homes	307508577	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB INPRO E	307491576	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director
UAB INPRO F	307492564	Draugystės g. 15A, Kaunas	Managing Director

The Company does not have a board.

Managing Director Paulius Grigas

29 April 2026
Vilnius