INDEMO

Indemo SPV Issuer No1 SIA
Financial Report 2024

Unofficial translation from the Latvian version of the report

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Member Crowe Global

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of Indemo SPV Issuer
No1 SIA.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying annual financial statements of Indemo SPV Issuer No1 SIA (the Company) as set out on pages 6 to 16. The accompanying financial statements comprise:

- Statement of financial position at 31 December 2024,
- the income statement and statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024,
- a cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2024,
- a statement of changes in capital and reserves for the year ended 31 December 2024; and
- notes to the financial statements, which include significant policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Indemo SPV Issuer No 1 SIA as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS).

Grounds for the opinion

In accordance with the Law on Audit Services of the Republic of Latvia (the "Audit Services Law"), 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 requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (the IASB Code) and the independence requirements of the Audit Services Law applicable to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Latvia. We have also complied with the other professional ethical principles and objectivity requirements set out in the IASB Code and the Audit Services Law.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained provides a reasonable and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Reporting other information

Other information is the responsibility of the Company's management. Other information consists of:

- information about the Company set out on page 3 of the attached Annual Report,
- the management report on page 4 of the attached annual report,
- the statement of management responsibilities set out on page 5 of the accompanying report

Our opinion on the financial statements does not extend to, and we make no representation about, the other information contained in the annual report, except as disclosed in the *Other reporting requirements under the laws of the Republic of Latvia* section of our report.

In connection with an audit of financial statements, our responsibility is to read other information and, in doing so, to consider whether that other information is materially different from the information in the financial statements or from our knowledge obtained in the audit and whether it contains any other material misstatements.

If, on the basis of our work and taking into account our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its operating environment obtained during the audit, we conclude that there are material inconsistencies in other information, we are required to report those circumstances. No reportable circumstances have come to our attention.

Other reporting requirements in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Latvia

In addition, under the Audit Services Act, we are required to express an opinion on whether the Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the regulatory framework governing its preparation, the Annual Accounts and Consolidated Annual Accounts Act.

Based solely on our audit procedures, in our opinion: the information given in the Management Report for the year covered by the financial statements is consistent with the financial statements and the Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Annual Accounts and Consolidated Annual Accounts Act.

Responsibility of management and charged with oversight of the Company for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Annual Accounts and Consolidated Annual Accounts Act and for internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as appropriate, circumstances relevant to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and the application of the going concern basis of accounting, unless management plans to liquidate or dissolve the Company or has no realistic alternative but to liquidate or dissolve the Company.

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

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether to error or fraud, and to issue an auditor's report that includes an opinion. A reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it does not guarantee that an audit performed in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement, if any. Non-conformities may arise fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of these financial statements.

When we audit in accordance with ISAs, we make professional judgements and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit process. 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 to mitigate those risks and obtain audit evidence that provides a reasonable and appropriate basis for our opinion. The risk of non-detection of material misstatements due to fraud is higher than the risk of non-detection of material misstatements due to error because fraud may involve collusion, falsification of documents, deliberate omissions, misrepresentations or breaches of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to our 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;
- assess the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and disclosures made by management;
- we conclude on the appropriateness of the going concern basis applied by management and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, the auditors' report focuses on the disclosures in the financial statements about those circumstances or, if no such disclosures are made, we issue a modified opinion. Our conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditors' report. However, future events or circumstances may cause the Company to discontinue its operations;
- assessing the overall structure and content of the financial statements, including disclosures and , and whether the financial statements present fairly the underlying transactions and events.

We communicate with those charged with oversight of the Company and, among other things, provide information on the planned scope and timing of the audit and on significant audit observations, including significant deficiencies in internal control, that we identify during the audit.

Riga, 4 April 2025

"Crowe DNW" SIA
Licence No 157

Iveta Rutkovska
Certified Auditor, Certificate No 43,
Member of the Management Board

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Riga, 04 April 2025

INDEMO SPV ISSUER NO1 SIA

Company Financial Report 2024.

in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU

Content

INFORMATION ABOUT SOCIETY

Company name	INDEMO SPV ISSUER NO1 SIA
Legal status of the company	Limited Liability Company
Registration No, place and date	40203462441, registered in Riga, 15 February 2023
Legal and postal addresses	Mazā Nometņu iela 10 - 2, Riga, LV-1002, Latvia
Members and shareholdings 31.12.2024	INDEMO SIA (100% of the Company's share capital)
Names, surnames and titles of members of the Management Board	Sergejs Viškovskis - Chairman of the Board Vladimir Shlapakov - Member of the Board (from 26 February 2025) Pavel Počtarenko - Member of the Board Daniels Zhiryakovs - Member of the Board Alexander Voloshin - Member of the Board (until 26 February 2025)
Reporting period	from 01.01.2024 To 31.12.2024
Previous reporting period	from 15.02.2023 To 31.12.2023
Parent company	Indemo SIA Reg. No 40203401432, registered in Riga on 20 May 2022 10 - 2 Maza Nometnu Street, Riga, LV-1002, Latvia
Auditors	Crowe DNW Ltd Bauskas 58 - 216, Riga, 1010 Licence No 157 Chartered auditor Iveta Rutkovska Certificate No 43

MANAGEMENT REPORT

Indemo SPV Issuer No1 SIA (hereinafter referred to as the Company) was registered in the Register of Companies of the Republic of Latvia on 15 February 2023. The Company is a special purpose vehicle established for the purpose of taking over credit claims and issuing and placing financial instruments (debentures) secured by such credit claims through Indemo SIA (registration No. 40203401432) managed online investment platform The Company does not conduct any other business.

The Company's registered share capital is EUR 2,800, consisting of 2,800 shares with a nominal value of EUR 1. Each share is entitled to one vote. The Company's sole 100% shareholder is Indemo SIA. The Company has no subsidiaries.

Sergey Vishkovsky is the Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors, while Vladimir Shlapakov, Pavel Pochtarenko and Daniel Zhiryakov are members of the Board of Directors.On 26 February 2025, Alexander Voloshin left the Board of Directors and Vladimir Shlapakov joined the Board of Directors.
The Company's registered office and head office is at Mazā Nometņu iela 10-2, LV-1002, Riga, Latvia.

The Company's loss for 2024 was €290 and the portfolio of notes in issue at 31 December 2024 was €6 556 007.

In accordance with paragraph 3.2.5 of International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9, loan receivables are classified as transfers of financial assets for accounting purposes. Given that the Company classifies loan receivables as a pass-through of a financial asset under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the Company has no profit, only maintenance expenses.

Chairman of the Board:
Sergey Viskovsky — 04 April 2025
Board members:
Vladimir Shlapakov
Pavel Pochtarenko
Daniel Zhiryakov

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STATEMENT ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

The Management Board of the Company is responsible for the preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the laws and regulations of the Republic of Latvia and International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at the end of the reporting year, and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements presented on pages 6 to 16 have been prepared on the basis of supporting documents and provide a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company as at 31 December 2024.

The management report presented on page 4 presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and future prospects.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union, on a going concern basis and also in compliance with the requirements of the "Law on Annual Accounts and Consolidated Annual Accounts" of the Republic of Latvia. Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in their preparation.

The judgements and assumptions made by management in the preparation of the financial statements have been prudent and reasonable.

The management of the Company is responsible for ensuring an adequate accounting system, preserving the Company's assets, and detecting and preventing fraud and other irregularities committed by the Company. Management is also responsible for compliance with the laws and regulations of the countries in which the Company operates.

Chairman of the Board:

Sergey Viskovsky

04 April 2025

Board members:

Vladimir Shlapakov

Pavel Pochtarenko

Daniel Zhiryakov

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INCOME STATEMENT AND STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Attached	2024 EUR	2023 EUR
Administrative expenditure	2	(240)	(303)
Profit or loss before corporation tax		**(240)**	**(303)**
Corporation tax	3	(50)	(50)
Profit for the year		**(290)**	**(353)**
Total comprehensive income for the reporting period		**(290)**	**(353)**

The Annexes on pages 6 to 16 are an integral these financial statements.

Chairman of the Board:

Sergey Viskovsky

04 April 2025

Board members:

Vladimir Shlapakov
Pavel Pochtarenko
Daniel Zhiryakov

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes Number	2024	2023
ACTIVE		EUR	EUR
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2 207	2 497
TOTAL ASSETS		**2 207**	**2 497**

	Notes Number	2024	2023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		EUR	EUR
Commitments		50	50
Total liabilities		**50**	**50**
Share capital	5	2 800	2 800
Accumulated losses:			
(a) the loss for the year		(290)	(353)
(b) prior year losses		(353)	-
Total capital and reserves		**2 157**	**2 447**
TOTAL LIABILITIES, CAPITAL AND RESERVES		**2 207**	**2 497**

The Annexes on pages 6 to 16 are an integral these financial statements.

Chairman of the Board:
Sergey Viskovsky
Board members:
Vladimir Shlapakov
Pavel Pochtarenko
Daniel Zhiryakov

04 April 2025

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL AND RESERVES

	Share capital	Accumulated losses)	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Contribution to share capital	2 800	-	**2 800**
Loss for the year	-	(353)	**(353)**
Balance 31.12.2023	**2 800**	**(353)**	**2 447**
Loss for the year	**-**	(290)	**(290)**
Balance 31.12.2024	**2 800**	**(643)**	**2 157**

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Chairman of the Board:
Sergey Viskovsky

04 April 2025

Board members:
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CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Attached	2024	2023
		EUR	EUR
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) before tax		**(240)**	**(303)**
Corrections:			
Increase in cash and cash equivalents from operating activities before corporation tax		**(240)**	**(303)**
Corporate income tax received/(paid)		(50)	-
Net cash flow from operating activities		**(290)**	**(303)**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Net cash flow from investing activities		**-**	**-**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Contribution to share capital		-	2 800
Net cash flow from financing activities		**-**	**2 800**
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(290)**	**2497**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**2 497**	**-**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	4	**2 207**	**2 497**

The Annexes on pages 6 to 16 are an integral these financial statements.

Chairman of the Board:

Sergey Viskovsky

Board members:

Vladimir Shlapakov
Pavel Pochtarenko
Daniel Zhiryakov

04 April 2025

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ANNEXES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) General information and accounting valuation methods - general principles

Information about the Company

Indemo SPV Issuer No1 SIA (hereinafter referred to as the Company) was registered in the Register of Companies of the Republic of Latvia on 15 February 2023. The registered office of the Company is Mazā Nometņu iela 10-2, Riga, LV-1002. The principal activity of the Company in the year under review was Financial service activities n.e.c., except insurance and pension funding (NACE Rev.2 classification - 64.99).

The Company, as issuer, is a special purpose vehicle whose sole purpose is to issue and offer to investors on the Indemo.eu investment platform promissory notes secured by loan receivables from a credit provider. The Company has prepared a Base Prospectus which has been approved by the competent authority in Latvia. The Company does not carry on any business other than that specified in the Base Prospectus.

The parent company of the Company is INDEMO SIA (single reg. no. 40203401432).
The activities of the Parent Company are regulated by the "Investment Brokerage Companies Law" and other laws and of the Republic of Latvia.
The activities of the Company is supervised by the Bank of Latvia.

Declaration of conformity

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations thereof as adopted by the European Union, as well as the regulations of the Republic of Latvia, including the requirements of the "Law on Annual Reports and Consolidated Annual Reports", which are effective during the reporting year and at the balance sheet date.
The Board approved these financial statements for issue on 04 April 2025.

Guidelines for the preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU), as well as the Bank of Latvia Regulation No 326 "Regulations on Annual Reports and Consolidated Annual Reports of Credit Institutions, Investment Brokerage Companies, Investment Management Companies and Private Pension Funds".

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and under the historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies below.

The monetary unit used in the financial statements is the Euro (EUR), the monetary unit of the Republic of Latvia.

The financial statements cover the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements for 2024 remain unchanged from those used in the preparation of the financial statements for previous periods.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following general principles:

- assuming that the Company will continue in business and that its management has no intention or need to cease or substantially curtail its activities (going concern basis);
- using the same accounting and valuation methods as those used in the previous year's financial statements (consistency or continuity principle);
- in all cases, with due care (precautionary principle) and subject to the following conditions:
  - i) including only the profit for the year (income and expenses are presented in the light of the circumstances that existed during the reporting period end date);
  - ii) taking into account all commitments relating to the current and previous reporting ;
  - iii) taking into account any impairment and amortisation or depreciation amounts, whether or not the reporting year ended with profit or loss;
- reflecting in the accounts the income and expenditure relating to the accounting year, irrespective of the date of receipt or payment (accrual principle)
- disclosing in the accounts all material information about transactions and events during the year (principle of materiality). Information is material if its omission may influence the subsequent decision-making of users of the financial statements;
- measuring assets and liabilities and their components separately;
- ensuring that the opening balance of each accounting year is consistent with the closing balance of the previous accounting year.

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 January 2024, the most significant of which are:

* Changes to liabilities arising from sale and leaseback transactions - new accounting model for variable leases payments (amendments to 16);

* Additions to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current (additions to IFRS 1);

* Changes to supplier financing arrangements - additional disclosure requirements for reverse factoring and similar arrangements (amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7).

These amendments have no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 January 2025, the most significant of which are:

Amendments to IAS 21 that clarify (1) how to assess whether a currency is convertible into another currency; and (2) how to determine the exchange rate for foreign currencies where no official exchange rate is available.

New standards, new interpretations and amendments planned for :

* New standard IFRS 19 Disclosures by Subsidiaries that do not have a responsibility to present public accounts (the standard adopted in 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027);

* New standard IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" (adopted in 2025 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted);

* Annual improvements to IAS 7, 1, 7, IFRS 9 and IFRS 10 (effective from 01.01.2026);

* Additions to classification and measurement of financial instruments, additions to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 (effective from 01.01.2026).

Estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS as adopted by the European Union requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and related assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and, as a result, form the basis for making judgements about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily determinable from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.
The estimates and related assumptions are regularly reviewed. Changes in accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the change affects only that period, or in the period in which the estimates are restated and subsequent periods if changes affect both current and future periods.

Accounting for income and expenditure

All significant income and expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis, irrespective of the of receipt or payment of the income or expense.
In 2024, the company did not generate any revenue.

Related parties

Related Parties are legal and natural related to the Company, in accordance with the terms set out below.
(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is connected with the reporting entity :
(i) that person has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
(ii) that person has significant influence over the reporting entity;
(iii) that person is a member of the senior management of the reporting entity or its parent company.
(b) A company is related to a reporting entity if it meets the following :
(i) the company and the reporting entity belong to the same group of companies (which that the parent company, the subsidiary and sister companies are related parties to each other);
(ii) one company is an associate or joint venture of the other company (or an associate or joint venture of the group company that owns the other company);
(iii) both companies are joint ventures for the same third party;
(iv) one company is a third party joint venture and the other company is an of the same third party;
(v) the company has a post-employment benefit plan for employees of the reporting company or of a company related to the reporting company
Provider, employees; If the reporting company itself has this type of plan, the related parties are also the sponsoring employers.
(vi) the company is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in paragraph (a);

(vii) a person identified in (a)(ihas significant influence over the company or is a senior officer of the company (or its parent company) management representative

(viii) the company, or any member of a group of which the company is a member, provides management personnel services to the company or to the parent of the company.

Related party transaction - a transfer of resources, services or liabilities between a reporting entity and its related party, regardless of whether consideration is provided.

Financial instruments

General

A financial instrument is any contract that creates a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity. For example, cash or a contractual right to receive cash is a financial asset, while a contractual obligation to pay cash or provide other financial assets is a financial liability. A derivative is a financial instrument that differs in that its value varies changes in a specified , such as changes in exchange rates, interest rates or share prices, requires minimal or no initial net investment and is settled at a future date. Financial instruments are classified in the appropriate balance sheet items depending on the specific nature of the instrument and the counterparty. If a financial instrument has no specific counterparty or is quoted on a market, the instrument is classified as a security on the balance sheet.

Financial asset

Financial assets are any assets that are cash, contractual rights to receive cash or other financial assets from another entity, contractual rights to exchange financial instruments with another entity on potentially favourable terms, or shares in another entity.

Financial assets are impaired if their carrying amount exceeds their estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost are calculated as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial instrument's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset is determined to be impaired, the Company recognises a provision in the income statement.

Recognition of financial assets

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument

on the other side, except for financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost, which are recognised at settlement date.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or the Company transfers the financial assets and all risks and rewards of the financial assets to the counterparty. Financial liabilities are derecognised only if they are cancelled/amortised in accordance with the contractual provisions, cancelled or the contractual period expires. If a financial asset is modified, the Company assesses whether the modification results in derecognition. A financial asset is modified if the original contractual terms that determine the cash flows are amended, for example, in connection with the granting of incentives to make payments, changes in market conditions, customer retention considerations and other factors other than a deterioration in the borrower's credit standing. Amended financial assets are derecognised in the balance sheet and a new loan is recognised if the contract is cancelled and a new contract with substantially different terms is entered into or the terms of the existing contract are substantially modified. Amendments related to financial difficulties, including the granting of relief from payments to be made, are not considered material in themselves. Financial liabilities are derecognised the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or . All sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on the date of payment.

Negative yield

Negative interest on financial assets is recognised as interest expense and negative interest on financial liabilities is recognised as interest revenue.

Classification and assessment

Financial assets are classified as measured at either amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss based on the business model for managing the contractual terms of the asset and The Company does not have any financial assets that are classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (managed under a business model that aims to both collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets). The business model reflects how the Company manages portfolios of financial assets to generate cash flows. Factors considered in determining the business model for a portfolio of financial assets include past experience in collecting cash flows, how the performance of financial assets is measured and reported to management, how risks are assessed and managed and how rewards are linked to performance. The Company assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to determine whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. The principal amount is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. Interest is defined as the remuneration for the time value of money, credit risk, other principal lending risks and profit margin that is consistent with the principal lending terms. If the contractual terms provide for an exposure to risk or volatility that does not meet the basic lending conditions, the related financial asset does not meet the principal-only and interest-only criteria. Financial liabilities are classified as measured at either amortised cost fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets that are debt instruments are classified as measured at amortised cost if, as part of the business model, the financial assets are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset result in cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. Financial assets at amortised are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue or acquisition of the financial asset and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Fair value is generally the amount issued, including fees and commissions. Amortised cost is the amount at which a financial asset is measured at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus or minus cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and adjusted for any allowance for credit impairment. Information on the accounting principles for loan impairment provisions is provided later in this section.

Impairment of financial assets

Such financial instruments are subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9:

- Financial assets measured at amortised . For financial instruments within the of the impairment model, the allowance for expected credit losses is calculated as follows:
  - Financial instruments with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (or financial instruments for which considered to have low credit risk) - expected credit losses are calculated at an amount equal to 12 months of expected credit losses
  - Financial instruments not impaired but with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition expected to credit losses are calculated as an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss,
  - Impaired financial instruments - expected credit losses are calculated at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Credit losses are the difference between all contractual cash flows required to be repaid under the contract and all cash flows expected to be received by the Company (i.e. any cash shortfall), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or the credit-adjusted effective interest rate for financial assets purchased or issued at impairment). The Company measures cash flows taking into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (eg prepayment, extension, put and similar options) using the expected life of the financial instrument. These cash flows include cash flows arising from the sale of collateral or other credit enhancements that are an integral part of the contractual terms. The Company assesses at each reporting date whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition by analysing changes in the risk of default over the expected life of the financial instrument. To make this assessment, the Company compares the risk of default of the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of default of the financial instrument at initial recognition, taking account relevant and reasonable information that is available without undue cost or effort that would indicate a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. A financial asset is if one or more events have occurred that have a negative effect on the carrying amount of that financial asset estimated future cash flows.

Evidence that a financial asset is impaired includes observable data about such events:

- significant financial of the issuer or borrower;
- breach of contract, such as default or delay;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons related to the financial difficulties of the borrower, have granted the borrower concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- the borrower is likely to go bankrupt or is expected to reorganise its finances;
- the disappearance of a market for the financial asset due to financial difficulties; or
- the purchase or acquisition of a financial asset at a deep discount, reflecting the credit losses incurred.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities classified as measured at amortised cost include financial liabilities that are not classified at fair value through profit or loss. Such financial liabilities are recognised at fair value at the trade date, which is usually the amount borrowed, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Measurement at amortised cost is similar to that applied to financial assets, but does not include an allowance for credit impairment.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when there is a legal right to do so; and The Company intends to make a net settlement or to sell an asset and settle a liability simultaneously.

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company does not reclassify its financial assets unless the business model under which the financial assets are changes, a situation that is expected to be extremely rare. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with a fixed or determinable payment schedule that are not quoted in an active market, other than those :

- The company plans to sell in the near future;
- The Company initially classifies financial assets at fair value through or loss;
- The Company initially classifies financial as available-for-sale;
- The Company may not recover the full amount for reasons other than credit risk.

Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost less provision for impairment losses, if any. Interest earned on these assets is recognised in interest income. Amortised cost is using the effective interest method.
All financial liabilities are classified as other liabilities and are measured at amortised cost.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability extinguished on an arm's length basis or by future cash flows.
All financial assets and liabilities are current and their fair values approximate their carrying amounts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are highly liquid assets with original maturities of less than three months that the Company used to repay short-term liabilities.

Tax

Corporation tax:

Corporate income tax consists of the minimum corporate income tax calculated for the reporting year in accordance with the Latvian the Corporate Income Tax Law of the Republic of Lithuania.

(2) Administrative expenditure

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
Banking commission	(240)	(303)
Total	**(240)**	**(303)**

(3) Corporation tax

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
Corporation tax	(50)	(50)
Total	**(50)**	**(50)**

According to the Corporate Income Tax Law of the Republic of Latvia, if the amount of corporate income tax calculated for the reporting year is less than EUR 50, the taxpayer shall indicate in the return for the last tax period of the reporting year the difference in tax payable to the budget, which together with the tax calculated for the reporting year amounts to EUR 50, which shall be remitted to the budget within the time limit set by this Law.

(4) Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
Industra AS (Riga)	2 207	2 497
Total	**2 207**	**2 497**

(5) Share capital

The share capital - share capital - registered and fully paid up as at 31 December 2024 consists of 2 800 shares of voting rights with a nominal value of EUR 1.00 per share, with a total nominal value of EUR 2 800.

(6) Average number of people employed by the company

During the year under review, the Company had not yet recruited any employees.

(7) Related party transactions

In 2024, the Company had no related party transactions.

(8) Off-balance sheet assets and liabilities

The Company is a special purpose vehicle ("SPV") whose sole purpose is to issue notes and offer them to investors through the Indemo.eu investment platform. Each note issued is fully secured by a specific portfolio of loan claims sourced from a loan originator.
For accounting purposes, these loan claims are classified as a transfer of financial assets under the provisions of International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9 "Financial Instruments". The Company is structured as a pass-through entity and does not bear any material risk or rewards from these claims.
Under IFRS 9, a financial asset is considered to be transferred when an entity sells or retains the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset while assuming an obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients. In this context, the entity acts as an intermediary performing pass-through function.

The Company meets all three criteria for a pass-through transfer under IFRS 9, namely:
- The Company does not make payments to investors unless it receives equivalent payments from borrowers;
- The Company may not sell or pledge assets in its own name;
- The Company must not significantly delay or reinvest payments.

In addition, the Company does not bear credit, interest or repayment risk on loan claims. All risks and rewards associated with these claims remain with the loan originator, who also contractually assumes the repurchase and redemption obligations. Accordingly, the Company does not manage the significant risks or rewards of ownership of the financial assets and derecognition is warranted under IFRS 9.
The Company has no obligation to make payments from its own resources in respect of the issue of the Notes. The Company shall not be liable for the repayment of the Notes if payments are not received from the Borrowers. As a result, the Company has no contractual obligation to make payments as required by IFRS 9 and the related liability is not recognised as a financial liability in the balance sheet. Consequently, both the resulting loan claims (assets) and the liabilities to investors arising from the notes are not reflected on the Company's balance sheet but are accounted for off-balance sheet. This accounting is justified as the Company acts as a structured legal intermediary.
As the Company does not manage the risks and does not receive any remuneration for holding the loan claims, all cash flows associated with these assets and liabilities also have no impact on the income statement. The Company's income statement reflects only those operating costs associated with the structural and technical support of the business. No income or expense is recognised on loan portfolios or debentures.
This accounting approach is fully consistent with the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and provides transparency that The Company's business model is entirely passive and based on a technical underwriting function with no economic involvement in the performance of loan portfolios.

Off-balance sheet assets and liabilities as at 31.12.2024

	2024	**2023**
	EUR	EUR
Claim rights attached to the notes issued	6 556 007	1 162 884
Liabilities to investors arising from notes	6 556 007	1 162 884

(9) Events after the end of the reporting year

There have been no events other than those described in these financial statements that have occurred between the last day of the reporting year and the date these financial statements were signed that require adjustments to these financial statements or that require explanations in the notes to these financial statements.