

**LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY**  
**"BALTIC TERRA CAPITAL"**  
**(Micro-company)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF 31 OCTOBER 2025**

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**PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW ON ANNUAL REPORTS AND CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL  
REPORTS**

TOGETHER WITH AN INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Riga, 2025

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## Balance sheet

ASSETS		31.10.2025.
		EUR
<b>Current assets</b>		
<b>Stock</b>		
Raw materials, basic materials and auxiliary materials		-
Finished goods and goods for sale		-
Advance payments for inventories		-
<b>Stock total</b>		-
<b>Debtors</b>		
Trade receivables		-
Other receivables	3	454
<b>Total receivables</b>		<b>454</b>
<b>Cash</b>	4	288 273
<b>Current assets total</b>		<b>288 727</b>
<b>Assets total</b>		<b>288 727</b>

The notes to the financial statements from page 7 to page 17 are an integral part of the financial statement.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Janis Lezdins [*Jānis Lezdiņš*]  
Chairman of the board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ruta Lacberga [*Rūta Lacberga*]  
Chief accountant

*Date in the time stamp*

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LIABILITIES		31.10.2025. EUR
	Note	
Share capital	5	20 000
Undistributed profit or uncovered losses brought forward		-
Profit or loss of the reporting year		265 739
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>285 739</b>
<b>Payables</b>		
<b>Short-term payables</b>		
Other loans		-
Payables	6	121
Taxes and mandatory state social insurance contributions	7	1 321
Other payables	8	1 546
<b>Total short-term payables</b>		<b>2 988</b>
<b>Payables total</b>		<b>2 988</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>288 727</b>

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Janis Lezdins *[Jānis Lezdiņš]*  
Chairman of the board

Ruta Lacberga *[Rūta Lacberga]*  
Chief accountant

*Date in the time stamp*

**Income statement**  
(by expenditure function)

**31.10.2025**  
**EUR**

	<b>Note</b>	
Net turnover		
c) from other main activities	9	749 630
Cost of sales, purchase costs of goods sold or services provided	10	(478 293)
<b>Gross profit or loss</b>		<b>271 337</b>
Cost of sales	11	(3 675)
Administrative costs	12	(1 923)
<b>Profit or loss before corporate income tax</b>		<b>265 739</b>
Corporate income tax for the reporting year		-
<b>Profit or loss after calculation of the corporate income tax</b>		<b>265 739</b>
<b>Profit or loss of the reporting year</b>		<b>265 739</b>

## Cash flow statement (Indirect method)

		31.10.2025
	Note	EUR
<b>Cash flow from main activity</b>		
<b>Profit or loss before corporate income tax</b>		<b>265 739</b>
<b>Corrections:</b>		
interest payments and similar costs		-
<b>Profit or loss before corrections for the impact of changes in current assets and short-term payables</b>		<b>265 739</b>
<b>Corrections:</b>		
increase or decrease in accounts receivable balances		(454)
increase or decrease in outstanding balances of accounts payables		2 988
<b>Gross cash flow from main activity</b>		<b>268 273</b>
<b>Net cash flow from main activity</b>		<b>268 273</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from the issue of shares and bonds or investments in equity participation shares		20 000
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>20 000</b>
Net cash flow of the reporting year		288 273
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year		-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year</b>	4	<b>288 273</b>

The notes to the financial statements from page 7 to page 17 are an integral part of the financial statement.

Janis Lezdins [*Jānis Lezdiņš*]  
Chairman of the board

Ruta Lacberga [*Rūta Lacberga*]  
Chief accountant

*Date in the time stamp*

## Notes to financial statement

### General information

Company name	SIA "BALTIC TERRA CAPITAL"	
Legal status of the company	Limited liability company	
Registration number, place and date	40203653737 Commercial Register Riga, 04.06.2025	
Legal address	Skanstes street 25, Riga, LV-1013	
Composition of the board	Janis Lezdins [ <i>Jānis Lezdiņš</i> ]	chairman of the Board from 26.06.2025
Financial statement prepared by	Ruta Lacberga [ <i>Rūta Lacberga</i> ]	Chief accountant
Participants	Janis Lezdins [ <i>Jānis Lezdiņš</i> ]	100 % from 26.06.2025
Type of main activity	Acquisition and sale of own real estate (68.11 NACE rev. 2.1.)	
Reporting year	04.06.2025 – 31.10.2025	
Auditor	Sandra Vilcane [ <i>Sandra Vilcāne</i> ]  Certificate of Sworn Auditor of LSAA of Republic of Latvia no. 30	Limited partnership "S.Vilcānes audits" Pulkveža Brieža street 15, Riga Latvia, LV - 1010 Reg. No.: 40003192915 Sworn auditors commercial company license No. 88

## *Continuation of the annex to the financial statement*

### **Guidelines for the preparation of the financial statement**

The company's financial statement is prepared in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Latvia "Accounting Law", "Law on Annual Reports and Consolidated Annual Reports", Cabinet Regulations No. 775 of December 22, 2015

"Regulations on application of the Law on Annual Reports and Consolidated Annual Reports".

The financial statement is prepared in accordance with the principle of initial value accounting. The monetary unit used in the financial statement is the Euro (EUR) of the Republic of Latvia. The accounting and evaluation methods used by the Company have not changed in comparison to the previous reporting year.

The income statement is classified by expense function.

### **Applied accounting principles**

Items of the annual report are valued in accordance with the following accounting principles:

- a) it is assumed that the Company will continue to operate;
- b) the same assessment methods as in the previous year were used;
- c) the evaluation of the items was carried out with due care:
  - the report includes only the profit obtained as of the balance sheet date;
  - all expected risk amounts and losses incurred in the reporting year or in previous years are taken into account, even if they became known in the period between the balance sheet date and the date of drawing up the annual report;
  - all impairment and depreciation amounts are calculated and taken into account, regardless of whether the accounting year is closed with a profit or a loss;
- d) revenue and costs related to the reporting year are taken into account, regardless of the date of payment and the date of receipt or issuance of the invoice. Costs are matched with revenues in the reporting period;
- e) components of assets and liabilities items are assessed separately;
- f) the balance sheet at the beginning of the reporting year does not coincide with the closing balance sheet of the previous year, as the balances have been changed due to corrections of errors, see the explanatory information in note No. 25 "Explanation on the corrections of figures of the previous year's report".
- g) all items that have a significant impact on the evaluation of users of the annual report or decision-making are indicated, minor items are combined and their details are provided in the annex;
- h) economic transactions are reflected in the annual report, taking into account their economic content and nature, not just their legal form.
- i) the items of the balance sheet and income statement are evaluated according to the acquisition cost or the cost of production. The acquisition cost is the purchase price of the product or service (minus the discount) plus the additional expenses related to the acquisition. The cost of production is the cost of purchasing raw materials, basic materials and auxiliary materials and other expenses that are directly related to the production of the corresponding object. The cost of production may also include parts of costs that are indirectly related to the production of the object, as long as these costs are attributable to the same period.

### **Reporting period**

Financial statement covers the period from **04.06.2025** to **31.10.2025**.

### **Use of estimates**

When preparing the financial statements, the management has to rely on certain estimates and assumptions, which affect the balances of the balance sheet and income statement items reflected in individual reports, as well as the amount of possible liabilities. Future events may affect the assumptions on which the relevant estimates are made. Any impact of changes in estimates is reflected in the financial statements at the time they are determined.



### **Continuation of operation**

As of October 31, 2025, the Company's current assets exceed short-term liabilities by EUR 285 739.

The company's profit for the reporting year is EUR 265 739. Equity is positive and makes 98.97 % of the total balance sheet.

Sanctions (restrictive measures regarding activities that undermine or threaten the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine) do not affect the Company's ability to continue its activity.

The Company's management predicts that it will not have liquidity problems and that the Company will be able to settle with other creditors within the specified terms. Therefore, the Company's management believes that the going concern assumption is applicable in the preparation of this financial statement.

### **Contingent liabilities and assets**

Contingent liabilities are recognized in this financial statement. They are recognized as liabilities only when the probability that the funds will be issued becomes sufficiently reasonable. Contingent assets are not recognized in this financial report, but are reflected only when the probability that the economic benefits related to the transaction will reach the Company is sufficiently justified.

### **Currency and foreign currency revaluation**

The Company's functional currency and the currency used in the financial statements is the Euro. All transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Euros at the official European Central Bank exchange rate of the relevant foreign currency against the Euro, valid at the beginning of the business transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euros at the applicable foreign exchange rate effective at the end of the last day of the reporting year.

Exchange rate differences arising from settlements in currencies or, when reflecting asset and liability items, using exchange rates that differ from the exchange rates originally used for accounting transactions, are recognized in the income statement at net value.

	31.10.2025.	31.12.2024.
US dollar	1.15540	1.03890

### **Long - term and short - term items**

Long-term items include amounts that shall be received, paid or written off one year after the end of the respective reporting year. Amounts to be received, paid or written off during the year are presented in short-term items.

### **Transactions with related parties**

Related persons are the members of the Company, members of the board (the Company's top management officials) and companies that control the Company and have a significant influence on the Company in making decisions related to the core business, and a close family members of the aforementioned private persons, as well as companies controlled by these persons or having a significant effect on them.

Companies in which the Company has significant influence or control are also considered related parties.

### **Related companies**

A related company is a company that is directly or indirectly controlled by another company (parent company – more than 50% of the voting rights of shareholders or members in this company). The parent company controls the financial and business policy of the subsidiary company. The company recognizes income from the investment only if it receives from the related company the distribution of the profit generated after the acquisition date. The distribution received in excess of this profit is treated as the cost of recovery of the investment and is reflected as a reduction of the cost of acquisition of the investment in the capital of related companies.

### **Intangible assets and fixed assets**

V All intangible investments and fixed assets are initially valued at acquisition value.

Acquired assets are recognized as fixed assets if their value exceeds 300 Euros. Assets purchased under 300 *Euros* are

booked as low-value inventory.

The acquisition value of fixed assets consists of the purchase price, import duties and non-deductible purchase taxes, other costs directly attributable to the purchase to transport the asset to its location and prepare it for the intended use.

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Rights acquired only for remuneration are booked as "Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights".

Intangible assets and fixed assets are booked at book value less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of fixed assets and intangible assets is calculated using the straight-line method over the useful life period of the respective intangible assets and fixed assets to write down the value of the intangible investment and fixed asset to its estimated residual value at the end of the useful life period, using the following rates determined by the management:

<i>Intangible assets:</i>		
Data storage equipment	35.00	%
<i>Fixed assets:</i>		
<i>Real estate</i>		
Passenger cars	5.00	%
Other fixed assets and inventory	20.00	%
Data storage equipment	20.00	%

Depreciation is calculated starting from the first day of the next month after the month when the intangible investment or fixed asset can be used for the intended purpose. Land is not subject to depreciation calculation. Depreciation is calculated separately for each part of the fixed asset, the cost of which is significant in relation to the total cost of this fixed asset. If the Company separately depreciates some parts of the fixed asset, it also separately depreciates the remaining parts of the same fixed asset. The balance consists of those parts of the fixed asset that are not separately important. Depreciation of the remaining parts is calculated using approximation methods to truly reflect their useful lives.

If any events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of fixed assets may be irrecoverable, the value of the relevant fixed assets is reviewed to determine their impairment. If there are indications of irrecoverability and if the asset's carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is written off to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the fixed asset is the greater of the net sales value and the value in use.

Income or losses from the sale of fixed assets are reflected in the income statement of the relevant period.

The costs of repair and renewal works that increase the useful life or value of fixed assets are capitalized and written off over their useful life. The other costs of repair and renewal works are recognized in the expenses of the reporting period.

If investments are made in the leased asset (for example, reconstruction, improvement or renewal), then such costs are recognized in the balance sheet item "Long-term investments in leased fixed assets" and depreciation is calculated during the lease term.

### **Stock**

Stock is booked at the lower of cost or net sales value under the periodic inventory method.

The costs incurred during transportation of stocks to its current location and condition are booked as follows:

- materials and purchased goods and are recorded at their purchase cost using the "First in, first out" (FIFO) method.

Biological assets (yield, fellings) and real estate are booked at cost value. Net sales value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and selling costs. The net sales value is reflected as the cost less the provisions.

### **Receivables**

Accounts receivables are booked according to the amount of the original invoices, less the balance of provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are estimated when collection of the full amount is doubtful. Debts are written off if their recovery is considered impossible.

The signs that show that the debtor's debt is unsafe are:

- delayed payment of the debt, after repeated reminders the debtor still does not pay or the debtor doubts the Company's right to collect this debt;
- the debtor's poor financial situation and negative operating results or other circumstances that indicate the debtor's inability to pay the full amount of the debt (it is known that the court case has been initiated against the debtor for declaring it bankrupt), etc.

### **Trade receivables**

The Company books trade receivables at net value, deducting provisions for bad debts from the amount of unpaid initial invoices.

### **Other receivables**

In the item "Other receivables", the company includes debtors that cannot be showed in other items, including overpaid taxes, debit balances of accounts payables.

### **Provisions**

Payments made before the balance sheet date, but relating to future years, are booked under the item "Provisions for costs".

Payments received before the balance sheet date, but relating to the next year or years beyond, are booked as provisions for income.

### **Cash**

Money received via bank transfer to the payment accounts is considered cash and its equivalents.

### **Share capital**

he item "Share capital" shows the size of the shares according to the size registered in the Commercial Register.

### **Accounts payables**

The Company books accounts payables according to supporting documents, and they are coordinated with the creditor itself.

### **Loans**

Loans are initially reflected in their initial value, which is determined by adding to the fair value of the loan or borrowing amount the costs associated with issuing the loan or deducting the costs associated with receiving the loan.

### **Leases**

Financial lease transactions, within the framework of which the Company transfers all the risks and remuneration arising from the ownership of the leased object, are recognized in the balance sheet as fixed assets for an amount that, at the beginning of the lease, corresponds to the fair value of the leased property, or, if it is less, for the present value of the minimum lease payment. Finance lease payments are split between finance costs and depreciation of the liability to provide a constant interest rate on the balance of the liability in each period. Finance costs are included in the income statement as interest costs.

If there is sufficient reason to believe that at the end of the lease period, the relevant leased object will become the lessee's property, the estimated time of use is assumed to be the time of useful use of this asset. In all other cases, depreciation of capitalized leased assets is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or the lease period whichever is shorter.

The lease of assets, in which practically all the risks arising from ownership are assumed and the lessor receives remuneration, are classified as an operating lease. Lease payments under an operating lease are expensed over the lease term using the straight-line method. The Company's liabilities arising from operating lease agreements are booked as off-balance sheet liabilities.

### **Accrued income**

KThe clearly known amounts of settlements with buyers and customers for the supply of goods or the provision of services in the reporting year are recognized as accruals, for which, according to the terms of the contract, the deadline for submitting the justification document (invoice) intended for payment has not yet received at the balance sheet date.

### **Accrued liabilities**

Accrued liabilities are recognised in clear amounts due to suppliers and contractors for goods or services received during the year for which the appropriate supporting document (invoice) has not been received at the balance sheet date due to delivery, purchase or cooperation contract conditions or other reasons.

### **Accruals for unused vacation**

The amount of accrued unused vacation costs is determined by multiplying the last six months average daily salary of employees of the reporting year by the number of unused vacation days accrued at the end of the reporting year.

### **Advances received from buyers**

The advance received from the buyer is a payment that the buyer pays to the seller in accordance with the concluded contract prior to receipt of the goods or services.

### **Other payables**

The company includes payables who cannot be showed in other items, as well as receivables credit balances in the item "Other payables".

### **Dividends**

Claims and liabilities for dividends are recognized when the rights of members or shareholders to receive dividends arise, which means that only when a decision has been made by the meeting of members on the share of profit to be paid as dividends, as well as when the amount of the dividend has been determined and calculated.

### **Taxes and mandatory state social insurance contributions**

The Company coordinates tax information with the tax administration. The Company shows only tax debts in the composition of payables, all overpayments are included in other receivables.

### **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognized in accordance with the certainty of the opportunity for the Company to obtain economic benefits and to the extent that it can be reasonably determined, after deducting value added tax and sales-related discounts. The following conditions are also taken into account in revenue recognition:

#### ***Sale of goods***

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

- 1) The company has transferred to the buyer significant risks and remunerations common for the property rights to the goods;
- 2) The company does not retain further maintenance rights related to property rights and real control over the sold goods;
- 3) It is likely that the Company will receive the economic benefits related to the transaction;
- 4) Costs incurred or to be incurred in connection with the transaction can be reliably estimated.

The Company reflects the sale of goods taking into account the economic nature of the transaction, not just the legal form.

#### ***Provision of services***

Revenue from services is recognized in the period when the services are rendered.

Revenues from services and related costs are recognized taking into account the stage of completion of the relevant transaction at the balance sheet date.

If the outcome of the service-related transaction cannot be reasonably estimated, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the recognized costs are recoverable.

#### ***Other income***

Other income is income that is not included in the net turnover, has arisen as a result of economic activity or is related to it or directly derived from it. Other revenue is recognized as follows:

- revenues from fines and late fees - at the time of receipt;
- revenue from the sale of fixed assets – in net value, profit or loss from the sale of long-term investments is calculated as the difference between the book value of the fixed asset and the revenue obtained as a result of the sale, and included in the income statement of the period in which they occurred;
- income from exchange rate fluctuations – in net value, profit or loss from exchange rate fluctuations, calculated as the difference between income from exchange rate fluctuations and losses from exchange rate fluctuations, and included in the income statement of the period in which they occurred;
- interest income from credit institutions registered in the Republic of Latvia on current account balances - at the time of receipt;
- income from dividends - at the moment when the legal right to receive them arises;
- other income – at the time of occurrence.

### **Expenses recognition principles**

Costs in the income statement are indicated on the accrual basis, taking into account the time of their occurrence, not the time of issue of money. The expenses related to the reporting year are indicated regardless of the date of receipt of the payment or invoice. Costs are reconciled with revenues in the relevant accounting periods.

### **Corporate income tax**

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Corporate income tax is the corporate income tax calculated for the reporting year. Corporate income tax for the reporting year is recognized in the income statement. The tax calculated for the reporting period has been calculated in compliance with the requirements of the "Corporate Income Tax Law", determining the taxable base, dividing the value of taxable objects by the coefficient 0.8 and applying the 20% tax rate specified by law

**Events after the balance sheet date**

The financial statement includes such events after the end of the reporting year, which provide additional information about the company's financial situation on the date of preparation of the balance sheet (corrective events). If the events after the end of the reporting year are not corrective, they are provided in the notes to the financial statement only if they are material.

## 1. Average number of employees

	31.10.2025
Number of employees in the reporting year	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

## 2. Personnel expenses

	31.10.2025. EUR
Remuneration	8 177
State mandatory social insurance contributions	1 929
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 106</b>

Including remuneration of the board: - 3 179

Including state mandatory social insurance contributions of the board: - 750

	31.10.2025. EUR
<b><i>Salary of administration</i></b>	
Remuneration	383
State mandatory social insurance contributions	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>

## 3. Other receivables

	31.10.2025. EUR
Overpayment of value added tax	21
Advance payments for the services	104
Deposit	191
Overpayments of accounts payables	138
<b>Total</b>	<b>454</b>

## 4. Cash

	31.10.2025. EUR
Money on current accounts	288 727
<b>Total</b>	<b>288 727</b>

## 5. Share capital

As of 31 October 2025 registered and fully paid share capital of the company in the amount of EUR 20 000 consists of 200 shares with a nominal value of EUR 100 per share.

	Number	Nominal value	Carrying amount (if the nominal value is not determined)
Share type			
Ordinary	200	100	-

## 6. Payables

	31.10.2025. EUR
Accounts payables from LV partners	121
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>

## 7. Taxes and mandatory state social insurance contributions

	31.10.2025. EUR
Mandatory state social insurance contributions	791
Personal income tax	529
Entrepreneur state risk fee	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1321</b>

## 8. Other payables

	31.10.2025 EUR
Salary	1 546
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 546</b>

## Annex to income statement

## 9. Net turnover

	31.10.2025 EUR
<b>Breakdown by types of activity</b>	
Revenue from the real estate sale	433 000
Revenue from the fellings sale	316 630
<b>Total</b>	<b>749 630</b>

## 10. Cost of sales of products or services

	31.10.2025. EUR
Material costs	458 730
Salaries	7 794

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State mandatory social insurance contributions	1 839
State fee for real estate	6 690
Legal services	2 674
Other costs	566
<b>Total</b>	<b>478 293</b>

#### 11. Cost of sales

	31.10.2025.
	EUR
Advertising expenses	3 675
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 675</b>

#### 12. Administrative costs

	31.10.2025.
	EUR
Salaries	383
State mandatory social insurance contributions	90
Bank expenses	52
Office maintenance expenses	1 027
Representation expenses	125
Other administrative expenses	246
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 923</b>

#### 13. Financial risk management

The company deals with such financial instruments as loans from legal entities, debts of buyers and customers and other debtors, debts to suppliers and contractors and other creditors, which result directly from its economic activity.

##### **Financial risks**

The main financial risks related to the Company's financial instruments are currency risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

##### **Currency risk**

The Company's monetary assets and liabilities exposed to foreign currency risk include cash and accounts payables. The Company is primarily exposed to foreign exchange risk in relation to the Euro currency.

##### **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations on time and in full. Liquidity risk occurs when the repayment terms of financial assets and liabilities do not match. The purpose of the Company's liquidity risk management is to maintain an adequate amount of cash and its equivalents and to ensure funding sufficiency so that the Company can meet its obligations within the specified terms. The company regularly evaluates the consistency of financial asset and liability terms, as well as the stability of long-term investment financing sources. The Company's management believes that the Company will have sufficient cash resources so that its liquidity is not at risk. As of 31 December 2023, the Company's liquidity ratio is 0.98.

##### **Credit risk**

The company is exposed to credit risk related to the accounts receivables and cash. The company controls its credit risk by constantly evaluating customer debt repayment history and setting credit conditions for each customer individually. The company does not have significant concentrations of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties with similar characteristics.

#### 14. Information on off - balance sheet liabilities and pledged assets



The company has no unaccounted rights and obligations. There are no significant events that are not included in the balance sheet or income statement. All existing liabilities are recorded in the accounting records and explained in these financial statement. The company has not issued guarantees to either private or legal persons.

#### **15. Events after the balance sheet date**

In the period from the last day of the reporting year to the date of signing this financial statement, there have been no events that would require corrections or disclosure of additional information in this financial statement.

**The Board and the Chief Accountant have prepared and signed the Company's financial statement as of 31 October 2025.**

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Janis Lezdins [*Jānis Lezdīņš*]  
Chairman of the board

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Ruta Lacberga [*Rūta Lacberga*]  
Chief accountant

## Management report

### Company activity during the reporting period

In the reporting year, the company's revenues come mainly from the sale of forest properties, the purchase and sale of fellings.

The annual report provides a clear and true picture of the company's assets, liabilities and the result of the economic activity of the reporting year in accordance with the Law on the Annual Report and Consolidated Annual Reports of the Republic of Latvia.

The company has a good turnover of current assets. The Company's financial management is carried out by a member of the Board, accounting records are kept by the Company's senior accountant. The accounting program "Microsoft Dynamics NAV" is used for accounting and financial management of the company.

### Financial results and financial situation of the company

As of 31 October 2025, the sales revenue of SIA "Baltic Terra Capital" reached EUR 749,630.

The financial statement as of 31 October 2025 closed with a profit of EUR 265,739. The indicators of the analysis of the company's financial statement provide a general idea of the current financial situation. The total liquidity ratio reflects the Company's ability to cover short-term obligations.

*Indicators of financial results:*

**Liquidity (solvency, i.e. the ability to pay short-term obligations on time and in full):**

31.10.2025		
Total liquidity ratio (recommended ratio limit 1-2).	Current assets / Current liabilities	96.6
Liquidity coverage ratio (recommended ratio limit 0.7-0.8).	(Cash + Accounts Receivables) / Current Liabilities	96.6

### Profitability (Company's success in making profit):

Gross profit ratio	(Turnover – Cost of goods sold / Turnover (%))	36.2%
Net profit ratio	Net profit / Turnover (%)	92.04%

### Equity ratio

Coverage of current assets by current liabilities	Current liabilities / Current assets	0.01
Net working capital (EUR)	Current assets – Current liabilities	285 739

### Indicators of obligations or solvency (the Company's ability to cover short-term and long-term obligations):

The proportion of liabilities in the balance sheet	Total liabilities / Balance sheet total	0.01
The ratio of liabilities to equity	Total liabilities / Equity	0.01

### **The impact of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine on the Company's activity and results**

The Company's customer portfolio did not include suppliers or customers from sanctioned companies and, accordingly, there was no direct negative impact on the Company's activity and results. The introduction of sanctions had an indirect impact on the industry as a whole.

### **Further development of the company and future prospects**

The company continues to attract new customers and improve services.

### **Activities in the field of research and development**

Measures are being taken in all possible information resources with the intention of offering customers improved services and tools. Investments are also being made in technology solutions aimed at process automation, as well as improved company monitoring.

### **Company shares**

The company's share capital of EUR 20,000 consists of the participants' cash investments, and comprises of 200 capital shares, the nominal value of one share is EUR 100. The share capital is fully paid.

### **Events and circumstances after the end of the reporting year**

In the period from the last day of the reporting year to the date of signing this financial statement, there have been no events that would require corrections or disclosure of additional information in this financial statement.

### **Distribution of profits or loss coverage recommended by the board**

The Board recommends to direct the profit of the reporting year in the amount of EUR 265,739 to the development of the Company.

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Janis Lezdins [*Jānis Lezdīns*]

Chairman of the board

THE SIGNATURE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD APPLIES TO THE MANAGEMENT REPORT FROM PAGE 17 TO PAGE 19, AS WELL AS THE ANNUAL REPORT AS A SINGLE DOCUMENT FROM PAGE 3 TO PAGE 19.

THE ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE OF THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCOUNTING IS APPLICABLE TO THE ANNUAL REPORT AS A SINGLE DOCUMENT FROM PAGE 3 TO PAGE 17.