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Special Closed-End Type Real Estate Investment Company's „INVL Baltic Real Estate“



Consolidated Annual Management Report, Consolidated and Company's Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by European Union

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

17 March 2026

Following on Information Disclosure Rules of the Bank of Lithuania and the Law on Securities (articles 12 and 151) of the Republic of Lithuania, management of INVL Baltic Real Estate hereby confirms that, to the best of our knowledge, the attached Consolidated and Company's Financial Statements for 2025 are prepared in accordance with applicable reporting standards, give true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss, cash flows of INVL Baltic Real Estate and Consolidated Group.

Presented Consolidated Annual Management Report of 2025 includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and description of the position of INVL Baltic Real Estate and the consolidated group as a whole, along with the main risks and contingencies faced thereby.

ENCLOSURE:

- 1.Consolidated and Company's Financial Statements for 2025.
- 2.Consolidated Annual Management Report of 2025.

Real estate fund manager of the Management Company
INVL Asset Management

Vytautas Bakšinskas

Head of Corporate Accounting of the Management Company
INVL Asset Management

Agnė Vainauskienė

Translation note:

This version of the financial statements has been prepared in Lithuanian and English languages. In all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the Lithuanian language version of the financial statements takes precedence over the English language version.

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Special Closed-Ended Type Real Estate Investment Company INVL BALTIC REAL ESTATE
company code 152105644, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius, Lithuania

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

DETAILS OF THE COMPANY

Management

Management Company

UAB INVL Asset Management

Investment Committee

Mr. Vytautas Bakšinskas
Mr. Andrius Daukšas

Address of registered office and company code

Gynėjų str. 14,
Vilnius,
Lithuania

Company code 152105644

Banks

AB Artea Bankas
AB SEB Bankas
AB Swedbank
AS SEB banka

Auditor

UAB BDO auditas ir apskaita
K. Barsausko str. 66,
Kaunas, Lithuania

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Management Company on 17 March 2026.

Mr. Vytautas Bakšinskas
Real estate fund manager at
UAB INVL Asset Management

Ms. Agnė Vainauskienė
Head of alternative funds accounting
at UAB INVL Asset Management

Consolidated and Company's statements of comprehensive income

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue	7	4,104	3,992	3,080	2,003
Interest income		2	6	2	6
Other income		22	39	-	12
Net changes in fair value of investments into subsidiaries designated at fair value through profit or loss	5	-	-	168	2,115
Net gains from fair value adjustments on investment property	11	3,420	2,446	3,015	700
Premises rent costs	6, 7	(44)	(15)	(40)	(11)
Utilities	6	(531)	(490)	(146)	(51)
Repair and maintenance of premises	6	(672)	(486)	(199)	(42)
Management and Performance Fee	7, 18	(721)	(450)	(721)	(450)
Property management and brokerage costs	6	(9)	(4)	(346)	(275)
Taxes on property	6	(151)	(154)	(143)	(101)
Employee benefits expenses		(287)	(282)	-	-
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	13	(19)	-	(15)	-
Depreciation and amortisation		(119)	(115)	(28)	(25)
Other expenses		(340)	(445)	(168)	(176)
Operating profit		4,655	4,042	4,459	3,705
Finance costs	8	(982)	(1,265)	(792)	(966)
Profit before income tax		3,673	2,777	3,667	2,739
Income tax credit (expense)	9	(6)	(38)	-	-
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		3,667	2,739	3,667	2,739
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		3,667	2,739	3,667	2,739
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		3,667	2,739	3,667	2,739
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in EUR)	10	0.46	0.34		

Consolidated and Company's statements of financial position

	Notes	Group		Company	
		As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment		377	167	316	33
Investment properties	11	47,768	42,567	42,701	37,905
Intangible assets		1	4	-	-
Investments into subsidiaries designated at fair value through profit or loss	5	-	-	2,586	5,268
Finance lease receivables-long term		-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset		12	16	-	-
Total non-current assets		48,158	42,754	45,603	43,206
Current assets					
Inventories, prepayments and deferred charges		47	435	32	427
Trade and other receivables	13	171	117	194	29
Prepaid income tax		3	-	-	-
Finance lease receivables -short term		-	200	-	200
Cash and cash equivalents	3.1	801	1,841	484	273
Total current assets		1,022	2,593	710	929
TOTAL ASSETS		49,180	45,347	46,313	44,135

(cont'd on the next page)

Consolidated and Company's statements of financial position (cont'd)

	Notes	Group		Company	
		As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent					
Share capital	14	11,533	11,689	11,533	11,689
Own shares	14	(63)	(282)	(63)	(282)
Share premium	14	2,478	2,478	2,478	2,478
Reserves	14	3,303	3,429	3,543	3,669
Retained earnings	14	10,884	7,933	10,644	7,693
Total equity		28,135	25,247	28,135	25,247
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Non-current borrowings	16	14,526	16,192	14,526	15,192
Non-current lease liabilities		63	5	63	5
Provisions	7	1,064	961	1,064	961
Advances received		331	339	331	339
Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		15,984	17,497	15,984	16,497
Current liabilities					
Current portion of non-current borrowings	16	3,557	790	729	752
Current portion of lease liabilities		14	159	14	159
Trade payables		291	888	188	764
Income tax payable		-	2	-	-
Provisions	7	-	1	-	1
Advances received		131	123	66	59
Other current liabilities	17	1,068	640	1,197	656
Total current liabilities		5,061	2,603	2,194	2,391
Total liabilities		21,045	20,100	18,178	18,888
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		49,180	45,347	46,313	44,135

(the end)

Special Closed-Ended Type Real Estate Investment Company INVL BALTIC REAL ESTATE
company code 152105644, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius, Lithuania

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

Consolidated and Company's statements of changes in equity

Group	Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Own shares	Reserves		Retained earnings	Total
					Legal reserve	Reserve for purchase of own shares		
Balance as at 31 December 2023		11,689	2,478	-	930	2,500	5,919	23,516
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	2,739	2,739
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	2,739	2,739
Purchase of own shares		-	-	(282)	-	-	-	(282)
Dividends approved	15	-	-	-	-	-	(726)	(726)
Transfer to reserves	14	-	-	-	(1)	-	1	-
Total transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity		-	-	(282)	(1)	-	(725)	(1,008)
Balance as at 31 December 2024		11,689	2,478	(282)	929	2,500	7,933	25,247
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	3,667	3,667
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	3,667	3,667
Purchase of own shares		-	-	(63)	-	-	-	(63)
Increase/decrease of share capital		(156)	-	282	-	(126)	-	-
Dividends approved	15	-	-	-	-	-	(716)	(716)
Transfer to reserves	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity		(156)	-	219	-	(126)	(716)	(779)
Balance as at 31 December 2025		11,533	2,478	(63)	929	2,374	10,884	28,135

Consolidated and Company's statements of changes in equity (cont'd)

Company	Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Own shares	Reserves		Retained earnings	Total
					Legal reserve	Reserve for purchase of own shares		
Balance as at 31 December 2023		11,689	2,478	-	1,169	2,500	5,680	23,516
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	2,739	2,793
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	2,739	2,793
Purchase of own shares		-	-	(282)	-	-	-	(282)
Dividends approved	15	-	-	-	-	-	(726)	(726)
Transfer to reserves	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity		-	-	(282)	-	-	(726)	(1,008)
Balance as at 31 December 2024		11,689	2,478	(282)	1,169	2,500	7,693	25,247
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	3,667	3,667
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	3,667	3,667
Purchase of own shares		-	-	(63)	-	-	-	(63)
Increase/decrease of share capital		(156)	-	282	-	(126)	-	-
Dividends approved	15	-	-	-	-	-	(716)	(716)
Transfer to reserves	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity		(156)	-	219	-	(126)	(716)	(779)
Balance as at 31 December 2025		11,533	2,478	(63)	1,169	2,374	10,644	28,135

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

Consolidated and Company's statements of cash flows

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flows from (to) operating activities					
Net profit for the year		3,667	2,739	3,667	2,739
Adjustments for non-cash items and non-operating activities:					
Net gains from fair value adjustments on investment property	11	(3,420)	(2,446)	(3,015)	(700)
Depreciation and amortization		119	115	28	25
Net changes in fair value of investments into subsidiaries designated at fair value through profit or loss	5	-	-	(168)	(2,115)
Interest income		(2)	(6)	(2)	(6)
Interest expenses	8	982	1,265	792	966
Deferred taxes	9	4	11	-	-
Current income tax expenses	9	2	27	-	-
Provisions	7	102	270	102	270
Loss from lease liabilities remeasurement due to indexation		-	3	-	3
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	13	19	-	15	-
Changes in working capital:					
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables		(73)	209	(180)	210
Decrease (increase) in other current assets		388	(229)	395	(242)
(Decrease) increase in trade payables		(15)	14	6	(166)
(Decrease) increase in other current liabilities		421	140	533	246
Cash flows from (to) operating activities		2,194	2,112	2,173	1,230
Income tax paid		(7)	(19)	-	-
Net cash flows from (to) operating activities		2,187	2,093	2,173	1,230

(cont'd on the next page)

Consolidated and Company's statements of cash flows (cont'd)

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flows from (to) investing activities					
Acquisition of non-current assets (except investment properties)		(15)	(11)	-	-
Acquisition of (investment in existing) investment properties	11	(2,781)	(4,987)	(2,781)	(4,926)
Proceeds from government grants	11	179	-	179	-
Proceeds from sale of investment properties	11	-	7,450	-	-
Subsidiaries (business combination and acquisition of the group of asset), establishment, net of cash acquired	5	-	-	-	-
Reduction of authorized capital of subsidiaries and cash received after merger with subsidiaries	5	-	-	-	18
Loans granted		-	-	-	-
Repayment of loans granted		-	-	2,850	6,197
Interest received		2	6	2	17
Proceeds from settlement of finance lease receivables		200	197	200	196
Net cash flows from (to) investing activities		(2,415)	2,655	450	1,502
Cash flows from (to) financing activities					
Cash flows related to Group owners					
Purchase of treasury shares	14	(63)	(282)	(63)	(282)
Dividends paid to equity holders of the parents		(709)	(722)	(709)	(722)
		(772)	(1,004)	(772)	(1,004)
Cash flows related to other sources of financing					
Proceeds from loans and bonds	16	1,600	3,150	-	-
Repayment of loans and bonds	16	(677)	(4,828)	(677)	(580)
Lease payments		(159)	(251)	(159)	(251)
Interest paid	16	(804)	(1,249)	(804)	(985)
		(40)	(3,178)	(1,640)	(1,816)
Net cash flows from (to) financing activities		(812)	(4,182)	(2,412)	(2,820)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,040)	566	211	(88)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		1,841	1,275	273	361
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		801	1,841	484	273

(the end)

Notes to the financial statements

1 General information

Special Closed-Ended Type Real Estate Investment Company INVL Baltic Real Estate (hereinafter 'the Company', code 152105644) is a joint stock company registered in the Republic of Lithuania. It was established on 28 January 1997.

On 22 December 2016 the Company was issued a closed-end investment company (UTIB) licence by the Bank of Lithuania. Under the Company's Articles of Association, the Company will operate until 22 December 2046, with an extension possibility for additional term of twenty years.

As the Company obtained the status of a closed-ended investment company, its management was thereafter undertaken by UAB INVL Asset Management ('the Management Company'), which is entitled to the Management Fee (Note 2.11) and the Performance Fee (Note 2.11).

Based on the Articles of Association, for the sake of efficiency of the Company's activities and control over its investments, an Investment Committee was formed by a decision of the Board of the Management Company. The Investment Committee consists of 3 (three) members, to the positions of which the representatives of the Management Company (employees, members of management bodies of the Management Company, other persons appointed by a decision of the Board of the Management Company) were appointed. Members of the Investment Committee shall be appointed and removed from office by the Board of the Management Company. An approval of the Investment Committee must be obtained for all investments of the Company and for their sale. At the moment of the release of the financial statements two members of the Investment Committee was operating, the third member is not nominated.

The Company also signed an agreement on depository services with AB SEB Bankas, which acts as a depository of the Company's assets.

In 2025 and 2024 the group consisted of the Company and its directly and indirectly owned subsidiaries (hereinafter 'the Group', Note 5).

The address of the office is Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius, Lithuania.

The Group was established on 29 April 2014 by spinning-off from AB Invalda INVL (code 121304349) the investments into entities, which business is investment into investment properties held for future development, into commercial real estate and renting thereof. On 17 August 2015 the parent entity AB INVL Baltic Real Estate (hereinafter 'the Former Parent Company', code 30329973) was merged to the Company, which continues its operations under the name INVL Baltic Real Estate and became the parent of the Group.

The Group has invested in commercial real estate: business centres and warehouse properties in Lithuania and Latvia. Majority of the properties generate leasing income and most of them offer prospects for further development.

The Group seeks to earn profit from investments in commercial real estate by ensuring the growth of leasing income. When it makes business sense, the Company also considers investments in the reorganisation of its existing portfolio of properties, taking advantage of their good location.

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

1 General information (cont'd)

The Management Company shall manage the Company's portfolio of investment instruments following the principles of diversification as set forth in the Articles of Association. The Company cannot invest directly or indirectly more than 30% of its net asset value into a single real estate object. The total amount of investments into real estate objects under construction cannot exceed 20% of net asset value of the Company. The total amount of investments into a real estate object and movable property and/or equipment necessary for its use cannot exceed 40% of net asset value of the Company. The Company cannot invest more than 30% of its net asset value into any single issuer of the instruments. More detailed requirements are set out in the Articles of Association of the Company. The Company complied with diversification rules set forth in its Articles of Association as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the shareholders of the Company were:

	2025		2024	
	Number of shares held	Percentage	Number of shares held	Percentage
AB „Invalda INVL“	1,889,123	23.75	1,889,123	23.43
Ms. Irena Ona Mišeikienė	1,308,596	16.45	1,308,596	16.23
UAB LJB property (controlling shareholder Mr. Alvydas Banys)	1,251,695	15.74	1,251,695	15.53
Ms. Šulnienė Ilona	664,710	8.36	664,710	8.25
Mr. Alvydas Banys	663,640	8.34	663,640	8.23
Own shares	21,011	0.26	107,480	1.33
Other minor shareholders	2,155,159	27.10	2,176,170	27.00
Total	7,953,934	100.00	8,061,414	100.00

All the shares of the Company are ordinary shares with the par value of EUR 1.45, and were fully paid as at 31 December 2025 and 2024. Subsidiaries did not hold any shares of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

The Company's shares are traded on the Baltic Secondary List of NASDAQ Vilnius since 16 September 2015. Before the merger the shares of the Former Parent Company were traded on the Baltic Secondary List of NASDAQ Vilnius from 4 June 2014 until 17 August 2015.

As at 31 December 2025 the number of employees of the Group and the Company was 7 and nil, respectively. As at 31 December 2024 the number of employees of the Group and the Company was 7 and nil, respectively.

According to the Law on Companies of Republic of Lithuania, the annual financial statements prepared by the Management are authorised by the General Shareholders' meeting. The shareholders hold the power not to approve the annual financial statements and the right to request new financial statements to be prepared.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

The material accounting policies applied in preparing the Group's and the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 are as follows:

2.1. Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (hereinafter the EU).

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment properties and investments in subsidiaries that have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in thousands of euro (EUR) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

Adoption of new and/or changed IFRSs and IFRIC interpretations

The Group and the Company have adopted the new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025:

- Amendments to IAS 21: *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of exchangeability*

The Amendments to IAS 21 are not relevant to the Group and the Company and had no impact on the Group's and Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Standards adopted by the EU but not yet effective and have not been early adopted

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)

These amendments: (a) clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system; (b) clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest criterion; (c) add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and (d) update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group and the Company are currently assessing the impact of the amendments on their financial statements. It is expected that derecognition exception for financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system would be relevant for most entities, but are not expecting that impact would be material, as in practice the same approach is mostly applied already in Lithuania.

IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new. It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. The Group and the Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Other amendments to existing standards and new standards, which are adopted by the EU, but not yet effective, are not relevant to the Group and the Company.

Standards not yet adopted by the EU

Amendments to existing standards and new standards, which are not yet adopted by the EU, are not relevant to the Group and the Company.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (cont'd)

2.2. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

2.3. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are prepared in euro (EUR), which is local currency of the Republic of Lithuania, and presented in EUR thousand. Euro is also the local currency of the Republic of Latvia. Euro is the Company's and the Group's functional and presentation currency. The exchange rates in relation to other currencies are set daily by the European Central Bank and the Bank of Lithuania. As these financial statements are presented in EUR thousand, individual amounts were rounded. Due to the rounding, totals in the tables may not add up.

2.4. Business combinations

The Group applies the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree, and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances, and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Where the acquisition involves a group of assets and liabilities, the Company identify and recognise the individual assets acquired and liabilities. The cost of the transaction is allocated to the assets acquired, and liabilities assumed, based on their relative fair values at the date of purchase. No goodwill arises on the transaction.

2.5. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, excluding the costs of day to day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of 3 to 6 years.

The asset residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end to ensure that they are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items in property, plant, and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income within "other income" in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.6. Investment properties

Properties that are held for long-term rental yields and for capital appreciation are classified as investment properties. Where the Group and the Company owns the buildings, but not the land on which they are built, land is leased from the municipality under operating lease. Land held under operating leases is classified and accounted for by the Group and the Company as investment property when the rest of the definition of investment property is met.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the year in which they arise. The fair value of investment property is determined annually by qualified independent valuers (Note 11).

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within "Net gains (losses) from fair value adjustments on investment property" in the year of retirement or disposal.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (cont'd)

2.7. Investments into subsidiaries (the Company)

The business model of the Company is to manage investment into subsidiaries together with loans granted to subsidiaries as one portfolio and evaluate their performance on a combined fair value basis. On this basis information on portfolio is provided to the Management Company and the Investment Committee. Therefore, the portfolio is neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets. Consequently, such portfolio of financial assets is measured at fair value through profit or loss. If the Company grants short-term loans to subsidiaries for the purpose not related with investment activities they are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost, because they are solely payments of principal and interest and are held to collect contractual cash flows.

At initial recognition, the Group and the Company measures portfolio of investment into subsidiaries at its fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed through profit or loss.

If the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, it is recognised at fair value and '1 day gain' is recognised only if that fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets. In all other cases the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price is deferred. For loans granted measured at fair value through profit or loss this difference is recognised using the straight-line method over the estimated maturity of financial asset.

2.8. Financial assets

Financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss) or financial assets measured at amortised cost. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

As the business model for the Group's and the Company's other financial assets (except financial assets described in Note 2.7) is held to collect contractual cash flows and they are solely payments of principal and interest, other financial assets are measured at amortised cost. They comprised short-term loans granted, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents. The Group and the Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

At initial recognition, the Group and the Company measures financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is calculated using the effective interest rate method and presented as "other income" in the statement of comprehensive income. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.9. Impairment of financial assets

The Group and the Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be low credit risk at the reporting date (Stage 1) as they have a low risk of default and the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. Therefore, a three-stage model for impairment of financial assets other than trade receivables is not relevant to the Group and the Company.

The financial assets are considered as credit-impaired, if objective evidence of impairment exist at the reporting date. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Financial assets are written off, in whole or in part, when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, among others, the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor.

For finance lease receivables, trade and other receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. Trade receivables are classified either to Stage 2 or Stage 3:

- Stage 2 – comprises receivables for which the simplified approach was applied to measure the expected lifetime credit losses, except for certain trade receivables classified in Stage 3;
- Stage 3 – comprises trade receivables which are overdue more than 90 days (except is reasonable explanation for that) or individually identified as impaired.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (cont'd)

2.9 Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

Trade receivables are mostly covered within one month after year-end or they are identified as individually impaired. Therefore, for Stage 2 trade receivables the Expected Credit loss (ECL) would be calculated and recognised if a material amount is determined for potential impairment based on the settlement of trade receivables after reporting date, which are not individually impaired

2.10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position and for purpose of the cash flow statement comprise cash at banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.11. Performance Fee and Management Fee

The Management Fee is remuneration paid to the Management Company for management of the assets of the Company, which is payable for each quarter of a calendar year and is 0.375% of the quarterly weighted average capitalisation of the Company, calculated according to the Articles of Association. From 1 January 2018 the rate of the Management Fee was changed to 0.25% of the quarterly weighted average capitalisation of the Company.

The quarterly payable Management Fee is recorded as financial liability and is accounted for at amortised cost.

The Performance Fee depends on the return earned by the Company, which is calculated for the whole Company rather than for an individual shareholder and is based on internal rate of return. The Performance Fee amounts to 20% of return in excess of the annual internal rate of return of 8% (a high water-mark principle is applied). The Performance Fee is paid to the Management Company on a quarterly basis if both conditions are met - the internal rate of return and the stock price growth (including dividends) exceed 8% annually.

The Performance Fee is accounted as a provision on a quarterly basis until the conditions, as described above, for the payment of the Performance Fee are satisfied, when payable part of the Performance Fee is recorded as financial liability and is further accounted for at amortised cost.

The first period for the calculation of the Performance Fee started from 30 November 2016 according to the Articles of Association of the Company, where initial amount for calculation of internal rate of return is net assets value of the Company as at 30 November 2016 (it is amounted to the equity of the Group as at 30 November 2016). If, after that date, the capitalisation of the Company (market value of the issued shares of the Company) is more than net assets value of the Company and internal rate of return calculated on the basis of net assets value is more than 8%, then payable Performance Fee is calculated based on net assets value of the Company. If the capitalisation of the Company is less than net assets value of the Company and internal rate of return calculated on the basis of capitalisation is more than 8%, then payable Performance Fee is calculated based on the capitalisation of the Company. After the Performance Fee becomes payable, the new period for calculating of the Performance Fee starts, where initial amount for calculation of internal rate of return is the capitalisation of the Company or net asset value of the Company as at the end of previous period - depends on which based on these amounts payable part of the Performance Fee is calculated.

More detailed requirements are set out in the Articles of Association of the Company.

2.12. Financial liabilities

The Group and the Company recognises a financial liability when it first becomes a party to the contractual rights and obligations in the contract.

All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, minus (in the case of a financial liability that is not at fair value through profit or loss) transaction costs that are directly attributable to issuing the financial liability. Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group and the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (cont'd)

2.13. Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions. The Group and the Company received subsidies for reconstruction of heritage investment property. The grant relates to an asset (investment property) is recognised by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset. In the movement of investment property grant reduced subsequent expenditures.

The purchase of assets and the receipt of related grants are netted and not disclosed as separately in the investment property notes.

2.14. Provisions

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the profit or loss. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Provisions for onerous contracts

A provision for onerous lease contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group and the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

Provisions for the Performance Fee

The Company is obliged to pay the Performance Fee to the Management Company (Note 2.11). There is an obligation to pay the Performance Fee, which becomes payable only in the event of outperformance of the benchmark when both conditions are met as described in Note 2.11 and the Company's Articles of Association.

As services are provided over time, the obligating past event arises and a provision for the Company's management services needs to be recognised. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation.

2.15. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are recognised in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the retained earnings. Where any group company purchases the company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the company's equity holders.

2.16. Leases

Group and Company are the lessor in an operating lease

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the Group and the Company as the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments, including pre-payments, received under operating leases (net of any incentives granted to the lessee) are credited to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Any changes in the scope or the consideration for a lease, that was not part of the original terms and conditions of the lease, for example, rent concessions given which were not contemplated as part of the original terms and conditions of the lease, are accounted for as lease modifications.

The Group and the Company accounts for a modification to an operating lease as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, recognising the remaining lease payments, including any amounts recorded as prepaid or accrued lease payments at the time of the modification, as income on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term. Property leased out under operating leases is included in investment property in the statement of financial position (Note 11). See Note 2.17 for the recognition of rental income.

Group and Company are the lessees

Leases where the Group and/or the Company are lessees, are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company and the Group.

The right-of-use asset is measured at its cost which includes the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date (less any lease incentives received), any initial direct costs incurred by the Group and/or the Company. The lease liabilities are measured at the net present value of the lease payments.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company and the Group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security, and conditions.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (cont'd)

2.16 Leases (cont'd)

Group and Company are the lessees (cont'd)

The Company and the Group are exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The Group and the Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.17. Revenue recognition

Lease income

Operating lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The Group and the Company elected to recognise lease income for variable payment that depends on an index or a rate in the periods in which changes of index or rate occur. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as lease income in the periods in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs. When the Group and the Company provides incentives to its tenants, the cost of the incentives is recognised over the lease term, on a straight-line basis, as a reduction of lease income.

Utilities and other services income

Revenue from utilities and other services is recognised in the accounting period in which control of the services are passed to the customer, which is when the service is rendered.

Revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the contract. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of variable consideration and payments to customers, which are not for distinct services, this consideration may include discounts, trade allowances, rebates.

A receivable is recognised when services are provided as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

2.18. Income tax

From 1 January 2018 all income of Collective Investment Undertakings is not subject to taxation.

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

From 1 January 2018 according to the new Corporate Income Tax Act of Latvia the annual profit is not taxed. Corporate income tax would be paid on distributed profit, including conditional distributed profit as for example: expenditure not related to economic activities, some loans granted to related parties, some provisions for doubtful debts. The tax rate on (net) distributed profit would be 20/80.

2.19. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management of the Group and the Company to make judgements and estimates that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Judgements

In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which had the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in these financial statements:

2 Summary of material accounting policies (cont'd)

2.19. Significant accounting judgements and estimates (cont'd)

The Group acts as principal in relation to utility and other services

The management has concluded that the Group acts as a principal in relation to utility and other services. Although the most of services rendered to the tenants is performed by other parties, the Group has a right to a service to be performed by the other party, which gives the Group the ability to direct that party to provide the service to the customer on the entity's behalf. From tenant perspective the Group combines the services provided by other parties in providing the specified service to them. According to the management the Group is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide services and has discretion in establishing the price for the services.

Business combinations and acquisitions of assets

Purchases of investment property are generally treated as acquisitions of assets. According to the management, there are no business combinations if the real estate object has individual tenants, the Company does not acquire other assets or rights in addition to the real estate object and does not hire former employees. The Company does not acquire the business process management know-how of a real estate object but manages all acquired objects centrally. The same premise is applicable for acquisition of investment property through entity acquisition.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group and the Company base its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group and the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

The significant areas of estimation used in the preparation of these financial statements are discussed below.

Fair value of investment properties

Fair value of investment properties was based either on the market approach by reference to sales in the market of comparable properties or the income approach by reference to rentals obtained from the subject property or similar properties. Market approach refers to the prices of the analogue's transactions in the market. These values are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size, location. Discounted cash flow projections in the income approach are based on estimates of future cash flows, supported by the terms of any existing lease and other contracts and by external evidence such as current (at the date of the statement of financial position) market rents for similar properties in the same location and condition, and using discount rates that reflect current market assessments of the uncertainty in the amount and timing of the cash flows. The future rental rates were estimated depending on the actual location, type, and quality of the properties, and taking into account market data and projections at the valuation date.

The Company's investment properties located in Lithuania have to be valued twice a year by qualified independent valuer in accordance with the Lithuanian Law on Collective Investment Undertakings. In the process of valuation, the Management has discussions with the qualified independent valuer about significant unobservable inputs.

The fair value of the investment properties of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2025 was EUR 47,768 thousand and EUR 42,701 thousand, respectively (as at 31 December 2024 – EUR 42,567 thousand and EUR 37,905 thousand, respectively) (described in more details in Note 11).

Fair value of investments into subsidiaries in stand-alone financial statements

The fair values of investments into subsidiaries together with loans granted to subsidiaries are determined by using valuation techniques, primarily discounted cash flows. The fair value of these investments was measured at the fair value of their net assets, including loans granted by the Company. The main assets of subsidiaries are investment properties, which are measured at fair value using income or market approach. The main liabilities of subsidiaries are borrowings from external financial institutions, which are measured using income approach, such as a present value technique. The models used to determine fair values are periodically reviewed and compared against historical results to ensure their reliability.

The fair value of the investments in subsidiaries as at 31 December 2025 was EUR 2,586 thousand (as at 31 December 2024 – EUR 5,268 thousand) (described in more details in Note 5).

2 Summary of material accounting policies (cont'd)

2.19. Significant accounting judgements and estimates (cont'd)

The provision for the Performance Fee

The amount of provision for the Performance Fee represents the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The provision is calculated on the basis of the net assets value of the Company, which equals to the equity of the Company. The Performance Fee would become payable only if the stock price growth (including dividends) exceeded 8% annually. As described in Note 2.11, the payable Performance Fee could be based on net assets value or on the capitalisation of the Company. The Company cannot control stock price of the Company shares, therefore the timing and the amount of the Performance Fee payable in future are uncertain.

As at 31 December 2025 provision was calculated as an amount equal to 20% of return in excess of the annual internal rate of return of 8% for period from 30 June 2021 till 31 December 2025. For this period internal rate of return based on net assets value of the Company amounted to 14.44%. Initial amount for calculation of internal rate of return for this period was capitalisation of the Company as at 30 June 2021.

As at 31 December 2024 provision was calculated as an amount equal to 20% of return in excess of the annual internal rate of return of 8% for period from 30 June 2021 till 31 December 2024. For this period internal rate of return based on net assets value of the Company amounted to 13.99%. Initial amount for calculation of internal rate of return for this period was capitalisation of the Company as at 30 June 2021.

As at 31 December 2025 the Company recognised non-current provision for the Performance Fee of EUR 1,064 thousand, payable performance fee amounted to EUR 395 thousand as at 31 December 2025. (as at 31 December 2024 - EUR 961 thousand, no payable part) (Note 7).

3 Financial risk management

3.1. Financial risk factors

The risk management function within the Group is carried out in respect of financial risks, operational risks, and legal risks. On an overall Group level strategical risk management was executed by the Management Company. Operational risk management is carried out at each entity level by directors. The primary objectives of the financial risk management function are to establish risk limits and then ensure that exposure to risks stays within these limits. The operational and legal risk management functions are intended to ensure proper functioning of internal policies and procedures to minimise operational and legal risks.

The Group's and the Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade, and other payables. The main purpose of the borrowings is to raise finance for the Group's and the Company's operations. The Group and the Company have various financial assets such as trade and other receivables, loans granted and cash which arise directly from its operations. The Company and the Group have not used any derivative instruments so far, as management considered that there is no necessity for them.

The main risks arising from the financial instruments are market risk (including currency risk, cash flow and fair value interest rate risk and price risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The risks are identified and disclosed below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits, credit exposures to outstanding trade receivables and loans granted. The Group/Company seeks to ensure that rental contracts are entered into only with lessees with an appropriate credit history, from some of lessees advance lease payments are required.

The maximum exposure to credit risk and impairment of trade and other receivables is disclosed in Note 13. The maximum exposure to credit risk for loans granted to subsidiaries measured at fair value through profit or loss are their carrying amounts (Note 5). In Note 13 is also disclosed credit quality of trade receivable. There are no transactions of the Group or the Company that occur outside Lithuania and Latvia.

As at 31 December 2025 the Group faced a significant concentration of credit risk associated to two tenants. The balance of trade receivable from this tenant comprised approximately 14% each of the Group's trade and other receivables as at 31 December 2025. Other tenants did not pose the Group to a significant concentration of credit risk.

As at 31 December 2025 the Company faced a significant concentration of credit risk related to one customers (group company). The balance of trade receivables from this customers comprised approximately 50% of the Company's trade and other receivables as at 31 December 2025. As of the reporting date, these receivables were fully paid.

As at 31 December 2024 the Group faced a significant concentration of credit risk associated to one tenant. The balance of trade receivable from this tenant comprised approximately 12% of the Group's trade and other receivables as at 31 December 2024. Other tenants did not pose the Group to a significant concentration of credit risk.

As at 31 December 2024 the Company faced a significant concentration of credit risk related to one customer. The balance of trade receivables from this customers comprised approximately 29% of the Company's trade and other receivables as at 31 December 2024. As of the reporting date, these receivables were fully paid.

With respect to credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents and deposits the Group's and the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

According to the European deposit insurance scheme, cash, cash equivalents and deposits of up to EUR 100 thousand of every legal entity in each bank are covered with insurance. All the Group's balance of cash and cash equivalents are covered with the insurance, except for the Company's cash and cash equivalents, because the Company is a collective investment undertaking. The insured amounts of cash placed on AS "SEB banka" accounts did not exceeded the insured amounts, cash placed on AB Artea bankas accounts were exceeded by EUR 189 thousand and at OP Bank – did not exceed insured amounts (closed during 2025) as at 31 December 2024 (by EUR 484 thousand, by EUR 116 thousand, and EUR 587 thousand respectively, as at 31 December 2024).

All cash balances have a low credit risk at the reporting date and the impairment loss determined on 12-month expected credit losses is resulted in an immaterial amount.

3 Financial risk management (cont'd)

3.1 Financial risk factors (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

The credit quality of cash and cash equivalents can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings of the banks:

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Moody's short-term ratings				
Prime-1	92	1,391	64	40
Prime-2	709	450	420	233
	801	1,841	484	273

Market risk

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's and the Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in floating interest rates (EURIBOR), with all other variables held constant, of the Group's and the Company's profit before tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings). There is no impact on the Group's and the Company's equity other than current year profit impact.

	Increase in basis points	Group	Company
2025			
EUR	+100 bps	(152)	(152)
	-100 bps	152	152
2024			
EUR	+100 bps	(158)	(158)
	-100 bps	158	158

As at 31 December 2025 the Group and the Company had three and three loans respectively with floating interest rates (6 month EURIBOR). As at 31 December 2024 the Group and the Company had three and three loans respectively with floating interest rates (6 month EURIBOR).

Foreign exchange risk

The Group and the Company holds assets and liabilities denominated only in the Euro, which is functional and presentation currency of the Group. Therefore, the Group and the Company are not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

Liquidity risk

The Group's and the Company's policy is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents or have available funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet their commitments at a given date in accordance with strategic plans. The liquidity risk of the Group's operation in Lithuania and the Company is controlled on an overall Group level. The liquidity risk of the Group's operation in Latvia is controlled on an entity level. The Group's and the Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans. The liquidity risk management is divided into long-term and short-term risk management.

The aim of the short-term liquidity management is to meet daily needs for funds. Short-term liquidity for the Group and the Company is controlled through monthly monitoring of the liquidity status and needs of funds.

Long-term liquidity risk is managed by analysing the predicted future cash flows taking into account the possible financing sources. Before approving the new investment projects the Group and the Company evaluate the possibilities to attract needed funds.

The Group's liquidity ratio (total current assets / total current liabilities) as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 was approximately 0.20 and 1.00, respectively. The Company's liquidity ratio as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 was approximately 0.32 and 0.39.

As at 31 December 2025 the current assets were lower than current liabilities by EUR 4,039 thousand in the Group and EUR 1,484 thousand lower in the Company. The management of the Group and the Company forecasted the cash flows of the Group and the Company for 2025 and the forecast indicates that the Group and the Company will have sufficient funds to cover liabilities, which fall due in 2025. The Company signed an additional EUR 10,157 thousand financing agreement with AB Artea Bank. The repayment term for the loan granted by Invalda INVL was extended until 31 December 2027.

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(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

3 Financial risk management (cont'd)

3.1 Financial risk factors (cont'd)

Liquidity risk (cont'd)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	On demand	Less than 3 months	4 to 12 months	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Interest bearing borrowings	-	2,049	2,253	15,745	-	20,047
Leasing liabilities	-	5	12	70	-	87
Trade and other payables	-	291	-	-	-	291
Provision for onerous contract	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	465	58	2	-	-	525
Balance as at 31 December 2025	465	2,403	2,267	15,815	-	20,950
Interest bearing borrowings	-	383	1,143	17,205	-	18,731
Leasing liabilities	-	65	95	5	-	165
Trade and other payables	-	888	-	-	-	888
Provision for onerous contract	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other liabilities	458	46	42	-	-	546
Balance as at 31 December 2024	458	1,382	1,281	17,210	-	20,331

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	On demand	Less than 3 months	4 to 12 months	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Interest bearing borrowings	-	352	1,042	15,745	-	17,139
Leasing liabilities	-	5	12	70	-	87
Trade and other payables	-	188	-	-	-	188
Provision for onerous contract	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	465	259	-	-	-	724
Balance as at 31 December 2025	465	804	1,054	15,815	-	18,138
Interest bearing borrowings	-	383	1,143	17,205	-	18,731
Leasing liabilities	-	65	95	5	-	165
Trade and other payables	-	764	-	-	-	764
Provision for onerous contract	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other liabilities	458	136	40	-	-	634
Balance as at 31 December 2024	458	1,348	1,279	17,210	-	20,295

Provision for onerous contract is disclosed in the tables above because it is a financial liability arising from the unavoidable cost of meeting the obligation of contract. The amounts disclosed are undiscounted future loss amounts used to calculate provision.

3 Financial risk management (cont'd)

3.2. Capital management

The primary objective of the capital management is to ensure that the Group and the Company maintain a strong credit health and healthy capital ratios in order to support their business and maximise shareholder value. The Company's management supervises the investments so that they are in compliance with requirements applied to the capital, specified in the appropriate legal acts, as well as provide the Group's management with necessary information.

The Group's and the Company's capital comprises share capital, share premium, reserves and retained earnings.

The Group and the Company manage their capital structure and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions and specific risks of their activity. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company is obliged to keep its equity ratio at not less than 50 % of its share capital, as imposed by the Law on Companies of Republic of Lithuania. The Company and the Group complied with this requirement as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, except for one subsidiary in 2025 and 2024. There are no plans yet to rectify the situation in Lithuania. Pursuant to the Latvian Commercial Law the authorised share capital of a private limited liability company must be not less than EUR 2,800. As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, all Latvian subsidiaries complied with this requirement.

Starting from 2022 the Company has the right to pay dividends without bank consent if the ratio of EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization) plus inflows and outflows from subsidiaries (dividends or repayment of granted loan and new granted loans) plus change for provision for the Performance Fee minus payable Performance Fee divided by the sum of debt service costs (interest and principal repayments) and dividends would be higher than 1.1. In addition, on 9 April 2020 the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company changed dividend payment policy by setting the minimum amount of dividends at EUR 0.09, if the legal and contractual requirements do not restrict the payment of dividends.

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

4 Fair value estimation

Assets carried at fair value

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's and the Company's assets measured at fair value in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
Assets of the Group				
Investment properties (Note 11)	-	5,068	42,700	47,768
Assets of the Company				
Investment properties (Note 11)	-	-	42,701	42,701
Investment into subsidiaries (Note 5)	-	-	2,586	2,586

There were no transfers of assets between the Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during 2024. However, there was a reallocation between hierarchy level 3. EUR 4,300 thousand of assets were reclassified from leased investment property to investment property held for future redevelopment. Correspondingly, EUR 11,404 thousand of assets have been reclassified from investment property held for future redevelopment to properties leased out by the entity. The above reclassifications are due to the commencement of the reconstruction works of the building at Stulginskis str. 8 and finishing redevelopment of Vilniaus g. 37.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's and the Company's assets measured at fair value in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
Assets of the Group				
Investment properties (Note 11)	-	4,663	37,904	42,567
Assets of the Company				
Investment properties (Note 11)	-	-	37,905	37,905
Investment into subsidiaries (Note 5)	-	-	5,268	5,268

There were no transfers of assets between the Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during 2024. However, there was a reallocation between hierarchy levels 2 and 3. EUR 4,452 thousand of assets were reclassified from hierarchy level 2 to 3 by classifying these assets as investment property held for future redevelopment. Correspondingly, EUR 1,700 thousand of assets have been reclassified from properties leased out by the entity to investment property held for future redevelopment. By the time these financial statements were issued, part of the redevelopment of these assets had been completed and transferred back to investment property under lease. The above reclassifications are due to the commencement of the reconstruction works of the building at Vilniaus g. 37 and the development potential of the building at Palangos str. 4/Vilniaus str. 33.

There were no liabilities measured at fair value in the Group's and the Company's statements of financial position.

Financial instruments that are not carried at fair value

The Group's and the Company's principal financial instruments that are not carried at fair value in the statement of financial position are cash and cash equivalents, deposits, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, non-current and current borrowings, provision for onerous contract.

The carrying amount of the cash and cash equivalents, deposits, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 approximated their fair value because they are short-term and the impact of discounting is immaterial. The carrying amount of borrowings of the Group and the Company and provision for onerous contract as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 approximated their fair value. Bank borrowings have floating interest rate and were renegotiated recently, therefore their interest rate represents the current market rate. The interest rates of borrowings from related party are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted in line with market rates changes, therefore it was concluded that their fair value approximates carrying amount. The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current interest rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

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(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

5 Investments into subsidiaries

The Group had the following subsidiaries directly or indirectly owned by the Company as at 31 December 2025:

Name	Country of incorporation and place of business	Proportion of shares (voting rights) directly/indirectly held by the Company/Group (%)	Nature of business
UAB Rovelija*	Lithuania	100.00	Dormant
UAB Proprietas*	Lithuania	100.00	Property management and utility services
SIA Dommo Grupa*	Latvia	100.00	Real estate owner and lessor

*These subsidiaries are directly owned by the Company.

The Group had the following subsidiaries directly or indirectly owned by the Company as at 31 December 2024:

Name	Country of incorporation and place of business	Proportion of shares (voting rights) directly/indirectly held by the Company/Group (%)	Nature of business
UAB Rovelija*	Lithuania	100.00	Dormant
UAB Proprietas*	Lithuania	100.00	Property management and utility services
SIA Dommo Grupa*	Latvia	100.00	Real estate owner and lessor
SIA Dommo Biznesa Parks	Latvia	100.00	Real estate owner and lessor

*These subsidiaries are directly owned by the Company.

All subsidiary undertakings listed in the tables above are included in the consolidation.

During 2023 the Company acquired 100% of UAB "Pramogų bankas" for EUR 2,865 thousand (accounted as acquisition of the group of asset, at the acquisition date entity had EUR 10 thousand of cash). Payment of EUR 40 thousand was deferred until 31 December 2025. The payment was made by the scheduled date.

On 29 November 2024 AB "Pramogų bankas" was merged with the Company. After the merger the Company's assets and liabilities have changed by the following balance sheet items:

Assets:

Investment property	4,200
Other long-term assets	1
Trade receivables	14
Other receivables	30
Cash	18
	4,263

Liabilities:

Loans from credit institutions	(1,603)
Trade payables	(60)
Income tax payable	(16)
Advances received	(30)
Other payables	(14)
	(1,723)

Total change due to the merger (derecognised investment fair value)	2,540
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CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

5 Investments into subsidiaries

Fair value of investments into subsidiaries

Investments into subsidiaries together with loans granted to subsidiaries are measured at fair value through profit or loss in the Company's stand-alone financial statements in 2025 and 2024. It is Level 3 fair value measurement. The fair value of investments is measured at the fair value of their net assets including loans granted by the Company. The main assets of dormant entities are cash. The main assets of active subsidiaries are investment properties, which are measured at fair value using the income approach. The main liabilities of subsidiaries are borrowings from external financial institutions, which are measured using an income approach, such as a present value technique.

The split of carrying amounts of the investment into subsidiaries by legal components is as follows:

	2025	2024
Shares	340	322
Loans granted	2,246	4,946
	2,586	5,268

The following table presents the movement in Level 3 instruments for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

Fair value as at 31 December 2023	11,319
Gains recognised in profit or loss (within 'Net changes in fair value of investment into subsidiaries designated at fair value through profit or loss')	2,115
Losses recognised in profit or loss (within 'Net changes in fair value of investment into subsidiaries designated at fair value through profit or loss')	-
Reorganisation of subsidiaries result	(2,540)
Acquisition of investments (acquisition of the group of asset)	-
Loan repaid during a year (Note 18)	(5,626)
Fair value as at 31 December 2024	5,268
Gains recognised in profit or loss (within 'Net changes in fair value of investment into subsidiaries designated at fair value through profit or loss')	170
Losses recognised in profit or loss (within 'Net changes in fair value of investment into subsidiaries designated at fair value through profit or loss')	(2)
Loan repaid during a year (Note 18)	(2,850)
Fair value as at 31 December 2025	2,586
Change in unrealised gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of 2025	168
Change in unrealised gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of 2024	2,115

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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6 Segment information

Management of the Company has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Investment Committee of the Management Company that are used to make strategic decisions. The Investment Committee analyses performance of the Group on property-by-property basis of owned premises. Performance is evaluated based on net operating income. Net operating income is calculated by deducting from revenue premises rent costs (excluding provision for onerous contract), utilities expenses, repair and maintenance expenses, property management and brokerage costs, taxes on property and insurance costs. Segment assets and liabilities are not reported to the Investment Committee.

Management of the Company has determined the following reportable segments:

- Owned property in Lithuania. The reportable segment comprises five operating segments on a property-by-property basis, which are aggregated (in 2024 there were 5 such segments). The operating segments have similar economic characteristics because all owned premises are located in Vilnius, Lithuania. These are office buildings. Most of them have further development opportunities. All properties are multi-tenant. Corporate tenants dominate, but some premises are also leased to governmental and retail tenants.
- Until the sale owned property in Latvia. Revenue is earned from warehouse located in Riga, Latvia.

The following table presents performance of reportable segments of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025:

	Owned property in Lithuania	Owned property in Latvia	Total
Year ended 31 December 2025			
Rent income	2,565	-	2,565
Other revenue (utilities and other service)	1,534	-	1,534
Revenue	4,099	-	4,099
Expenses			
Premises rent costs	(40)	(1)	(41)
Utilities	(531)	-	(531)
Repair and maintenance of premises	(722)	(9)	(731)
Property management and brokerage costs	(9)	-	(9)
Taxes on property	(144)	(7)	(151)
Insurance costs	(14)	-	(14)
Net operating income for the period	2,639	(17)	2,622

The following table presents performance of reportable segments of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024:

	Owned property in Lithuania	Owned property in Latvia	Total
Year ended 31 December 2024			
Rent income	1,908	552	2,460
Other revenue (utilities and other service)	1,528	-	1,528
Revenue	3,436	552	3,988
Expenses			
Premises rent costs	(14)	(1)	(15)
Utilities	(490)	-	(490)
Repair and maintenance of premises	(501)	(43)	(544)
Property management and brokerage costs	(4)	-	(4)
Taxes on property	(133)	(21)	(154)
Insurance costs	(12)	(4)	(16)
Net operating income for the period	2,282	483	2,765

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

6 Segment information (cont'd)

The following table presents reconciliation of the Group's operating profits to net operating income, rent costs and revenue.

	2025				2024			
	Net operating income to operating profit	Premises rent costs	Repair and maintenance of premises	Revenue	Net operating income to operating profit	Premises rent costs	Repair and maintenance of premises	Revenue
From reportable segment	2,622	(41)	(731)	4,099	2,765	(15)	(544)	3,988
Provision for onerous contracts and lease liabilities recalculation impact	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
Other revenue not included in reportable segments	5	-	-	5	4	-	-	4
Rent revenue not included in reportable segment due to application of IFRS 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add back insurance and other costs (included within 'other expenses')	70	(3)	59	-	71	(3)	58	-
Brokerage cost on sale of investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management and Performance Fee	(721)	-	-	-	(450)	-	-	-
Impairment of trade receivables	(19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits expenses	(287)	-	-	-	(282)	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(119)	-	-	-	(115)	-	-	-
Other expenses	(340)	-	-	-	(445)	-	-	-
Other income	24	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
Net gains from fair value adjustments on investment property	3,420	-	-	-	2,446	-	-	-
Total	4,655	(44)	(672)	4,104	4,042	(15)	(486)	3,992

The table below presents distribution of the Group non-current assets (other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets) by geographical area as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	Lithuania	Latvia	Total
As at 31 December 2025	43,078	5,068	48,146
As at 31 December 2024	38,075	4,663	42,738

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

7 Revenue, lease expenses, lease commitments, provisions

Revenue

The Group being the lessor has entered into commercial property leases of the Group's investment properties under operating lease agreements. The majority of the agreements have remaining terms of between 1 and 5 years.

Analysis of revenue by category:

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Rent income	2,565	2,460	3,045	1,991
Utilities revenue	366	303	3	-
Other services revenue (coworking space activity and other revenue from tenants)	1,173	1,229	32	12
Total revenue	4,104	3,992	3,080	2,003

Analysis of revenue of the Group by geographical areas:

	Group	
	2025	2024
Lithuania	4,099	3,436
Latvia	5	556
Total	4,104	3,992

In 2024 there was one customer in Latvia, from which the Group received 11% of its revenue.

In 2025 there were two customers, from which the Company received more than 10% of its revenue: 15% was received from one non-related party and 16% from one of the subsidiaries. In 2024 there were two customers, from which the Company received more than 10% of its revenue: 13% was received from one non-related party and 24% from one of the subsidiaries.

The Group's future rentals receivable under non-cancellable and cancellable operating leases as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Within one year		
- non-cancellable lease	930	1,019
- non-cancellable amount of cancellable lease	904	786
- <i>minimum lease payments, total</i>	1,834	1,805
- cancellable amount of cancellable lease	279	173
	2,113	1,978
Within two years		
- non-cancellable lease	559	663
- non-cancellable amount of cancellable lease	419	325
- <i>minimum lease payments, total</i>	978	988
- cancellable amount of cancellable lease	618	461
	1,596	1,449

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(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

7 Revenue, lease expenses, lease commitments, provisions (cont'd)

Revenue (cont'd)

	2025	2024
Within three years		
- non-cancellable lease	520	233
- non-cancellable amount of cancellable lease	308	229
- <i>minimum lease payments, total</i>	828	462
- cancellable amount of cancellable lease	223	479
	1,051	941
Within four years		
- non-cancellable lease	520	168
- non-cancellable amount of cancellable lease	-	235
- <i>minimum lease payments, total</i>	520	403
- cancellable amount of cancellable lease	318	90
	838	493
Within five years		
- non-cancellable lease	203	168
- non-cancellable amount of cancellable lease	-	-
- <i>minimum lease payments, total</i>	203	168
- cancellable amount of cancellable lease	6	229
	209	397
After five years		
- non-cancellable lease	-	22
- non-cancellable amount of cancellable lease	-	-
- <i>minimum lease payments, total</i>	-	22
- cancellable amount of cancellable lease	-	-
	-	22
Total	5,807	5,280
- non-cancellable lease	2,732	2,273
- non-cancellable of cancellable lease	1,631	1,575
- <i>minimum lease payments, total</i>	4,363	3,848
- cancellable amount of cancellable lease	1,444	1,432
	5,807	5,280

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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7 Revenue, lease expenses, lease commitments, provisions (cont'd)

Revenue (cont'd)

The Company's future rentals receivable under non-cancellable and cancellable operating leases as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Within one year		
- non-cancellable lease	1,173	1,495
- non-cancellable amount of cancellable lease	904	786
- <i>minimum lease payments, total</i>	2,077	2,281
- cancellable amount of cancellable lease	279	173
	2,356	2,454
Within two years		
- non-cancellable lease	559	901
- non-cancellable amount of cancellable lease	419	325
- <i>minimum lease payments, total</i>	978	1,226
- cancellable amount of cancellable lease	617	462
	1,595	1,688
Within three years		
- non-cancellable lease	520	233
- non-cancellable amount of cancellable lease	308	229
- <i>minimum lease payments, total</i>	828	462
- cancellable amount of cancellable lease	223	479
	1,051	941
Within four years		
- non-cancellable lease	520	168
- non-cancellable amount of cancellable lease	-	235
- <i>minimum lease payments, total</i>	520	403
- cancellable amount of cancellable lease	318	90
	838	493
Within five years		
- non-cancellable lease	203	168
- non-cancellable amount of cancellable lease	-	-
- <i>minimum lease payments, total</i>	203	168
- cancellable amount of cancellable lease	6	229
	209	397
After five years		
- non-cancellable lease	-	22
- non-cancellable amount of cancellable lease	-	-
- <i>minimum lease payments, total</i>	-	22
- cancellable amount of cancellable lease	-	-
	-	22
Total	6,049	5,995
- non-cancellable lease	2,975	2,987
- non-cancellable of cancellable lease	1,631	1,575
- <i>minimum lease payments, total</i>	4,606	4,562
- cancellable amount of cancellable lease	1,443	1,433
	6,049	5,995

7 Revenue, lease expenses, lease commitments, provisions (cont'd)

Revenue (cont'd)

The Company's and the Group's future rentals receivable under finance lease as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Year 1	-	202
Year 2	-	-
Year 3	-	-
Year 4	-	-
Year 5	-	-
After 5 years	-	-
Total	-	202
Unearned interest	-	(2)
	-	200

For the cancellable lease agreements, tenants must notify the administrator 1–6 months in advance if they wish to cancel the rent agreement. One agreement has 9 months notification and tenant has to pay for the cancellation 2 months' rent fee penalty. According to some agreements, the tenants have the right to cancel the rent agreement within 6–36 months of the start of lease term. According to non-cancellable lease agreements tenants must pay the penalty equal to rentals receivable during the whole remaining lease period.

Most of lease agreements have a clause enabling upward revision of the rental charges on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions.

Expenses and provisions

The Company was leasing premises from an external party until August 2017 under the lease agreement of 10 August 2007, except for one property, which is leased until the expiry of the current sublease agreement (31 December 2025). The Company had paid a one-off deposit in the amount of EUR 825 thousand corresponding to the 6 months rental fee amount, which will be set-off against the last part of lease payment at the termination of the lease. The rent payments are subject to an indexation at the end of August each year based on harmonised consumer price index, if the latter is more than 1%, but there is a cap for annual indexation of 3.8%. In November of 2016 the amendment to the lease agreement was signed. According to the amendment, EUR 275 thousand of prepayments was set off against lease payables in 2016, EUR 450 thousand of prepayments was set off in 2017, and EUR 100 thousand of prepayments was set off in 2025.

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7 Revenue, lease expenses, lease commitments, provisions (cont'd)

Expenses and provisions (cont'd)

The changes in the provision for onerous contract is presented below:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
As at 1 January	1	8
Re-estimation of provision at the end of the year	-	(5)
Amount used (recognised as a reduction of 'Premises rent costs')	(1)	(2)
Unwinding of the discount and changes in the discount rate	-	-
As at 31 December	-	1
Non-current	-	-
Current	-	1

As at 31 December 2025 the Company recognised non-current provision for the Performance Fee of EUR 1,064 thousand and EUR 395 thousand payable Performance Fee (as at 31 December 2024: EUR 961 thousand) (Notes 2.11 and 2.19).

The changes in the provision for the Performance Fee is presented below:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
As at 1 January	961	684
Re-estimation of provision at the end of the year	498	277
Reclassification of payable part to 'other current liabilities'	(395)	-
As at 31 December	1,064	961

8 Finance costs

	Group		Company	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest expenses of bank borrowings	(790)	(1,189)	(790)	(959)
Interest expenses of borrowings from third parties	(190)	(70)	-	-
Unwinding of the discount of provision for onerous contract	-	-	-	-
Lease interest	(2)	(6)	(2)	(7)
Other financial expenses	-	-	-	-
	<u>(982)</u>	<u>(1,265)</u>	<u>(792)</u>	<u>(966)</u>

9 Income tax

	Group		Company	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Components of the income tax (expenses)/credit				
Current income tax (expense)/credit	(2)	(23)	-	-
Prior year current income tax correction	-	(4)	-	-
Deferred income tax (expense)/credit	(4)	(11)	-	-
Income tax (expense)/credit charged to profit or loss – total	<u>(6)</u>	<u>(38)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

There is no income tax expense (credit) recognised in other comprehensive income. Deferred income tax asset and liability were estimated at 17 % and 16% rates as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 respectively.

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

9 Income tax (cont'd)

The movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities of the Group during 2025 is as follows:

	Balance as at 31 December 2024	Recognised in profit or loss during the year	Balance as at 31 December 2025
Deferred tax asset			
Tax loss carry forward	71	-	71
Investment properties	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset available for recognition	71	-	71
Less: unrecognised deferred tax asset from tax losses carried forward	(55)	(4)	(59)
Less: unrecognised deferred tax asset due to future uncertainties	-	-	-
Recognised deferred income tax asset	16	(4)	12
Asset netted with liability of the same legal entities	-	-	-
Deferred income tax asset, net	16	(4)	12
Deferred tax liability			
Investment properties	-	-	-
Deferred income tax liability	-	-	-
Liability netted with asset of the same legal entities	-	-	-
Deferred income tax liability, net	-	-	-
Deferred income tax, net	16	(4)	12

The movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities of the Group during 2024 is as follows:

	Balance as at 31 December 2023	Recognised in profit or loss during the year	Balance as at 31 December 2024
Deferred tax asset			
Tax loss carry forward	79	(8)	71
Investment properties	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset available for recognition	79	(8)	71
Less: unrecognised deferred tax asset from tax losses carried forward	(52)	(3)	(55)
Less: unrecognised deferred tax asset due to future uncertainties	-	-	-
Recognised deferred income tax asset	27	(11)	16
Asset netted with liability of the same legal entities	-	-	-
Deferred income tax asset, net	27	(11)	16
Deferred tax liability			
Investment properties	-	-	-
Deferred income tax liability	-	-	-
Liability netted with asset of the same legal entities	-	-	-
Deferred income tax liability, net	-	-	-
Deferred income tax, net	27	(11)	16

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9 Income tax (cont'd)

Following the provisions of the Lithuanian Law on Corporate Income Tax, all income of closed-end investment companies operating in accordance with the Lithuanian Law on Collective Investment Undertakings are not subject to taxation. Therefore, the Company has not any taxable temporary differences in 2025 and 2024 and has not recognised any deferred tax assets or liabilities.

The reconciliation of the total income tax to the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate of the Group and the Company is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Profit before income tax	3,673	2,777	3,667	2,795
Tax calculated at the tax rate of 0 %	-	-	-	-
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income	(3)	(9)	-	-
Deferred tax expenses arising from write-down, or reversal of a previous write-down, of deferred tax asset due to changes in probability to utilise it	-	-	-	-
Prior year current income tax correction	-	(4)	-	-
Differences in tax rates in subsidiaries (17/16% instead of 0%)	(3)	(25)	-	-
Income tax (expense)/credit recorded in the statement of comprehensive income	(6)	(38)	-	-

Following the provisions of the Lithuanian Law on Corporate Income Tax, all income of closed-end investment companies operating in accordance with the Lithuanian Law on Collective Investment Undertakings are not subject to taxation.

10 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

The weighted average number of shares for the year ended 31 December 2025 was as follows:

Calculation of weighted average for the year 2025	Number of shares (thousand)	Par value (EUR)	Issued/365 (days)	Weighted average (thousand)
Shares issued as at 31 December 2024	7,954	1.45	355/365	7,954
Own shares acquired as at 22 October 2025	(21)	1.45	10/365	(1)
Shares issued as at 31 December 2025	7,933	1.45	-	7,953

The weighted average number of shares for the year ended 31 December 2024 was as follows:

Calculation of weighted average for the year 2024	Number of shares (thousand)	Par value (EUR)	Issued/366 (days)	Weighted average (thousand)
Shares issued as at 31 December 2023	8,061	1.45	368/366	8,061
Own shares acquired as at 12 December 2024	(46)	1.45	19/366	(2)
Own shares acquired as at 24 December 2024	(62)	1.45	7/366	(1)
Shares issued as at 31 December 2024	7,953	1.45	-	8,058

	Group	
	2025	2024
Net profit (loss), attributable to the equity holders of the parent	3,667	2,739
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (thousand)	7,953	8,058
Basic earnings (deficit) per share (EUR)	0.46	0.34

For 2025 and 2024 diluted earnings per share of the Group are the same as basic earnings per share.

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(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

11 Investment properties

The movements of investment properties of the Group were:

Fair value hierarchy	Other investment properties valued using sales comparison method	Properties leased out by the entity	Investment properties held for future redevelopment	Total
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3	
Balance as at 31 December 2023	9,489	31,069	1,500	42,058
Subsequent expenditure	-	95	5,418	5,513
Transfer to other valuation level (Note 4)	(4,452)	(1,700)	6,152	-
Sales	(600)	(6,850)	-	(7,450)
Gain from fair value adjustment	226	2,281	114	2,621
Loss from fair value adjustment	-	(95)	(80)	(175)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	4,663	24,800	13,104	42,567
Subsequent expenditure	-	1,700	81	1,781
Transfer to other valuation level (Note 4)	-	7,104	(7,104)	-
Gain from fair value adjustment	405	1,496	1,519	3,420
Loss from fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	5,068	35,100	7,600	47,768
Unrealized gains or losses for the period, included within 'Net gain (losses) on fair value adjustments of investment property' in profit or loss	405	1,496	1,519	3,420

The movements of investment properties of the Company were:

Fair value hierarchy	Other investment properties valued using sales comparison method	Properties leased out by the entity	Investment properties held for future redevelopment	Total
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3	
Balance as at 31 December 2023	4,452	21,601	1,500	27,553
Additions through merger of subsidiary (Note 5)	-	4,200	-	4,200
Subsequent expenditure	-	34	5,418	5,452
Transfer to other valuation level (Note 4)	(4,452)	(1,700)	6,152	-
Gain from fair value adjustment	-	700	114	814
Loss from fair value adjustment	-	(34)	(80)	(114)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	-	24,801	13,104	37,905
Subsequent expenditure	-	1,700	81	1,781
Transfer to other valuation level (Note 4)	-	7,104	(7,104)	-
Gain from fair value adjustment	-	1,496	1,519	3,015
Loss from fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	-	35,101	7,600	42,701
Unrealized gains or losses for the period, included within 'Net gain (losses) on fair value adjustments of investment property' in profit or loss	-	1,496	1,519	3,015

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11 Investment properties (cont'd)

Investment properties of the Group are office buildings warehouses (sold in 2024) and properties held for future development. The majority of buildings are leased out under the operating lease agreements and generate rental income.

The direct operating expenses arising from investment properties can be allocated as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
To properties that generated rental income	837	563	711	421
To properties that did not generate rental income	73	116	161	76
	910	679	872	497

On 08 October 2024, a real estate purchase and sale agreement was concluded by the Company. The agreement pertains to the sale of a 2.9 ha plot of land located, which is owned by the Company's subsidiary Dommo Gruppa, SIA, along with a warehouse of 12,800 sq. m. situated on the land, owned by Dommo Biznesa Parks, SIA. Selling price EUR 7,450 thousand. The Group generated a profit of EUR 1,748 thousand in 2024 compared to the value at the beginning of the year. Upon completion of the transaction, the Company continues to manage 52 ha of land plots in Latvia, owned by the Company's subsidiary Dommo Gruppa, SIA, which are designated for further development or future sale. A portion of the funds received from the transaction was used to repay a bank loan in Latvia, while the majority of the funds will be used to finance the completion of the reconstruction of the property owned by the Company at Vilnius str. 37.

During 2025 the reconstruction expenses of EUR 81 thousand, EUR 1,695 thousand and EUR 244 thousand were incurred additionally for the investment properties, located at Palangos 4, Vilnius, Vilniaus 37, Vilnius, and Stulginskio g. 8 Vilnius respectively. In addition, 179 thousand subsidy was received from the State as partial compensation of Vilniaus 37 reconstruction expenses.

During 2024 the reconstruction expenses of EUR 281 thousand, EUR 5,137 thousand and EUR 95 thousand were incurred additionally for the investment properties, located at Palangos 4, Vilnius, Vilniaus 37, Vilnius, and Stulginskio g. 8 Vilnius respectively.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 outstanding payables for additions and subsequent expenditure from 2025 and 2024 for investment properties amounted to EUR 147 thousand and EUR 728 thousand respectively.

Investment properties were measured at fair value. During 2025, properties leased out by the entity in Lithuania were valued as at 31 October 2025 and 30 April 2025, respectively, by an accredited valuer UAB OBER-HAUS Nekilnojamasis Turtas (hereinafter together with SIA OBER-HAUS Vertešanas Serviss referred to as 'Oberhaus') using the income and market approach. During 2025 investment properties located in Latvia were valued as at 31 October 2025 and 30 April 2025, respectively, by an accredited valuer SIA OBER-HAUS Vertešanas Serviss using a market approach for land.

During 2024, properties leased out by the entity in Lithuania were valued as at 31 October 2024 and 30 April 2024, respectively, by an accredited valuer UAB OBER-HAUS Nekilnojamasis Turtas (hereinafter together with SIA OBER-HAUS Vertešanas Serviss referred to as 'Oberhaus') using the income approach. During 2024 investment properties located in Latvia were valued as at 31 October 2024 and 30 April 2024, respectively, by an accredited valuer SIA OBER-HAUS Vertešanas Serviss using a market approach for land and using an income approach for warehouse.

There were no significant changes in the market during period from valuation date till end of reporting period that could have an effect on the value of investment properties, therefore the updated valuation was not performed as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, only value of investment property located in Vilnius str. 37 was updated by zero and EUR 1,360 thousand, which represent capitalised costs of reconstruction expenses after valuation date. In addition, in November 2024, a plot of land located at Vilnius Street 37 was purchased for EUR 44 thousand.

The Group's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

The fair value represents the price that would be received selling an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, in compliance with the International Valuation Standards set out by the International Valuation Standards Committee. An investment property's fair value was based either on the market approach by reference to sales in the market of comparable properties or the income approach by reference to rentals obtained from the subject property or similar properties. Market approach refers to the prices of the analogue's transactions in the market. These values are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size, location, and quality of interior fittings. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square metre.

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

11 Investment properties (cont'd)

Income approach is based on the assumption that defined correlation between net activity future income and fair value of the objects exists. For properties leased out by the entity main inputs include:

- Future rental cash inflows based on the actual location, type and quality of the properties and supported by the terms of any - existing lease, other contracts or external evidence such as current market rents for similar properties;
- Discount rates reflecting current market assessments of the uncertainty in the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Estimated vacancy rates based on current and expected future market conditions after expiry of any current lease;
- Maintenance costs including necessary investments to maintain functionality of the property for its expected useful life;
- Capitalisation rates based on actual location, size and quality of the properties and taking into account market data at the valuation date;
- Terminal value taking into account assumptions regarding maintenance costs, vacancy rates and market rents.

Investment properties held for future redevelopment were estimated taking into account the following estimates (in addition to the inputs noted above):

- Sales prices based on the valuers' experience and knowledge of market conditions of residential and commercial properties;
- Costs to complete that are based on the valuers' experience and knowledge of market conditions and term sheets outlined in approved detailed plans. Costs to complete also include a reasonable profit margin;
- Completion dates, as properties under construction require approval or permits from oversight bodies at various points in the development process, including approval or permits in respect of initial design, zoning, commissioning, and compliance with environmental regulations. Based on management's experience with similar developments, all relevant permits and approvals are expected to be obtained. However, the completion date of the development may vary depending on, among other factors, the were no changes to the valuation techniques during the period;
- Profit on cost ratio reflecting current market assessment of profitability margin of developments projects. It is based on the internal rate of returns for similar projects.

The split of carrying amounts of the properties leased out by the entity by type:

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Offices premises in city centre – Lithuania	35,100	24,800	35,100	24,801
	35,100	24,800	35,100	24,801

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation on investment properties located in Lithuania as at 31 December 2025:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
Properties leased out by the entity	Discounted cash flows	Discount rate (%)	7.75 – 9.25 (8.36)
		Capitalisation rate for terminal value (%)	5.5 – 7.5 (6.77)
		Vacancy rate (%)	0 – 25
		Office premises in city centre - Rent price EUR per sq. m. (without VAT)	3.7 – 47.5
Investment properties held for future redevelopment	Discounted cash flows with estimated costs to complete	Profit on cost ratio of the entire project (%)	15
		Capitalisation rate for terminal value (%)	6.25
		Cost to completion EUR per sq. m (without VAT)	1,736
		Sales price EUR per sq. m. (with VAT)*	4,652

All inputs in the Company are the same as in the Group.

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11 Investment properties (cont'd)

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation on investment properties located in Lithuania as at 31 December 2024:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
Properties leased out by the entity	Discounted cash flows	Discount rate (%)	9-9.5 (9.13)
		Capitalisation rate for terminal value (%)	7.25-7.5 (7.33)
		Vacancy rate (%)	0-25
		Office premises in city centre - Rent price EUR per sq. m. (without VAT)	3.7-25 (14.82)
Investment properties held for future redevelopment	Discounted cash flows with estimated costs to complete	Profit on cost ratio of the entire project (%)	15-25
		Capitalisation rate for terminal value (%)	5.5-6.25
		Cost to completion EUR per sq. m (without VAT)	758-1,761
		Sales price EUR per sq. m. (with VAT)*	4,475-6,109

All inputs in the Company are the same as in the Group.

Oberhaus is used for valuation of current contractual rent prices and has indexed these prices by input of increase of rents per year.

The sensitivity analysis of investment properties located in Lithuania valued using income approach as at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Group/Company	Increase of estimates		Decrease of estimates	
	Properties leased out by the entity	Investment properties held for future redevelopment	Properties leased out by the entity	Investment properties held for future redevelopment
Reasonable possible shift +/-				
Change in future rental rates by 10 %	3,900	1,600	(3,800)	(1,700)
Change in construction costs by 10%	-	(1,300)	-	1,200
Change in expected vacancy rates by 20%	(1,000)	-	900	-
Change in discount and capitalization rate by 50 bps	(2,700)	(1,200)	3,200	1,300
Change in profit on cost ratio of the entire project by 200 bps	-	(300)	-	200

The sensitivity analysis of investment properties located in Lithuania valued using income approach as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Group/Company	Increase of estimates		Decrease of estimates	
	Properties leased out by the entity	Investment properties held for future redevelopment	Properties leased out by the entity	Investment properties held for future redevelopment
Reasonable possible shift +/-				
Change in future rental rates by 10 %	2,700	2,600	(2,500)	(2,600)
Change in construction costs by 10%	-	(1,900)	-	1,900
Change in expected vacancy rates by 20%	(400)	-	600	-
Change in discount and capitalization rate by 50 bps	(1,500)	(2,000)	1,900	2,400
Change in profit on cost ratio of the entire project by 200 bps	-	(400)	-	500

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

11 Investment properties (cont'd)

As at 31 December 2025 the Group's investment properties with carrying amount of EUR 42,670 thousand (EUR 36,631 thousand as at 31 December 2024) were pledged to the banks as collateral for the loans (Note 16).

As at 31 December 2025 the Company's investment properties with carrying amount of EUR 42,670 thousand (EUR 36,631 thousand as at 31 December 2024) were pledged to the banks as collateral for the loans (Note 16).

As of 31 December 2016, a written consent was required for sale of investment property from AB SEB bankas as a depository service provider. According to the Lithuanian Law on Collective Investment Undertakings, the sale price of investment properties may not be lower by more than 15% of the value determined by the independent qualified valuer. Having concluded a contract on sale of investment properties, when the above-described condition is not satisfied, the Management Company must, in exceptional cases and provided that interests of participants of the Company are not harmed, notify the supervisory authority thereof immediately.

There were no other restrictions on the realisation of investment properties or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposals in 2025 and 2024.

No contractual obligations to purchase, construct, repair or enhance investment properties existed at the end of the period.

12 Financial instruments by category

Group	Financial assets at amortised cost	
	2025	2024
Assets as per statement of financial position		
Financial lease receivables	-	200
Trade and other receivables excluding tax prepayments	171	102
Cash and cash equivalents	801	1,841
Total	972	2,143

Company	Financial assets at amortised cost	Assets at fair value through the profit and loss	Total
31 December 2025			
Assets as per statement of financial position			
Financial lease receivables	-	-	-
Investments into subsidiaries designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,586	2,586
Trade and other receivables excluding tax prepayments	194	-	194
Cash and cash equivalents	484	-	484
Total	678	2,586	3,264

Company	Financial assets at amortised cost	Assets at fair value through the profit and loss	Total
31 December 2024			
Assets as per statement of financial position			
Financial lease receivables	200	-	200
Investments into subsidiaries designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	5,268	5,268
Trade and other receivables excluding tax prepayments	16	-	16
Cash and cash equivalents	273	-	273
Total	489	5,268	5,757

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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12 Financial instruments by category (cont'd)

Group	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	
	2025	2024
Liabilities as per statement of financial position		
Borrowings	18,083	16,982
Lease liabilities	77	164
Provision for onerous lease contract	-	1
Trade payables	291	888
Other current liabilities excluding taxes and employee benefits	525	546
Total	18,976	18,581
Company		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
	2025	2024
Liabilities as per statement of financial position		
Borrowings	15,255	15,944
Lease liabilities	77	164
Provision for onerous lease contract	-	1
Trade payables	188	764
Other current liabilities excluding taxes and employee benefits	724	634
Total	16,244	17,507

13 Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Trade receivables, gross	217	130	234	42
Accrued lease income, gross	1	-	1	-
Taxes receivable, gross	-	15	-	13
Total trade and other receivable, gross	218	145	235	55
Less: provision for impairment of trade and other receivables	(47)	(28)	(41)	(26)
Trade and other receivable net of expected credit losses	171	117	194	29

Changes in provision for impairment of trade and other receivables for the year 2025 and 2024 have been included within 'Provision for impairment of trade receivables' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally with a credit term of 30 days.

Movements in the accumulated impairment losses on credit impaired accounts receivable of the Group were as follows:

Group	Impairment losses
Balance as at 31 December 2023	31
Charge for the year	-
Write-offs charged against the provision	-
Enforcement activity ended	(3)
Recoveries of amounts previously impaired	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	28
Charge for the year	19
Write-offs charged against the provision	-
Recoveries of amounts previously impaired	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	47

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(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

13 Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

Movements in the accumulated impairment losses on credit impaired accounts receivable of the Company were as follows:

Company	Impairment losses
Balance as at 31 December 2023	26
Charge for the year	-
Write-offs charged against the provision	-
Enforcement activity ended	-
Recoveries of amounts previously impaired	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	26
Charge for the year	15
Write-offs charged against the provision	-
Enforcement activity ended	-
Recoveries of amounts previously impaired	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	41

The credit quality of trade receivables of the Group can be assessed on the ageing analysis disclosed below:

	Current	Less than 30 days	30–60 days	Group 61–90 days	More than 90 days	Credit impaired	Total
As at 31 December 2025							
Trade receivables net of write off	82	78	10	-	-	47	217
Accrued lease income	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	(47)	(47)
Trade and other receivable net of expected credit losses	83	78	10	-	-	-	171
As at 31 December 2024							
Trade receivables net of write off	59	29	7	-	7	28	130
Accrued lease income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	(28)	(28)
Trade and other receivable net of expected credit losses	59	29	7	-	7	-	102

The credit quality of trade receivables of the Company can be assessed on the ageing analysis disclosed below:

	Current	Less than 30 days	30–60 days	Company 61–90 days	More than 90 days	Credit impaired	Total
As at 31 December 2025							
Trade receivables net of write off	133	56	4	-	-	41	234
Accrued lease income	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	(41)	(41)
Trade and other receivable net of expected credit losses	134	56	4	-	-	-	194
As at 31 December 2024							
Trade receivables net of write off	11	2	1	-	2	26	42
Accrued lease income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	(26)	(26)
Trade and other receivable net of expected credit losses	11	2	1	-	2	-	16

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13 Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

The impairment losses for not credit impaired trade receivables is not recognised, because it is immaterial. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 most of trade receivables were secured by advances received from tenants.

The ageing analysis of the credit impaired trade receivables of Group disclosed below:

	Current	Less than 30 days	30–90 days	90–180 days	More than 180 days	Total
Trade receivables net of write off as at 31 December 2025	2	7	6	2	30	47
Trade receivables net of write off as at 31 December 2024	-	-	-	-	28	28

The ageing analysis of the credit impaired trade receivables of the Company disclosed below

	Current	Less than 30 days	30–90 days	90–180 days	More than 180 days	Total
Trade receivables net of write off as at 31 December 2025	-	7	4	2	28	41
Trade receivables net of write off as at 31 December 2024	-	-	-	-	26	26

14 Share capital and reserves

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the Company's and the Group's share capital was divided into 7,932,923 and 8,061,414 ordinary registered shares respectively with the nominal value of EUR 1.45 each. All the shares of the Company were fully paid. As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the Company held 21,011 and 107,480 of its own shares respectively (0.26% and 1.33% of share capital).

From 14 October 2025 until 20 December 2025 the Company implemented share buy-back through the tender offer market. Maximum number of shares to be acquired was 73,000. Share acquisition price established at EUR 3.00 per share on the basis of Dutch auction. During buy-back 21,011 shares were acquired for EUR 63 thousand, including brokerage fees. The acquired shares were settled on 22 October 2025.

From 4 December 2024 until 10 December 2024 the Company implemented share buy-back through the tender offer market. Maximum number of shares to be acquired was 100,000. Share acquisition price established at EUR 2.50 per share on the basis of Dutch auction. During buy-back 45,759 shares were acquired for EUR 115 thousand, including brokerage fees. The acquired shares were settled on 12 December 2024.

From 16 December 2024 until 20 December 2024 the Company implemented second share buy-back through the tender offer market. Maximum number of shares to be acquired was 100,000. Share acquisition price established at EUR 2.70 per share on the basis of Dutch auction. During buy-back 61,721 shares were acquired for EUR 167 thousand, including brokerage fees. The acquired shares were settled on 27 December 2024.

According to the decision of shareholders 107,480 of acquired own shares were cancelled, and the reserve for the acquisition of own shares was decreased by EUR 126 thousand, the value of own shares cancelled amounted for EUR 282 thousand and share capital was decreased by EUR 156 thousand. The changes in share capital were registered in the Register of Legal entities on 21 August 2025. From 21 August 2025 the total authorised number of ordinary shares is 7,932,923 with the par value of EUR 1.45 per share, the Company's authorized share capital is equal to EUR 11,533,205.

Legal reserve

Legal reserve is a compulsory reserve under Lithuanian legislation. Annual transfers of not less than 5 % of net profit, calculated in accordance with the statutory financial statements, are compulsory until the reserve reaches 10 % of the share capital. The reserve can be used only to cover the accumulated losses.

Reserve for the acquisition of own shares

Reserve for the acquisition of own shares is formed for the purpose of buying own shares in order to keep their liquidity and manage price fluctuations. It can be formed by shareholders' decision at the Annual Shareholders Meeting from the profit available for distribution. The reserve cannot be used to increase the share capital. The reserve does not change when Company acquires own shares but is utilised when own shares are cancelled. The shareholders can decide to transfer unused amounts of the reserve back to retained earnings at the Annual Shareholders Meeting.

15 Dividends

Payment of dividends of EUR 0.09 per share and total dividends of EUR 716 thousand in respect of the year ended 31 December 2024 was approved at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 30 April 2025.

Payment of dividends of EUR 0.09 per share and total dividends of EUR 726 thousand in respect of the year ended 31 December 2023 was approved at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 30 April 2024.

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

16 Borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Non-current:				
Non-current bank borrowings	14,526	15,192	14,526	15,192
Non-current other borrowings	-	1,000	-	-
	<u>14,526</u>	<u>16,192</u>	<u>14,526</u>	<u>15,192</u>
Current:				
Current portion of non-current borrowings	729	752	729	752
Current other borrowings	2,828	38	-	-
Borrowings from related parties	-	-	-	-
	<u>3,557</u>	<u>790</u>	<u>729</u>	<u>752</u>
Total borrowings	<u>18,083</u>	<u>16,982</u>	<u>15,255</u>	<u>15,944</u>

All borrowings are expressed in EUR.

Borrowings with fixed or floating interest rate (with changes in 6 months period) were as follows:

Interest rate type:	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Fixed	2,836	1,066	8	28
Floating	15,247	15,916	15,247	15,916
	<u>18,083</u>	<u>16,982</u>	<u>15,255</u>	<u>15,944</u>

The carrying amounts of assets pledged to the banks to secure the repayment of borrowings are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Investment properties (Note 11)	42,671	36,631	42,671	36,631
Cash	420	234	420	234

Weighted average effective interest rates of borrowings for the period:

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Borrowings	<u>5.65%</u>	<u>6.66%</u>	<u>5.09%</u>	<u>6.58%</u>

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 all Group entities have complied with bank loan covenants.

On 29 May 2025 and 9 October 2025 the Group borrowed EUR 1300 thousand and EUR 300 thousand from AB Invalda INVL. Both loans bear interest at an annual rate of 10%. The repayment term of the loan is 31 January 2026.

The Group and the Company received EUR 1,600 thousand and nil and repaid EUR 678 thousand and EUR 678 thousand, respectively, in 2025.

On 27 June 2024, the Group borrowed EUR 800 thousand and EUR 800 thousand from AB Invalda INVL and its a subsidiary respectively. Both loans bear interest at an annual rate of 10%. Both loans were short-term and were repaid by the end of the year. In addition, The Group received a loan of EUR 1,000 thousand from a third party with a maturity date of 31 July 2026.

On 7 November 2024 the sale of the warehouse by Dommo Biznesa Parks resulted in the repayment of a loan received from the Latvian branch of OP Corporate Bank plc on 21 December 2023.

The Group and the Company received EUR 3,150 thousand and nil and repaid EUR 4,828 thousand and EUR 580 thousand, respectively, in 2024.

After the acquisition and merger of AB "Pramogų Bankas" to the Company, the Group took over the available long-term loan of AB Artea Bankas (former AB Šiaulių Bankas), which was EUR 1,472 thousand on the date of these statements. The final loan repayment term is 27 June 2028.

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

16 Borrowings (cont'd)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities are presented in the table below:

	Group		Company	
	Borrowings and lease liabilities	Dividends payable (Note 15, 17)	Borrowings and lease liabilities	Dividends payable (Note 15, 17)
As at 31 December 2023	19,056	454	15,352	454
Cash flows from (to) financing activities	(3,178)	(722)	(1,816)	(722)
Interest expenses (Note 8)	1,265	-	966	-
Increase of lease liabilities recalculation due to indexation and modification	3	-	3	-
Borrowings acquired through acquisition of the group of asset (the Group) and the merger (the Company) (Note 5)	-	-	1,603	-
Approved dividends	-	726	-	726
As at 31 December 2024	17,146	458	16,108	458
Cash flows from (to) financing activities	(40)	(709)	(1,640)	(709)
Interest expenses (Note 8)	982	-	792	-
Increase of lease liabilities recalculation due to indexation and modification	72	-	72	-
Borrowings acquired through acquisition of the group of asset (the Group)	-	-	-	-
Approved dividends	-	716	-	716
As at 31 December 2025	18,160	465	15,332	465

17 Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities are presented in the table below:

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Dividends payable	465	458	465	458
Performance Fee (Note 7, 2.19)	-	-	-	-
Other amounts payable	60	88	259	176
	525	546	724	634
<u>Non – financial liabilities</u>				
Salaries and social security contributions payable	65	66	-	-
Tax payable	83	28	78	22
Payable performance fee	395	-	395	-
	543	94	473	22
Total other current liabilities	1,068	640	1,197	656

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

18 Related party transactions

The related parties of the Group were the shareholders of the Company, who have significance influence (note 1), key management personnel, including companies under control or joint control of key management and shareholders having significant influence. Under IAS 24, AB "Invalda INVL" and its controlled companies (hereinafter - Other related parties) are also classified as related parties.

The Group's transactions with related parties during 2025 and related balances as at 31 December 2025 were as follows:

2025	Revenue and other income from related parties	Purchases (including provision) and interest from related parties	Receivables from related parties	Payables to related parties (excluding provision)
Group				
Other related parties (accounting services)	-	41	-	-
Other related parties (borrowings)	-	84	-	1,683
Other related parties (rent, utilities and other)	-	5	-	-
Other related parties (management services provided by the Management Company)	-	721	-	415
	-	851	-	2,098

The Group's transactions with related parties during 2024 and related balances as at 31 December 2024 were as follows:

2024	Revenue and other income from related parties	Purchases (including provision) and interest from related parties	Receivables from related parties	Payables to related parties (excluding provision)
Group				
Other related parties (accounting services)	-	41	-	7
Other related parties (borrowings)	-	32	-	-
Other related parties (rent, utilities and other)	-	5	-	-
Other related parties (management services provided by the Management Company)	-	450	-	17
	-	528	-	24

The related parties of the Company are subsidiaries, shareholders who have significant influence (Note 1), key managers, key managers and shareholders with significant influence, controlled or jointly controlled entities. Under IAS 24, AB "Invalda INVL" and its controlled companies (hereinafter - Other related parties) are also classified as related parties.

Transactions of the Company with subsidiaries in 2025 and balances as at 31 December 2025 were as follows:

2025	Revenue and other income from related parties	Purchases and interest from related parties	Receivables from related parties	Payables to related parties
Company				
Loans to subsidiaries	-	-	2,246	-
Transfer of loans within the group	1,700	1,600	-	-
Rent	495	-	113	-
Other	-	485	-	214
	2,195	2,085	2,359	214

As described in Note 2.7, the Company measured the loans granted to subsidiaries at fair value and did not recognise interest income separately.

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

18 Related party transactions (cont'd)

Transactions of the Company with subsidiaries in 2024 and balances as at 31 December 2024 were as follows:

2024	Revenue and other income from related parties	Purchases and interest from related parties	Receivables from related parties	Payables to related parties
Company				
Loans to subsidiaries	-	-	4,946	-
Transfer of loans within the group	3,008	2,041	-	-
Rent	485	-	-	-
Other	-	320	-	90
	<u>3,493</u>	<u>2,361</u>	<u>4,946</u>	<u>90</u>

The Company's transactions with other related parties during 2025 and related balances as at 31 December 2025 were as follows:

2025	Revenue and other income from related parties	Purchases (including provision) and interest from related parties	Receivables from related parties	Payables to related parties (excluding provision)
Company				
Other related parties (accounting services)	-	24	-	-
Other related parties (rent, utilities and other)	-	4	-	-
Other related parties (management services provided by the Management Company)	-	721	-	415
	<u>-</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>415</u>

The Company's transactions with other related parties during 2024 and related balances as at 31 December 2024 were as follows:

2024	Revenue and other income from related parties	Purchases (including provision) and interest from related parties	Receivables from related parties	Payables to related parties (excluding provision)
Company				
Other related parties (accounting services)	-	24	-	4
Other related parties (rent, utilities and other)	-	3	-	-
Other related parties (management services provided by the Management Company)	-	450	-	17
	<u>-</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17</u>

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

18 Related party transactions (cont'd)

The movements of loans granted to subsidiaries of the Group were:

	Company	
	2025	2024
At 1 January	4,946	8,593
Loans granted during year	-	-
Loans repayment received	(1,600)	(5,615)
Changes in fair value of loans granted	(1,100)	1,971
Interest charged	-	8
Interest received	-	(11)
At 31 December	2,246	4,946

The movements of borrowings from AB Invalda INVL and its subsidiaries were:

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
At 1 January	-	-	-	-
Loans granted during year	1,600	1,600	-	-
Loans repayment received	-	(1,600)	-	-
Interest charged	84	32	-	-
Interest received	-	(32)	-	-
At 31 December	1,684	-	-	-

The management remuneration contains short-term employee benefits. Key management of the Company and the Group includes the Management Company and member of Investment Committee.

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Wages, salaries and bonuses	2	2	-	-
Management Fee (Note 2.11)	223	173	223	173
Performance Fee (Note 2.11) (change in provision)	498	277	498	277
Total key management compensation	723	452	721	450

There were no loans granted to key management during the reporting period or outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

During 2025 the Company paid to "Invalda INVL" UAB EUR 170 thousand of dividends, net of tax, and paid to other shareholders, who have significance influence, EUR 264 thousand of dividends, net of tax.

During 2024 the Company paid to "INVL Life" UAB EUR 170 thousand of dividends, net of tax, and paid to other shareholders, who have significance influence, EUR 264 thousand of dividends, net of tax.

19 Remuneration to auditors

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
The Group's and the Company's statutory audit fee	31	30	31	30

From 2024 the Group's and the Company's statutory audit was performed by UAB BDO auditas ir apskaita. In 2025 and 2024 UAB BDO auditas ir apskaita did not provide any non-audit services (including other assurance services and tax advisory services).

20 Events after the reporting period

On 3 March 2026 the Company signed an agreement with AB Artea bank regarding an amendment to the existing credit agreement. Under the signed agreement, the maximum credit amount has been increased to EUR 23.1 million. Pursuant to this agreement, the Company is granted an additional credit facility of up to EUR 8 million. The final maturity date of the credit has also been extended from 27 June 2028 to 2 March 2031.



BALTIC
REAL ESTATE

2025 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT

Special Closed-End Type Real Estate Investment Company's
"INVL Baltic Real Estate"



Note:

This English version of the Consolidated Annual Management Report for 2025 is a translation of the original document prepared in Lithuanian. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and fidelity of this translation. However, in the event of any discrepancies in interpretation, meaning, or content, the Lithuanian version shall prevail.

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Legal basis of preparation and content of information

The Consolidated Annual Management Report of the public joint-stock company Special closed-ended type real estate investment company "INVL Baltic Real Estate" (hereinafter – **the Company, INVL Baltic Real Estate or the Issuer**) has been prepared by the Company in accordance with the Lithuanian Law on Securities of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Managers of Alternative Collective Investment Undertakings of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter – **LMACIU**), the Law on Collective Investment Undertakings of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Reporting of Companies and Groups of Companies of the Republic of Lithuania, the Rules on the Disclosure of Information and the Guidelines on the Disclosure of Information approved by the Board of the Bank of Lithuania.

The Company informs that the information in this Annual Management Report is divided into five (V) sections. These sections disclose information on Company's securities, the Management of the Company, the Company's and the Group's activities and other information, that Company's Management values as important to disclose. The Company notes that the information presented in the Annual Management Report is relevant to understanding the Company's performance, condition and impact of operations.

2. Reporting period for which the management report is prepared

The Management report covers the financial period of INVL Baltic Real Estate, starting from 1 January 2025 and ending on 31 December 2025. The Management report includes significant events that occurred since the end of the reporting period.

3. General information about the Issuer and other companies comprising the Issuer's Group

3.1. Information about the Issuer

Name	Special closed-ended type real estate investment company "INVL Baltic Real Estate"
Company code	152105644
Registration address	Gynėjų str. 14, 01110, Vilnius, Lithuania
Telephone	+370 5 279 0601
E-mail	breinfo@invl.com
Website	www.invlbalticrealestate.com
LEI code	529900GSTE0HKA0R1M59
Legal form	joint-stock company
Company type	special closed-ended type real estate investment company
Date and place of registration	28 January 1997; Register of Legal Entities
Date of the Supervisory authority approval of collective investment entity formation documents	22 December 2016
Register in which data about the Company are accumulated and stored	Register of Legal Entities
Management company	INVL Asset Management, UAB, code 126263073, license of a management company acting pursuant to the LMACIU No. 3
Depository	SEB bankas, AB, code 112021238, bank license No. 2

3.2. Information about Company's goals, philosophy, and strategy

INVL Baltic Real Estate is a real estate investment company established on 28 January 1997, formerly known as Invaldos Nekilnojamo Turto Fondas, AB. On 17 August 2015 the Company was merged with its parent company, thereby assuming all of its rights and obligations.

On 22 December 2016 the Bank of Lithuania issued the closed-ended type investment company operating license enabling INVL Baltic Real Estate to engage in the closed-ended type investment company's activities under the Law of the Republic of Lithuania Collective Investment Undertakings. The special closed-ended type real estate investment company will operate 30 years from receiving the special closed-ended real estate investment company license, the term of Company's activity may be further extended for a period of no longer than 20 years. Upon receipt of the license, the Company's management was transferred to the Management company INVL Asset Management (hereinafter – **the Management company**). The rights and duties of the Board and the head of the Company were also transferred to the Management company. The Company does not have a Supervisory Board. The Company's management bodies are not formed.

According to the Articles of Association of the Company, the Management company formed an Investment Committee, which based on powers vested by the Management company, also participates in the management of the Company.

INVL Baltic Real Estate seeks to ensure the growth of rental income and earn from investments in commercial real estate. The companies owned by INVL Baltic Real Estate have invested in commercial real estate: business centres and warehouse and manufacturing properties at strategically attractive locations in Lithuania and Latvia. All the properties are characterized by high occupancy rates and generate stable financial flows. In addition, most of them have further development potential.

INVL Baltic Real Estate shares have been listed on Nasdaq Vilnius Baltic Secondary trading list since 4 June 2014. The Company has approved a Dividend Payment policy on 9 April 2020 which stipulates the annual payment of dividend per share of no less than EUR 0.09. It is noted that in accordance with the provisions of the dividend payment policy, the Company may allocate both lower and higher dividends per share than is expected in the policy.

3.3. Information about the Issuer's Group of companies

Portfolio companies of INVL Baltic Real Estate – the structure of the Group companies is disclosed below – owned 5 real estate properties in Vilnius and Riga during the reporting period. 4 out of 5 properties generate leasing income and most of them offer prospects for further development.

The number of real estate properties managed by the Company has changed compared to the reporting period of 2024 - on 29 November 2024 Company's subsidiaries Dommo Grupa and Dommo Biznesa Parks signed a deed of real estate acceptance and transfer with Bohnenkamp, SIA and have completed the sale of a 2.9 ha plot of land located at Franču iela 1, Stūnīši, Olaines pag., Olaines nov., LV-2127, Latvia, which was owned by the Company's subsidiary Dommo Gruppa, SIA, along with a warehouse of 12,800 sq. m. situated on the land, owned by Dommo Biznesa Parks, SIA. Upon completion of the transaction, the Company continues to manage 52 ha of land plots in Latvia, owned by the Company's subsidiary Dommo Gruppa, SIA, which is currently not generating any additional rental income and are designated for further development or future sale.

On June 5, 2025, the reorganization of SIA Dommo Biznesa Parks was completed. SIA Dommo Biznesa Parks was merged with SIA Dommo Grupa.

INVL Baltic Real Estate seeks to generate returns from investments in commercial real estate by ensuring the growth of leasing income and continuously enhancing the value potential of existing properties, leveraging their strategic location.

3.3.1. Companies of INVL Baltic Real Estate (date as of 31 December 2025)

Company	Registration information	Shares (voting rights) directly or indirectly held by the Company	Type of activity	Contact details
Rovelija, UAB	Code 302575846 Address – Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius Legal form – private limited liability company Registration date 20.12.2010	100 percent	investments into commercial rental real estate	Tel. +370 5 2790601 breinfo@invl.com
Proprietas, UAB	Code 303252098 Address – Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius Legal form – private limited liability company Registration date 27.02.2014	100 percent	investments into commercial rental real estate	Tel. +370 5 2790601 breinfo@invl.com
DOMMO grupa SIA	Code 40003733866 Address – Lapegles, Stūnīši, Olaines pag., Olaines nov., LV-2127 Latvia Legal form – private limited liability company Registration date 17.03.2005	100 percent	investments into commercial rental real estate	Tel. +370 5 2790601 breinfo@invl.com

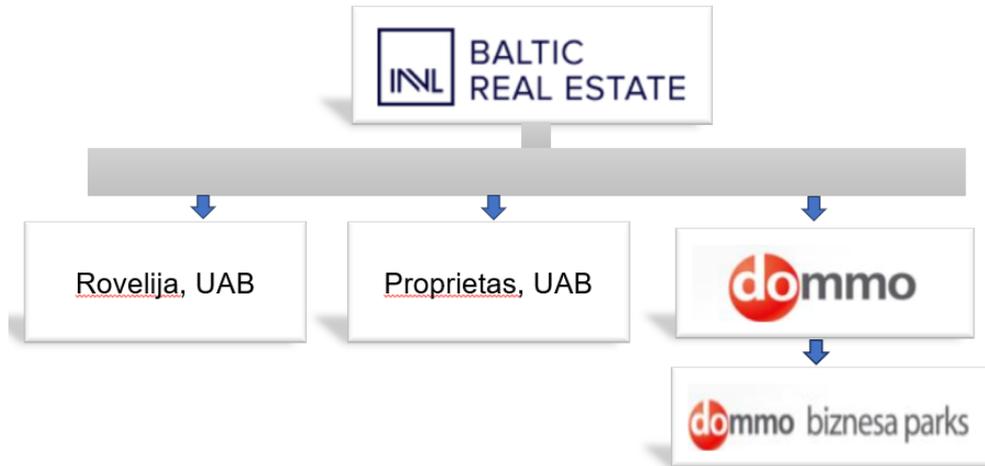


Fig. 3.3.2. Simplified Group structure of INVL Baltic Real Estate until 5 June 2025



Fig. 3.3.3. Simplified Group structure of INVL Baltic Real Estate after 6 June 2025

3.3.4. Real estate objects owned by Group companies in Vilnius (Lithuania)



Fig. 3.3.4. Real estate objects owned by Group companies of INVL Baltic Real Estate in Vilnius (Lithuania)

OFFICE BUILDING IN THE CENTRE OF VILNIUS, PALANGOS STR. 4 / VILNIAUS STR. 33
AREA 10,000 SQ.M.

The business centre is located in one of the most dynamic areas of Vilnius Old Town, bordered by Vilnius, Pamenkalnio, Islandijos and Palangos streets.

Vilnius Old Town is the city’s historic core and cultural heart situated on the left bank of the Neris River. As a protected heritage area, it is subject to special preservation regulations that support a balance of commercial and residential activity. The location offers secure, gated parking as well as an underground garage, with excellent public transport connections.

The business center includes over 2,000 square meters of co-working space operated by Talent Garden Vilnius. In total, the space has more than 230 workstations, the majority of which are in private offices, as well as a modern conference hall with a capacity of 150 seats.

Nearby cultural landmarks include the Radvilų Palace, Teacher's House, Lithuanian Technical Library, St. Catherine's Church and other cultural venues, along with numerous cafes, restaurants.

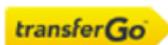


Block A basic information	
Total area	5,100 sq. m
Leased area	4,000 sq. m
Land area	0.49 ha (total area of the complex)
Property market value at 31 of December 2025	EUR 10.2 million
Occupancy on 31 of December 2025	90 percent (total complex occupancy)



Block B basic information	
Total area	4,900 sq. m
Leased area	2,900 sq. m
Land area	0.49 ha (total area of the complex)
Property market value at 31 of December 2025	EUR 9.9 million
Occupancy on 31 of December 2025	90 percent (total complex occupancy)
Address	Palangos str. 4/ Vilniaus str. 33, Vilnius.
Main tenants	Talent Garden Vilnius, TransferGo, Telia LT, Uncle Sam's.










Talent Garden Vilnius' opened on 12th December 2019 and was established on a campus of more than 2,000 sq. m. on Vilniaus Street (Vilniaus g. 33). The space is also host to the first Startup Museum in the country, a creation of Vilnius's tourism and development agency Go Vilnius. The campus features a total of over 230 workplaces, more than half of which are in private offices, as well as a 150-seat modern conference hall.

More about the project: <http://talentgardenvilnius.lt/>



ŽYGIS BUSINESS CENTRE
AREA 3,300 SQ.M.



Žygis business centre – the yellow brick, authentic nineteenth century architecture, renovated office building, perfectly adapted to modern office activities.

The building stands in the Northern Town – in a strategically attractive, busy part of Vilnius, easily accessible by car and public transport.

Other commercial and business centres, banks, the State Tax Inspectorate, Social Insurance, Employment Exchange, medical clinics and various business services companies, attracting large flows of people, are located nearby.

Also, even four large shopping centres – Domus Gallery, Ogmios miestas, Hyper Rimi, Banginis-Senukai, are located near the business centre. Distance to the centre of Vilnius is about 3.5 km. 70 spots covered parking lot is installed next to the building.



Basic information

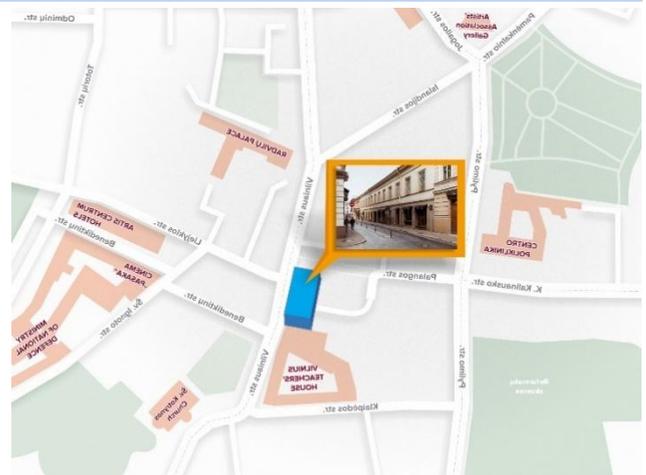
Total area	3,300 sq. m
Leased area	2,900 sq. m
Land area	0.4 ha
Property market value at 31 of December 2025	EUR 4.0 million
Occupancy on 31 of December 2025	100 percent
Address	Žygio str. 97A, Vilnius.
Main tenants	School "Žiniukas"



pradinė mokykla
„ŽINIUKAS“
vaikai gali daugiau

BUILDING IN THE CENTRE OF VILNIUS, VILNIAUS STR. 37
AREA 2,300 SQ.M.

The building is in a prestigious part of Vilnius, in Old Town. It is one of the most important components of the city and its centre, located on the left bank of the Neris river. The property is situated near Gediminas Avenue, which is considered the most prestigious street in Vilnius. The building’s environment is dominated by older buildings of city centre-specific architecture, with various commercial premises, hotels, numerous cafes, restaurants, and other attractions.

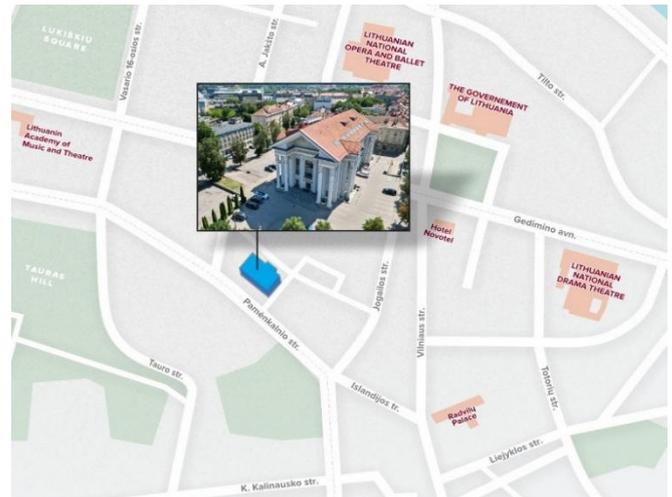


Basic information	
Total area	2,300 sq. m.
Leased area	2,300 sq. m.
Land area	0.16 ha
Property market value at 31 of December 2025	EUR 14.3 million
Occupancy on 31 of December 2025	91 percent
Address:	Vilniaus str. 37, Vilnius.



**BUILDING OF PRAMOGŲ BANKAS, A. STULGINSKIO STR. 8
AREA 4,100 SQ.M.**

The building is in a desirable and convenient location in Vilnius, i.e. at the crossroads of Naujamiestis (New Town) and Senamiestis (Old Town) districts. It is about 200 meters away from the commercially highly attractive Gediminas Avenue, which attracts large pedestrian traffic and is home to many commercial facilities. The building is a cultural heritage site and used to house the Pergalės Cinema. The cinema was built in 1951 to a standard design refined by Giovanni Ripa-Angioletto, with a spacious neo-classical interior. The underground car park and the adjacent car park have a total of 50 parking spaces, which is a significant number in the central part of Vilnius. The Company acquired the building in June 2023. It is currently home to the Nesė Casino and other commercial activities. The Company has started to prepare a renovation project for the building in order to best meet the needs of potential tenants in the future.



Basic information	
Total area	4,100 sq. m.
Leased area	2,900 sq. m.
Land area	0.24 ha
Property market value at 31 of December 2025	EUR 4.3 million
Occupancy on 31 of December 2025	73 percent
Address:	A. Stulginskio str. 8, Vilnius.



3.3.5. Real estate objects owned by Group companies of INVL Baltic Real Estate in Riga (Latvia)

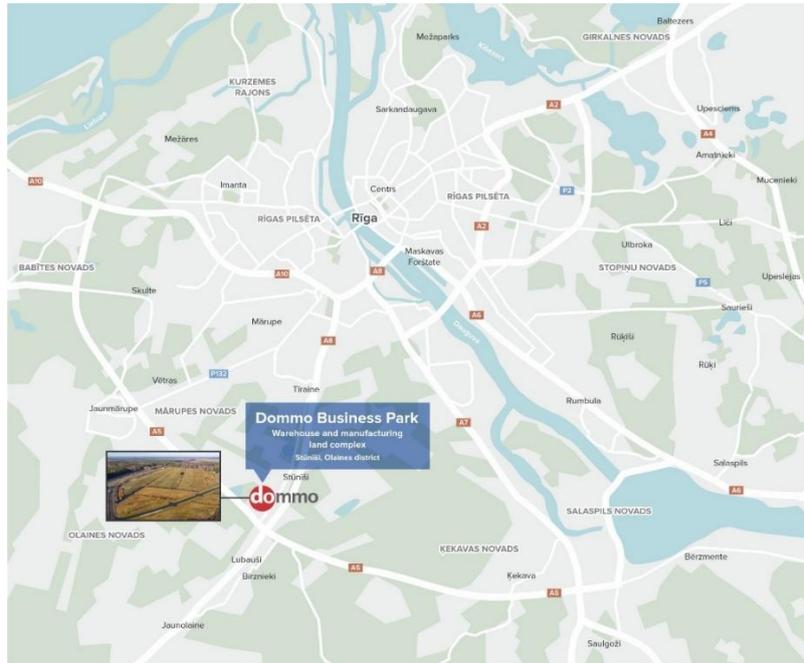
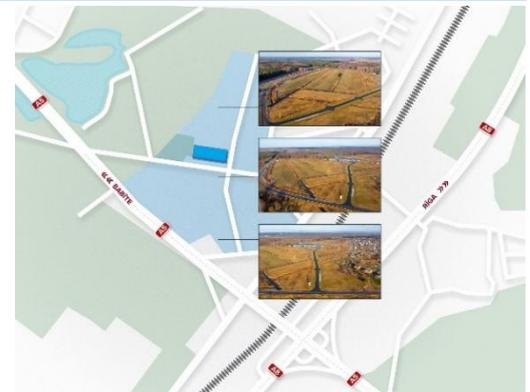


Fig. 3.3.5. Real estate objects owned by Group companies of INVL Baltic Real Estate in Riga (Latvia)

DOMMO BUSINESS PARK WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTURING LAND COMPLEX
AREA 52 HA.

The area is strategically well-located, to the right of Jelgava Road, in front of the intersection with Jurmala - Tallinn bypass. The distance to the center of Riga and the airport is 13 km, the port - 16 km.

The area is suitable for the development of logistics centres.



Basic information

Land area	51.80 ha	
Property market value at 31 of December 2025	EUR 5.1 million	
Address	Stūnyši, Olaines region.	

II. Financial Information And Significant Events

4. Overview of the Issuer and its Group activity

4.1. Comment by Vytautas Bakšinskas, Real Estate Fund Manager at INVL Asset Management



INVL Baltic Real Estate consolidated net operating income from owned properties in 2025 amounted to EUR 2.6 million, representing a decrease of 5.2% compared to the corresponding period in 2024 (EUR 2.8 million). INVL Baltic Real Estate consolidated income for the year reached EUR 4.1 million, up by 2,8% compared to the same period in 2024 (EUR 4 million). Of this, consolidated rental income from owned properties increased by 4.3% to EUR 2.6 million. The increase in 2025 in rental income was driven by start of operation of Vilniaus str. 37, while other properties managed by INVL Baltic Real Estate maintained a high occupancy rate.

Net profit for the year amounted to EUR 3.7 million, which is 34% higher than in the same period of 2024. The increase in profit was mainly influenced by the value of appreciation of the properties at Palangos str. 4 / Vilniaus str. 33 and Vilniaus str. 37. At the end of April 2025, a construction permit was obtained for the reconstruction of the Palangos str. 4 / Vilniaus str. 33 property, marking the result of more than five years of dedicated work. This milestone not only has a significant impact on the company's financial results but will also enable the comprehensive renovation and expansion of the managed buildings in the future.

The reconstruction project of the Vilniaus str. 37 property was complex and required significant efforts to preserve the building's valuable heritage features. We are particularly pleased that we managed to create a distinctive property in Vilnius Old Town while also attracting great tenants. The building now hosts the restaurant Saint-Malo, the bar Drops, the café Habits, as well as office tenants including the branch of Market Pay Denmark Aps, Aggressive Capital, and others. As of the end of December, the occupancy rate of the property stood at 91%, with the property's value reaching EUR 14.3 million.

The largest property managed by INVL Baltic Real Estate – the office building at Palangos str. 4, which houses the company-operated coworking space Talent Garden Vilnius – generated net rental income of EUR 1.5 million in the 2025, down by 10.3% compared to the same period of the previous year (EUR 1.7 million). As of the end of December 2025, the occupancy rate of the property was 90%.

Rental income from the Žygio Business Center amounted to EUR 0.38 million, representing a decrease of 0.6% compared to the corresponding period in 2024 (EUR 0.39 million). The decline in rental income was attributable to short-term tenant changes at the beginning of the year. As of the end of December, the property's occupancy rate was 100%.

The design work for the renovation of the Pramogų Bankas building has reached its final stage – at the beginning of 2026, we began major renovation work on the building, which, once completed, will see a complete refurbishment of the building's spaces, which will house the Talent Garden Vilnius co-working space.

The value of the real estate portfolio managed by INVL Baltic Real Estate as of the end of December 2025 amounted to EUR 47.8 million, representing an increase of 12.2% compared to the end of the previous year (EUR 42.6 million).

4.2. Operational Environment

In 2025, the Vilnius office market was characterized by a clear contrast between the first and second halves of the year. At the beginning of the year, the market was supplemented by a relatively small amount of new office supply – approximately 10,000 sq. m. These were mainly smaller-scale projects and renovations: the "Avia Solutions Group" campus building near the airport, the renovated business center at Vilniaus str. 37, and several minor conversion projects. This limited supply growth reflected the overall market direction – developers acted more cautiously, focusing on good locations, energy efficiency, and clearly defined tenant needs.

Over the year, the total modern office stock in Vilnius grew to approximately 1.3 million sq. m. The largest supply surge was recorded in the second half of the year, when the market was supplemented by more than 117,000 sq. m. of new office space. Among the most significant projects of the year were HERO (31,500 sq. m.), Business Stadium Central (23,000 sq. m.), Konstitucijos Ave. 14A (19,000 sq. m.), Švitrigailos str. 19 (8,900 sq. m.), Jasinskio str. 2 (7,300 sq. m.), St. Jacob's Quarter (approximately 2,400 sq. m. of office space), and the first stage of Tech Zity Vilnius (~15,500 sq. m.). Most of these projects were marketed even before their official opening, which intensified competition for tenants during the year.

Tenant activity in 2025 remained higher than in 2024. Over the year, approximately 80–85 thousand sq. m. of new lease transactions were concluded in Vilnius. The most active sectors included financial and legal services, public sector institutions, and coworking space operators. A prominent trend of the year was companies' transition to smaller, more efficiently planned offices adapted to the hybrid work model. Class A offices, especially in the central business district, maintained the highest appeal due to their prestigious location, good accessibility, and sustainable solutions.

Despite significant new supply at the end of the year, the overall vacancy rate in Vilnius in 2025 remained controlled, fluctuating around 8.5–9%. Class A premises vacancy at year-end was approximately 7–8%, while Class B stood at around 9–10%. This indicates that the market was essentially able to absorb new projects, although tenant attraction took longer in some buildings.

In the Kaunas office market in 2025, a slight vacancy increase was observed – from approximately 3.7% to 4.5%. Due to limited new supply, market changes were mainly driven by individual larger tenant decisions. In Klaipėda, vacancy remained stable at around 6%, but due to the smaller market size, even minor lease agreements had a noticeable impact on overall indicators.

Rental rates in 2025 remained essentially stable. In Vilnius, Class A office rental rates reached 16–20 EUR/sq. m., Class B – 10–15.5 EUR/sq. m. In Kaunas, Class A offices were leased for 16–19 EUR/sq. m., Class B – for 10–14 EUR/sq. m. Although price growth was not recorded, tenants' bargaining power strengthening became evident at the end of the year.

Considering the large volume of new supply, developers increasingly applied additional incentives: fit-out contributions, rent-free periods, and flexible lease terms. This became an important competitive tool, especially in new or not yet fully occupied projects.

Sources:

<https://www.ober-haus.lt/en/>

<https://colliers.com/en-lt>

<https://cbre.lv/lithuania/>

4.3. Key figures of INVL Baltic Real Estate

EUR million	Group			Company		
	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2025
Managed common area	32,200 sq. m	19,300 sq. m	19,600 sq. m	15,300 sq. m	19,300 sq. m	19,600 sq. m
Managed rental area	25,800 sq. m	12,700 sq. m	15,000 sq. m	10,050 sq. m	12,700 sq. m	15,000 sq. m
The real estate value	42.06	42.57	47.77	27.55	37.91	42.70
Investments into subsidiaries (including loans granted to subsidiaries)	-	-	-	11.32	5.27	2.59
Cash	1.28	1.84	0.80	0.36	0.27	0,48
Other assets	1.22	0.94	0.61	1.45	0.69	0.54
Assets	44.56	45.35	49.18	40.68	44.14	46.31
Equity	23.52	25.25	28.14	23.52	25.25	28.14
Borrowings from credit institutions	18.64	15.94	15.26	14.94	15.94	15.26
Other payables	2.4	4.16	5.78	2.22	2.95	2.91
Total equity and liabilities	44.56	45.35	48.18	40.68	44.14	46.31
Total equity for one share	EUR 2.92	EUR 3.17	3.55 EUR	-	-	-

4.4. Results of INVL Baltic Real Estate

EUR million	Group			Company		
	01.01.2023 – 31.12.2023	01.01.2024 – 31.12.2024	01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025	01.01.2023 – 31.12.2023	01.01.2024 – 31.12.2024	01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025
Income (revenue)	3.63	3.99	4.10	1.85	2.00	3.08
rental income from owned premises	2.22	2.46	2.57	1.84	1.99	3.05
other revenue	1.41	1.53	1.53	0.01	0.01	0.03
Investment property revaluation	(0.2)	2.45	3.42	(0.2)	0.7	3.02
Net operating income from owned properties*	2.42	2.77	2.62	-	-	-
Profit before tax	0.71	2.78	3.67	0.70	2.74	3.67
Net profit	0.70	2.74	3.67	0.70	2.74	3.67
Earnings per share	EUR 0.09	EUR 0.34	0.46 EUR	EUR 0.09	EUR 0.34	0.46 EUR

*The Company publishes Alternative performance measures (AVR), that are in use of the Company, provides indicators definitions and calculation formulas. For the convenience of investors, the Company provides AVR in Annex 4 to the Annual Management Report. Also, all the information is disclosed in the Company's web site section „For Investors“ → „Financial information and reports“. The link is provided: <https://bre.invl.com/en/for-investors/financial-information-and-reports/>.

The consolidated income (revenue) of INVL Baltic Real Estate in 2025 amounted to EUR 4.1 million or 2.8 percent more than in 2024 (EUR 4 million), while consolidated rental income from own property increased by 4.3 percent to EUR 2.6 million.

4.5 Financial ratios*

EUR million	Group			Company		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Return on Equity (ROE), %	2.97	11.23	13.74	2.97	11.23	13.74
Return on Assets (ROA), %	1.67	6.09	7.76	1.76	6.46	8.11
Debt ratio	0.47	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.39
Debt – Equity ratio	0.90	0.80	0.75	0.73	0.75	0.65
Gearing ratio	0.42	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.34
Liquidity ratio	0.9	1.00	0.20	0.87	0.39	0.32
Pre-tax profit margin, %	19.75	69.56	89.50	37.76	136.74	119.06
Normalized operating profit, thousand EUR	1,584	1,828	1,709	969	1,149	1,772
Normalized operating profit margin, %	43.62	45.79	41.64	52.35	57.36	57.53
Borrowings to value of investment properties, %	44.33	39.89	37.86	-	-	-
Interest coverage ratio	1.53	1.45	1.74	-	-	-
Bank's debt service coverage ratio	1.14	0.41	1.16	-	-	-
Net profit margin, %	19.25	68.61	89.35	37.76	136.74	119.06
Earnings per share (EPS), EUR	0.09	0.34	0.46	0.09	0.34	0.46
Price to earnings ratio (P/E)	23.33	7.76	7.13	23.33	7.76	7.13

*The Company publishes Alternative performance measures (AVR), that are in use of the Company, provides indicators definitions and calculation formulas. For the convenience of investors, the Company provides AVR in Annex 4 to the Annual Report. Also, all the information is disclosed in the Company's web site section „For Investors“ → „Financial information and reports“. The link is provided: <https://bre.invl.com/en/for-investors/financial-information-and-reports/>.

4.6. Net Asset value of INVL Baltic Real Estate

The Net Asset Value (hereinafter - **NAV**) is calculated by deducting liabilities from the Company's assets, including Management Fee Liabilities and Success Fee Liabilities. This amount is used to calculate the value of the Company's share, which is equal to the Company's NAV divided by the number of shares issued and paid by the Company. The number of shares issued and paid does not include:

- The shares acquired by the Company.
- The Company's shares, which the Company acquires based on the submitted but not executed order, in connection with the redemption of shares, in respect of which a liability to purchase these shares has been recognized in the Company's financial statements in accordance with IAS requirements.

The value of a share is determined to four decimal places and rounded according to mathematical rules.

The Company's NAV is calculated and published on a quarterly basis, with the exceptions provided for in the Company's Articles of Association. Information about the Company's net asset value is updated every quarter: data for the first and third quarters are provided within a month of the end of the period, while half-year data is provided within two months and full-year data within four months of the end of the period.

Date	Net asset value per share, EUR	Net asset value, EUR	Recalculated net asset value per share, EUR*	Allocated dividends per share, EUR*
30 11 2016**	0.4203	27,633,382	2.1014	
31 12 2016	0.4726	31,072,202	2.3629	
31 03 2017	0.4781	31,431,866	2.3903	
30 06 2017	0.4838	31,811,344	2.4191	0.06
30 09 2017	0.4924	32,374,388	2.4619	
31 12 2017	0.5150	33,860,074	2.5749	
31 03 2018	2.4984	32,853,366	2.4984	0.13
30 06 2018	2.5900	34,058,027	2.5900	
30 09 2018	2.6147	34,382,903	2.6147	
31 12 2018	2.6859	35,319,397	2.6859	
31 03 2019	2.7033	35,548,100	2.7033	
30 06 2019	2.6850	35,307,971	2.6850	0.13
30 09 2019	2.7185	35,748,715	2.7185	
31 12 2019	3.3479	44,024,833	3.3479	
31 03 2020	3.3786	44,428,162	3.3786	
30 04 2020***	1.8526	24,361,588	1.8526	1.55
30 06 2020	1.8678	24,561,436	1.8678	
30 09 2020****	2.2270	23,602,043	2.2270	
30 11 2020*****!	2.2103 (reviewed 2.2043)	28,843,807 (reviewed 28,765,348)	2.2103 (reviewed 2.2043)	
31 12 2020!	2.2124 (reviewed 2.2095)	28,870,287 (reviewed 28,832,682)	2.2124 (reviewed 2.2095)	
31 03 2021	2.2295	17,972,963	2.2295	
30 06 2021	2.1874	17,633,254	2.1874	0.12
30 09 2021	2.2362	18,027,324	2.2362	
31 12 2021	2.5164	20,285,578	2.5164	
31 03 2022	2.5229	20,337,844	2.5229	
30 06 2022	2.6294	21,196,770	2.6294	0,12
30 09 2022	2.6565	21,415,199	2.6565	
31 12 2022	2.9203	23,542,037	2.9203	
31 03 2023	2.9454	23,744,205	2.9454	
30 06 2023	2.8642	23,089,203	2.8642	0.09
30 09 2023	2.8873	23,275,355	2.8873	
31 12 2023	2.9169	23,514,460	2.9169	
31 03 2024	2.944	23,732,663	2.944	
30 06 2024	2.9291	23,612,882	2.9291	0.09
30 09 2024	2.9533	23,807,802	2.9533	
31 12 2024	3.1741	25,246,423	3.1741	
31 03 2025	3.192	25,388,886	3.192	
30 06 2025	3.4567	27,494,280	3.4567	0.09
30 09 2025	3.4929	27,782,008	3.4929	
31 12 2025	3.5465	28,134,307	3.5465	

* Net asset value per share and allocated dividends are recalculated considering the changed nominal value per share (EUR 1.45).

** Initial net asset value per share: EUR 2.1014, revaluated by the nominal value per share being EUR 1.45.

*** Considering resolution of the General Shareholders Meeting of the Company that was held on 9 April 2020 on repurchase of own shares of the Company due to material changes in the incorporation documents of the Company, the net asset value as of 30 April 2020 is announced. According to the published net asset value, the shares of the Company were repurchased from the shareholders of the Company who did not vote at the Meeting regarding material changes in the incorporation documents of the Company and express their wish to do so.

**** If the Company's net asset value on 30 September 2020 were calculated using the redeemable share liability calculated on the basis of the number of shares actually redeemed and not on the total number of redemption shares submitted, the net asset value would be EUR 28,143,520 or EUR 2.1567 per share.

***** According to the 23 December 2020 Company's announcement of the convocation of the General Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting, which was held on 14 January 2021, if the shareholders of the Company make the decisions provided in the agenda of the Meeting, the process of buy-back of shares of Company due to material changes in the incorporation documents of the Company should take place. Therefore, the Company announced the Company's 30 November 2020 net asset value, according to which, the shares of the Company are repurchased from the shareholders of the Company who wish so and who did not vote at the Meeting regarding the material changes in the incorporation documents of the Company.

! The Company's Management Company performing the usual operational control measures, determined that in determining the value of the Company's net assets of 30 November 2020 and 31 December 2020, the error occurred. Accordingly, the adjusted values of the Company's net assets are presented: (i) the Company's net asset value as of 30 November 2020 was EUR 28,765,348, or EUR 2.2043 per share. The difference from the previously announced net asset value is 0.27 percent. (ii) the Company's net asset value as of 31 December 2020 was EUR 28,832,682, or EUR 2.2095 per share. The difference from the previously announced net asset value is 0.13 percent. This discrepancy in the value of the Company's net assets did not have any negative consequences for the Company's shareholders. The Company's share buy-back, which ran from 25 January 2021 to 25 March 2021 (inclusive), was carried out based on a net asset value of 30 November 2020, that value was 0.27 percent higher than the above revised net asset value of 30 November 2020. The difference between the incorrect and the net asset value applied during the share buy-back process will be compensated by the Management Company.

4.7. Significant Issuer's and its Group events during the reporting period, effect on the financial statement

4.7.1. Significant Issuer's events

Investment activities

- On 30 April 2025, the Vilnius City Municipality issued a reconstruction permit for the property managed by INVL Baltic Real Estate, located at Palangos str. 4 / Vilniaus str. 33, Vilnius.

Management of the Company

- On 29 August 2025, the new wording of the Company's Articles of Association was registered in the Register of Legal Entities. It was approved at the General Shareholders Meeting of the Company held on 30 April 2025. Upon registration of the new wording of the Company's Articles of Association, the procedure for the reduction of the Company's share capital was completed, during which 107,480 units of own ordinary registered shares acquired by the Company during share redemption processes were cancelled, representing 1.33% of all shares issued by the Company.

Information related to the allocation and payment of dividends

- On 30 April 2025, the ordinary general meeting of INVL Baltic Real Estate shareholders decided to allocate a dividend of EUR 0.09 per share. Dividends were paid to persons who were shareholders of the Company at the end of 15 May 2025. The Company announced that dividends were paid from 30 May 2025.

Other significant events

- Taking into account that the Company has formed an unused reserve of EUR 2.4 million for the acquisition of own shares and acting in accordance with the decision of the General Shareholders Meeting of the Company held on 30 April 2025, the Management Company decided to purchase the Company's ordinary registered shares with a nominal value of EUR 1.45 through the official tender offer market of Nasdaq Vilnius AB. After the completion of the buy-back of own shares, the Company acquired 21,011 units of shares for which it paid EUR 63,033.00 (excluding brokerage fees). During the share buy-back, in which a maximum of 73,000 units of shares could be purchased, 21,011 units of shares were offered. The final share buy-back price, which was determined based on the Dutch auction principle, was EUR 3.00 per share. Settlement for the purchased shares took place on 22 October 2025.

The Company publishes all publicly available information on the Nasdaq Vilnius website (link), on the Central Regulatory Information Base (link), as well as on the Company's website (For investors → Regulated information). Link: <https://bre.invl.com/en/news/>.

4.7.2. Significant Group's events

The Group conducted its business as usual during the reporting period, with no significant events recorded.

5. Significant events of the Issuer and its Group since the end of the reporting period

The transformation of the former Pramogų Bankas into the Talent Garden Vilnius space has begun. The company will open its second coworking space, Talent Garden Vilnius, in the former Pramogų Bankas building, which was previously the Pergalė cinema. Renovation work on the building, located on A. Stulginskio Street in the capital, will begin in January, and the second Talent Garden Vilnius space will open to tenants at the end of 2026.

On 3 March 2026 an agreement with AB Artea bank was signed regarding an amendment to the existing credit agreement. Pursuant to this agreement, the Company is granted an additional credit facility of up to EUR 8 million. The final maturity date of the credit has also been extended to 2 March 2031. The additional financing will be used for the capital renovation of the building located at A. Stulginskio g. 8, Vilnius, as well as for other financial obligations related to the Company's operations.

6. Estimation of Issuer's and Group's activity last year and activity plans and forecasts

6.1. Evaluation of implementation of goals

INVL Baltic Real Estate has succeeded in achieving the essential goals of improving the Company's performance, as well as to successfully continue operations of the Talent Garden Vilnius co-working space.

6.2. Activity plans and forecast

INVL Baltic Real Estate aims to continue generating returns from investments in commercial real estate by ensuring rental income growth and optimizing costs. The investments managed by INVL Baltic Real Estate are expected to support a steady increase in property value over time.

III. Information About Securities

7. The order of amendment of Issuer's Articles of Association

According to the Articles of Association of the Company, the Articles of Association of INVL Baltic Real Estate may be amended by the decision of the General Shareholders' Meeting, passed by more than 3/4 of votes (except in cases stated in the Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania and in cases stated in Company's Articles of Association).

During the reporting period, the Articles of Association were amended once:

- On 22 September 2025, the Company received a notification from the Bank of Lithuania granting permission to amend the Company's Articles of Association. A new version of the Articles of Association was registered within the Register of Legal Entities on 29 August 2025. It was approved at the General Meeting of Shareholders held on 30 April 2025.

The version of the Articles of Association of 29 August 2025 is currently in force.

The Articles of Association of INVL Baltic Real Estate is available on the Company's website (in the section "For investors" → "Legal documents" → "Articles of Association". Link: <https://bre.invl.com/en/for-investors/legal-documents/>)

8. Structure of the authorized capital

8.1 Changes in authorized capital

Table 8.1.1. Structure of INVL Baltic Real Estate authorized capital as of 31 December 2025.

Type of shares	Number of shares and total voting rights granted by the issued shares, units	Nominal value, EUR	Total nominal Value and authorised capital, EUR	Portion of the authorised capital, %
Ordinary registered shares	7,953,934	1.45	11,533,204.30	100

All shares are fully paid-up and are not subject to any restrictions on their transferability.

8.2. Information about the Issuer's treasury shares

8.2.1. Purchase of own shares

The General Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of the Company that was held on 12 April 2022 made decision to purchase its own shares. The period during which the company may acquire its own shares - 18 months from the day of this resolution. The maximum one share acquisition price – the last announced net asset value per share, the minimal one share acquisition price – EUR 1.45.

The General Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of the Company that was held on 18 April 2023 made decision to purchase its own shares. The period during which the Company may acquire its own shares - 18 months from the day of this resolution. The maximum one share acquisition price – the last announced net asset value per share, the minimal one share acquisition price – EUR 1.45.

The General Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of the Company that was held on 30 April 2024 made decision to purchase its own shares. The period during which the Company may acquire its own shares - 18 months from the day of this resolution. The maximum one share acquisition price – the last announced net asset value per share, the minimal one share acquisition price – EUR 1.45. In 2024, the Company conducted two own share buy-back procedures based on the reserve of EUR 2.5 million formed and not yet utilised for the acquisition of own shares, in accordance with the resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 30 April 2024:

- At the end of the first purchase of own shares, that took place from 4 December 2024 until 10 December 2024, the Company purchased 45,759 shares for the total amount of EUR 114,397.50 (without brokerage fees). The Company could purchase up to 100,000 shares. During the share buy-back 45,759 units of shares were tendered. Final share purchase price, which was determined on the basis of the Dutch auction – EUR 2.50 per share. The acquired shares were settled on 12 December 2024.
- In the second purchase of own shares, that took place from 16 December 2024 until 20 December 2024, the Company purchased 61,721 shares for the total amount of EUR 166,646.70 (without brokerage fees). The Company could purchase up to 100,000 shares. During the share buy-back 61,721 units of shares were tendered. Final share purchase price, which was determined on the basis of the Dutch auction – EUR 2.70 per share. The acquired shares were settled on 27 December 2024.

The General Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of the Company that was held on 30 April 2025 made decision to purchase its own shares. The period during which the Company may acquire its own shares – 18 months from the day of this resolution. The maximum one share acquisition price – the last announced "INVL Baltic Real Estate" net asset value per share, the minimal one share acquisition price – EUR 1.45. In 2025, the Company conducted one own share buy-back procedure based on the reserve of EUR 2.4

million formed and not yet utilised for the acquisition of own shares, in accordance with the resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 30 April 2025:

- At the end of the purchase of own shares, that took place from 14 October 2025 until 20 October 2025, the Company purchased 21,011 shares for the total amount of EUR 63,033.00 (without brokerage fees). The Company could purchase up to 73,000 shares. During the share buy-back 21,011 units of shares were tendered. Final share purchase price, which was determined on the basis of the Dutch auction – EUR 3.00 per share. The acquired shares were settled on 22 October 2025. The cause for the purchase of own shares is to reduce the authorized capital of the Company by cancelling the shares purchased by the Company

At the end of the reporting period the amount of Company's acquired own shares stayed the same and amounted to 21,011 (units) of the nominal value of EUR 1.45 each or 0.26 percent of the Company's Authorised capital.

9. Trading in Issuer's securities as well as securities, which are deemed to be a significant financial investment to the Issuer on a regulated market

Table 9.1. Main characteristics of INVL Baltic Real Estate shares admitted to trading

Shares issued, units	7,953,934
Shares with voting rights, units	7,953,934
Number of votes for the quorum of the General Shareholders Meeting, units	7,932,923
Nominal value, EUR	1.45
Total nominal value, EUR	11,533,204.30
ISIN code	LT0000127151
LEI code	529900GSTE0HKA0R1M59
Ticker	INR1L
Exchange	Nasdaq Vilnius
List	Baltic Secondary list
Listing date	04.06.2014
Included into indexes	OMX VILNIUS INDEX (VILSE) STOXX Global Total Market Price Index (TW1P) STOXX All Europe Total Market Price Index (TE1P) OMX Baltic Benchmark Gross Index (OMXBBGI) STOXX EU Enlarged TMI (Price) EUR (EUETMP) OMX Baltic Benchmark Price Index (OMXBBPI) OMX Baltic Benchmark Capped Price Index (OMXBBCPP) OMX Baltic All Share Gross Index (OMXBGI) OMX Baltic All Share Price Index (OMXBPI) OMX Baltic Real Estate PI (B8600PI) OMX Baltic Real Estate GI (B8600GI) OMX Baltic Benchmark Capped Gross Index (OMXBBCPG)

Company has signed a market-making agreement with Artea, AB on 1 March 2016.

Table 9.2. Trading in the Company's shares

Reporting period	Price, EUR			Turnover, EUR			Last trading date	Total turnover	
	high	low	Last	high	low	last		units	EUR
2021 1st Q	2.32	2.18	2.24	308,35.24	100.7	657.98	31.03.2021	80,538	264,296.22
2021 2nd Q	2.47	2.22	2.34	28,996.17	23.4	386.8	30.06.2021	154,950	270,999.82
2021 3rd Q	2.42	2.24	2.31	13,509.77	2.31	2.31	30.09.2021	48,870	113,758.93
2021 4th Q	2.35	2.25	2.33	12,083.66	2.29	3,476.06	30.12.2021	25,208	57,815.25
2022 1st Q	2.35	1.63	2.31	9,345.03	2.27	2.31	31.03.2022	46,043	103,435.83

2022 2nd Q	2.38	2.10	2.16	11,676.14	18.24	2,242.08	30.06.2022	39,685	88,619.18
2022 3rd Q	2.22	1.98	2.10	5,185.96	4.2	4.2	30.09.2022	19,744	42,517.04
2022 4th Q	2.22	2.00	2.14	13,243.44	2.08	455.54	30.12.2022	28,723	60,687.76
2023 1st Q	2.24	2.12	2.24	4,342.32	2.18	15.68	31.03.2023	22,788	49,958.28
2023 2nd Q	2.28	2.08	2.1	7,338.08	2.16	265.62	30.06.2023	25,851	56,668.3
2023 3rd Q	2.14	2.00	2.1	53,225.02	2.12	10.5	29.09.2023	46,429	97,737.24
2023 4th Q	2.1	1.98	2.1	38,421.79	2.04	2.1	29.12.2023	18,785	38,421.79
2024 1st Q	2.1	2.04	2.08	2,199.96	2.06	210.08	28.03.2024	7,734	16,019.64
2024 2nd Q	2.1	1.98	2.08	5,981.06	2.02	2.08	28.06.2024	22,400	45,472.42
2024 3rd Q	2.2	2.00	2.2	7,919.12	4.08	330	30.09.2024	25,122	52,226.6
2024 4th Q	2.68	2.2	2.64	13,374.76	2.2	2.64	30.12.2024	46,368	112,250.26
2025 1st Q	2.90	2.54	2.76	7,242.56	2.84	-	31.03.2025	20,528	56,007.12
2025 2nd Q	2.84	2.42	2.76	6,964.3	2.76	279.52	30.06.2025	30,040	80,143.22
2025 3rd Q	2.82	2.7	2.8	8,154.58	5.6	64.46	30.09.2025	23,725	65,328.4
2025 4th Q	3.28	2.82	3.28	9,093.62	6.28	68.88	30.12.2025	27,229	83,265.28

Table 9.3. Trading in INVL Baltic Real Estate shares 2021 – 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Share price, EUR:					
open	2.22	2.33	2.12	2.1	2.64
high	2.45	2.38	2.28	2.68	3.28
low	2.2	1.63	1.98	1.98	2.42
medium	2.28	2.20	2.13	2.22	2.80
last	2.33	2.14	2.10	2.64	3.28
Turnover, units	309,566	134,196	113,844	101,624	101,522
Turnover, EUR	706,870.22	295,269.81	242,785.61	225,968.92	284,744.02
Traded volume, units	2,451	1,971	1,426	1,388	1,176

Table 9.4. Capitalisation 2021 - 2025

Last trading date	Number of shares having voting rights, units	Last price, EUR	Capitalisation, EUR
31.03.2021	8,061,414	2.24	18,057,567.36
30.06.2021	8,061,414	2.34	18,863,708.76
30.09.2021	8,061,414	2.31	18,621,866.34
30.12.2021	8,061,414	2.33	18,783,094.62
31.03.2022	8,061,414	2.31	18,621,866.3
30.06.2022	8,061,414	2.16	17,412,654.2
30.09.2022	8,061,414	2.10	16,928,969.4
30.12.2022	8,061,414	2.14	17,251,426

31.03.2023	8,061,414	2.24	18,057,567.4
30.06.2023	8,061,414	2.1	16,928,969.4
29.09.2023	8,061,414	2.1	16,928,969.4
29.12.2023	8,061,414	2.1	16,928,969.4
28.03.2024	8,061,414	2.08	16,767,741.1
28.06.2024	8,061,414	2.08	16,767,741.1
30.09.2024	8,061,414	2.2	17,735,110.8
30.12.2024	7,953,934	2.64	20,998,385.8
31.03.2025	7,953,934	2.76	21,952,857.84
30.06.2025	7,953,934	2.76	21,952,857.84
30.09.2025	7,953,934	2.8	22,271,015.20
30.12.2025	7,932,923	3.28	26,019,987.44

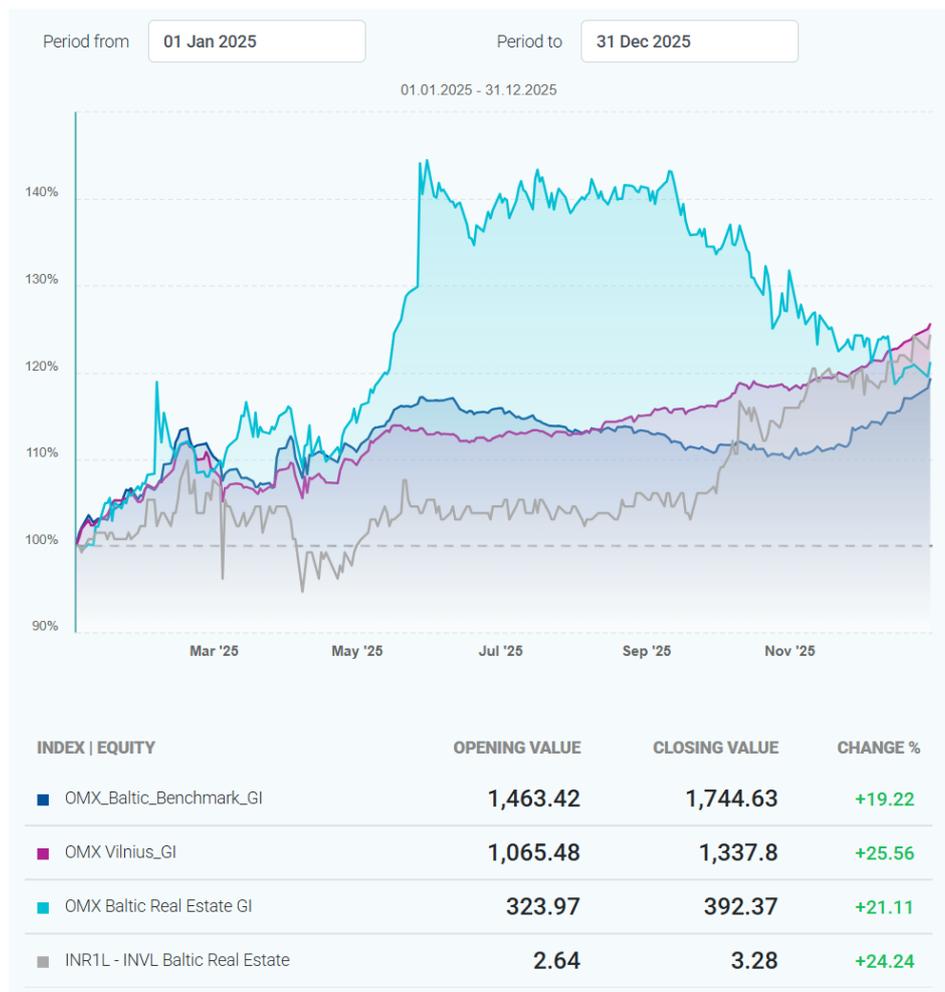


Fig. 9.1. INVL Baltic Real Estate change of share price and indexes¹ (source Nasdaq indexes)

¹ OMX index is an all-share index which includes all the shares listed on the Main and Secondary lists on the NASDAQ Vilnius with exception of the shares of the companies where a single shareholder controls at least 90% of the outstanding shares. The OMX Baltic Real Estate GI index is based on the Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB) developed by FTSE Group (FTSE).

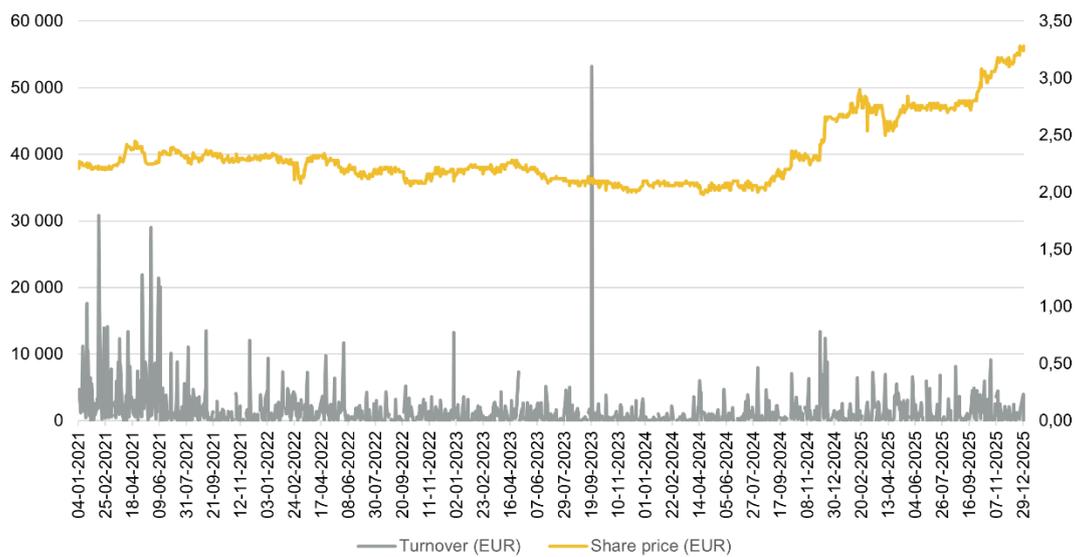


Fig. 9.2. Change in share price of INVL Baltic Real Estate and turnover

10. Shareholders

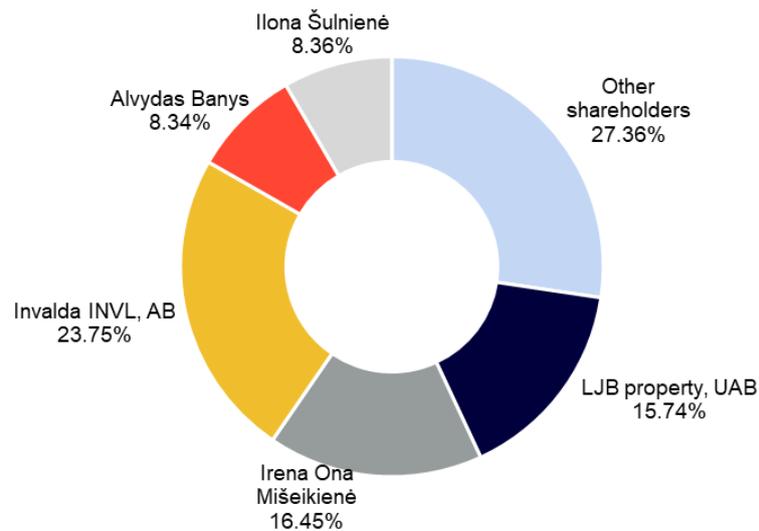
10.1. Information about Company's shareholders

The total number of shareholders in INVL Baltic Real Estate was 3,844 on 31 December 2025. There are no shareholders entitled to special rights of control.

10.1.1. table. Shareholders who held title to more than 5% of INVL Baltic Real Estate authorised capital and/or votes as of 31 December 2025.

Name of the shareholder or company	Number of shares held by the right of ownership, units	Share of the authorised capital held and share of votes given by the shares held by the right of ownership, %	Indirectly held votes, %	Total votes, %
LJB property, UAB, code 300822529	1,251,695	15.74	0	15.74
Alvydas Banys	663,640	8.34	15.74 ²	24.08
Irena Ona Mišeikienė	1,308,596	16.45	0	16.45
Invalda INVL, AB, code 121304349	1,889,123	23.75	0	23.75
Ilona Šulnienė	664,710	8.36	0	8.36

² According to section 1 of article 16 of the Law on Securities of the Republic of Lithuania, Alvydas Banys is considered to hold the voting rights of the controlled company UAB LJB property



10.1.1. Fig. Votes as of 31 December 2025

10.2. Rights and obligations carried out by the shares

10.2.1. Rights of the shareholders

The Company's shareholders have the following property and non-property rights:

- to receive a part of the Company's profit (dividend).
- to receive the Company's funds when the authorised capital of the Company is reduced with a view to paying out the Company's funds to the shareholders.
- to receive shares without payment if the authorised capital is increased out of the Company funds, except in cases provided by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania.
- to have the pre-emption right in acquiring shares or convertible debentures issued by the Company, except in cases when the General Shareholders' Meeting in the manner prescribed in the Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania decides to withdraw the pre-emption right in acquiring the Company's newly issued shares or convertible debentures for all the shareholders.
- to lend to the Company in the manner prescribed by law; however, when borrowing from its shareholders, the Company may not pledge its assets to the shareholders. When the Company borrows from a shareholder, the interest may not be higher than the average interest rate offered by commercial banks of the locality where the lender has his place of residence or business, which was in effect on the day of conclusion of the loan agreement. In such a case the Company and shareholders shall be prohibited from negotiating a higher interest rate.
- to receive a share of the assets of the Company in liquidation.
- other property rights provided by laws.
- to attend the General Shareholders' Meetings.
- to submit to the Company in advance the questions connected with the issues on the agenda of the General Meeting of Shareholders.
- to vote at the General Shareholders' Meetings according to voting rights carried by their shares.
- to receive information on the Company specified in the Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania.
- to appeal to the court for reparation of damage resulting from nonfeasance or malfeasance by the Company's manager and the Board members of their obligations prescribed by the Law on Companies of Republic of Lithuania and other laws of the Republic of Lithuania and the Company's Articles of Association as well as in other cases laid down by laws.
- to receive information on a public company whose shares are admitted to trading on a regulated market as specified in the Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania.
- to sell or otherwise transfer all or part of the Shares to other persons on the secondary market or to the Company when it repurchases the Shares
- to receive a portion of the Company's funds payable upon the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders to redeem a portion of the Shares, in accordance with the procedure established in the Articles of Association.
- other non-property rights established by laws and the Company's Articles of Association.

10.2.2. Obligations of the shareholders

The shareholders have no property obligations to the Company, except for the obligation to pay up, in the established manner, all the shares subscribed for at their issue price. If the General Shareholders' Meeting takes a decision to cover the losses of the Company from additional contributions made by the shareholders, the shareholders who voted "for" shall be obligated to pay the contributions. The shareholders who did not attend the General Shareholders' Meeting or voted against such a resolution shall have the right to refrain from paying additional contributions.

The person who acquired all shares or part of shares in the Company from the Company's sole shareholder must notify the Company of the acquisition or transfer of shares within 5 Business days from the conclusion of the transaction. The notice shall indicate the number of acquired or transferred shares, including share number per class, when the different share class is acquired, the nominal share price and the particulars of the person who acquired or transferred the shares (the natural person's full name, personal number, personal identification code, and address; the name, legal form it has taken, registration number, address of the registered office of the legal person, full name, personal identification code, address of the legal entity's representative). A document confirming the acquisition of the shares, or an acquisition extract must be added to the notice. If an acquisition extract is provided, it must include the parties to the transaction, the subject of the transaction and the date of acquisition of the shares.

Contracts between the Company and holder of all its share shall be executed in a simple written form unless the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania prescribes the mandatory notarised form.

A shareholder shall repay the Company any dividend, as well as any other payment related to the exercise of a shareholder's property rights, paid out in violation of the mandatory norms of the Law on Companies, if the Company proves that the shareholder knew or should have known thereof.

Each shareholder shall be entitled to authorise a natural or legal person to represent him when maintaining contacts with the Company and other persons.

11. Dividends

The General Shareholders' Meeting decides upon dividend payment and sets the number of dividends. The Company pays out the dividends within 1 month after the day of adoption of the resolution on profit distribution.

Persons are entitled to receive dividends if they are shareholders of the Company at the end of the tenth business day following the day of the General Shareholders' Meeting that adopted the resolution to distribute dividends.

Procedure for dividends taxation for the year 2025³:

- dividends paid to natural persons—residents of the Republic of Lithuania and natural persons residents of foreign countries are subject to withholding Personal income tax of 15 per cent;
- dividends paid to legal entities of the Republic of Lithuania and legal entities—residents of foreign countries are subject to withholding Corporate income tax of 16 per cent (from 2026 -17 per cent), unless otherwise provided for by the laws.

The General Shareholders Meeting of the Company held on 9 April 2020 approved the new wording of the Dividend payment policy which stipulates the yearly payment of dividends per share of no less than EUR 0.09.

On 30 April 2025, the General Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of INVL Baltic Real Estate decided to allocate EUR 0.09 dividend per share.

Dividends were allocated to the shareholders, who at the end of the tenth business day following the day of the General Shareholders Meeting that adopted a decision on dividend payment, i.e., on 15 May 2025 were shareholders of the Company.

The Company started to allocate dividends for the year 2024 from 30 May 2025. Dividends were allocated to those shareholders of the Company, who have provided existing bank accounts.

Information relevant to the dividends paid by the Company, as well as matter of dividend payments and valid Dividend payment policy is published on Company's web page.

11.1. Table. Indexes related with shares*

Company's	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Net Asset Value per share**, EUR	2.52	2.92	2.92	3.17	3.55
Price to book value (P/Bv)	0.93	0.73	0.72	0.83	0.92
Dividend yield	5.20	5.61	4.29	3.41	3.21
Dividends/ Net profit	0,28	0.23	1.04	0.27	0.2

³ This information should not be treated as tax advice.

* The Company publishes Alternative performance measures (AVR), that are in use of the Company, provides indicators definitions and calculation formulas. For the convenience of investors, the Company provides AVR in Annex 4 to the Annual Report. Also, all the information is disclosed in the Company's web site section „For Investors“ → „Financial information and reports“. The link is provided: <https://bre.invl.com/en/for-investors/financial-information-and-reports/>.

**Nominal value per share – EUR 1.45



11.1.1. Fig. Growth of net asset value, EUR/share and dividend allocation

IV. Issuer's Managing Bodies

12. Structure, authorities, the procedure for appointment and replacement

The management of INVL Baltic Real Estate was transferred to the Management company INVL Asset Management on 22 December 2016 as the Bank of the Republic of Lithuania granted INVL Baltic Real Estate with the license of the closed-ended type investment company. The rights and duties of the Board and the Manager of the Company were also transferred to the Management Company. The Company's management bodies are not formed.

To ensure management efficiency and control of investments, the Management company formed an Investment Committee of INVL Baltic Real Estate.

The Management company is responsible for convening and organizing the highest management body of the Company - the General Shareholders Meeting.

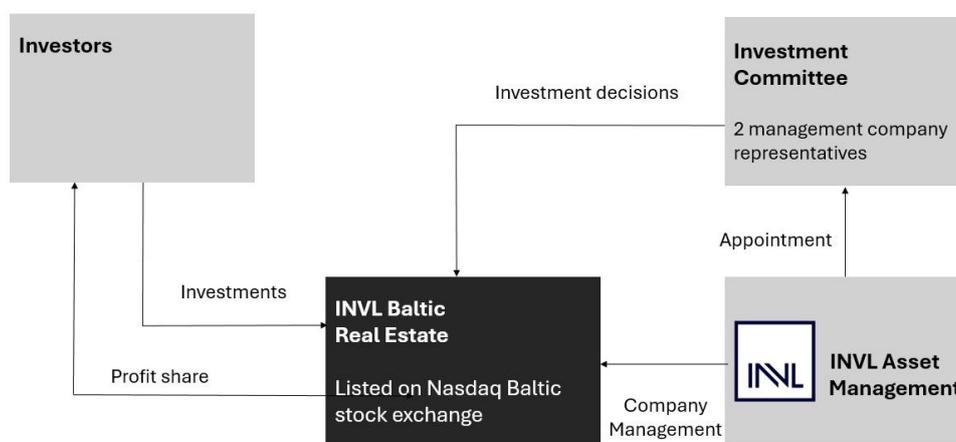


Fig. 12.1. Structure of the Management of the Company

Detailed information on the structure of the management of the Company before the CEF license was granted is published in the consolidated annual report for the year 2016 of INVL Baltic Real Estate. The report is published on the Company's website under section "For Investors".

12.1. General Shareholders' Meeting

12.1.1. Powers of the General Shareholders' Meeting

Persons who were shareholders of the Company at the close of the accounting day of the General Shareholders' Meeting or at a repeat General Shareholders' Meeting (the 5th working day before the General Shareholders' Meeting) shall have the right to attend and vote at the General Shareholders' Meeting in person, unless otherwise provided for by laws, or may authorise other persons to vote for them as proxies or may conclude an agreement on the disposal of the voting right with third parties. The shareholder's right to attend the General Shareholders' Meeting shall also cover the right to speak and enquire.

The General Meeting of Shareholders can take decisions and shall be deemed quorate irrespective of the number of votes carried by Shares held by the Shareholders present thereat. An Annual General Shareholders' Meeting must be held every year at least within 4 months from the close of the financial year.

All decisions of the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company shall be taken by a 3/4 majority of votes carried by Shares of the Shareholders present in the meeting, except for the decisions indicated below, which shall be taken by a 2/3 majority of votes carried by Shares of the Shareholders present in the meeting, i.e., decisions:

- to elect and remove a certified auditor or audit firm and establish terms of payment for audit services.
- to approve sets of annual and interim financial statements.
- on extension of the Term of Activities of the Company and making related amendments to the Articles of Association.

The below-indicated decisions of the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company can be taken only after taking into account the recommendations given by the Board of the Management Company and/or the Investment Committee of the Company and with regard to specified consequences of a relevant decision, i.e., decisions regarding:

- amending the Articles of Association of the Company;

- distribution of the profit (loss) of the Company;
- redemption of shares;
- formation, use, reduction and cancellation of reserves;
- increase or reduction of the authorised capital;
- approval of transactions having a material effect on the Company in accordance with the procedure established in the Company's policy for transactions with associated parties;
- reorganisation, spin-off or transformation of the Company;
- merger of the Company with other collective investment undertakings;
- approval of the agreement with the Depository, appointment of the person authorised to sign the approved agreement with the Depository on behalf of the Company, change of the Depository;
- liquidation of the Company or extension of the Term of Activities of the Company;
- restructuring of the Company.

The Management Company must present its recommendations on draft decisions together with the announced draft decisions proposed by the Management Company. The Board of the Management Company shall determine on which issues the Investment Committee of the Company shall make recommendations.

In case draft decisions are proposed not by the Management Company but by Shareholders, the Management Company must, no later than within 5 (five) Business Days after presentation of such a draft decision to the Company, prepare a relevant recommendation and announce it in the way draft decisions are announced. In any case recommendations of the Management Company regarding all draft decisions on relevant issues of the agenda must be announced no later than 3 (three) Business Days until the date of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

In case the General Meeting of Shareholders takes a decision not following the recommendations given by the Management Company, the Management Company shall not be responsible if such decisions violate requirements for management of the Company or there are other negative consequences.

12.1.2. Convocation of the General Shareholders' Meeting of INVL Baltic Real Estate

The right to initiate convocation of the General Shareholders' Meeting is vested in the Management Company and Shareholders, owning at least 1/10 of all the votes in the General Shareholder' Meeting.

The convocation of a General Shareholders' Meeting is organised by the Management Company.

The documents related to the agenda, draft resolutions on every item of agenda, documents what have to be submitted to the General Shareholders Meeting and other information related to realization of shareholders rights are published on the Company's website www.invlbalticrealestate.com section *For investors*, also available in the office of INVL Baltic Real Estate (Gyneju str. 14, Vilnius) during working hours. Phone for information +370 5 279 0601.

The shareholders are entitled:

- (i) to propose to supplement the agenda of the General Shareholders' Meeting submitting draft resolution on every additional item of agenda or, then there is no need to decide - explanation of the shareholder (this right is granted to shareholders who hold shares carrying at least 1/20 of all the votes). Proposal to supplement the agenda is submitted in writing sending the proposal by registered mail to the Company at Gyneju str. 14, Vilnius, Lithuania, or delivered in person to the representative of the Company on business hours or by sending proposal to the Company by email breinfo@invl.com. The agenda is supplemented if the proposal is received no later than 14 days before the General Shareholders' Meeting. In case the agenda of the Meeting is supplemented, the Company will report on it no later than 10 days before the Meeting in the same way as on convening of the Meeting.
- (ii) to propose draft resolutions on the issues already included or to be included in the agenda of the General Shareholders Meeting at any time prior to the date of the General Shareholders' Meeting (in writing, sending the proposal by registered mail to the Company at Gyneju str. 14, Vilnius, Lithuania, or delivered in person to the representative of the Company on business hours or by sending proposal to the Company by email breinfo@invl.com) or in writing during the General Shareholders' Meeting (this right is granted to shareholders who hold shares carrying at least 1/20 of all the votes).
- (iii) to submit questions to the Company related to the issues of agenda of the General Shareholders' Meeting in advance but no later than 3 business days prior to the General Shareholders' Meeting in writing sending the proposal by registered mail to the Company at Gyneju str. 14, Vilnius, Lithuania, or delivered in person to the representative of the Company on business hours or by sending proposal to the Company by email breinfo@invl.com. All answers related to the agenda of the General Shareholders' Meeting to questions submitted to the Company by the shareholders in advance, are submitted in the General Shareholders' Meeting or simultaneously to all shareholders of the Company prior to the General Shareholders' Meeting. The Company reserves the right to answer to those shareholders of the Company who can be identified and whose questions are not related to the Company's confidential information or commercial secrets.

The shareholder participating at the Meeting and having the right to vote, must submit the documents confirming personal identity. A person who is not a shareholder shall, in addition to this document, submit a document confirming the right to vote at the Meeting. The requirement to provide the documents confirming personal identity does not apply when voting in writing by filling in a general ballot paper.

Each shareholder may authorize either a natural or a legal person to participate and to vote on the shareholder's behalf at the Meeting. An authorized person has the same rights as his represented shareholder at the Meeting unless the authorized person's rights are limited by the power of attorney or by the law. The authorized persons must have the document confirming their personal identity and power of attorney approved in the manner specified by law which must be submitted to the Company no later than before the commencement of registration for the Meeting. The Company does not establish special form of the power of attorney. A power of attorney issued by a natural person must be certified by a notary. A power of attorney issued in a foreign state must be translated into Lithuanian and legalised in the manner established by law. The persons with whom shareholders concluded the agreements on the disposal of voting right, also have the right to attend and vote at the Meeting.

Shareholder is entitled to issue power of attorney by means of electronic communications for legal or natural persons to participate and to vote on its behalf at the Meeting. No notarisation of such authorization is required. The power of attorney issued through electronic communication means must be confirmed by the shareholder with a safe electronic signature developed by safe signature equipment and approved by a qualified certificate effective in the Republic of Lithuania. The shareholder shall inform the Company on the power of attorney issued through the means of electronic communication by e-mail breinfo@invl.com not later than on the last business day before the Meeting. The power of attorney and notification must be issued in writing and could be sent to the Company by electronic communication means if the transmitted information is secured and the shareholder's identity can be identified. By submitting the notification to the Company, the shareholder shall include the internet address from which it would be possible to download software to verify an electronic signature of the shareholder free of charge.

Shareholder or its representative may vote in writing by filling general voting bulletin. The form of general voting bulletin is presented at the Company's webpage www.invlbalticrealestate.com section For Investors. If shareholder requests, the Company shall send the general voting bulletin to the requesting shareholder by registered mail or shall deliver it in person against signature no later than 10 days prior to the General Shareholders' Meeting free of charge. The filled general voting bulletin must be signed by the shareholder or its authorized representative. Document confirming the right to vote must be added to the general voting bulletin if an authorized person is voting. The filled general voting bulletin must be sent by the registered mail to the Company at Gyneju str. 14, Vilnius, Lithuania, or delivered in person to the representative of the Company no later than the day before of the General Shareholders' Meeting. Ballots will be considered as valid if they are properly filled-in and received by the Company prior the Meeting.

For the convenience of the shareholders of INVL Baltic Real Estate, the Company provides notifications about convocation of General Shareholders' Meeting, draft resolutions as well as general voting bulletins and resolutions adopted in the Meetings on the Company's website section For Investors (Shareholders' Meetings).

During reporting period 1 (one) General Shareholders' Meetings were held.

On 30 April 2025, shareholders were presented with:

- the consolidated 2024 annual management report;
- the independent auditor's opinion on the Company's financial statements and consolidated annual management report;
- the Company's Investment Committee's recommendation on the draft distribution of profit (loss) (including the creation of reserves), amendments to the Articles of Association, and the related reduction of the authorized capital and the draft remuneration report;
- the report of the Company's management company UAB INVL Asset Management on the share purchase price, reduction of the authorized capital, and related amendments to the Company's Articles of Association; and
- the activity report of the Company's audit committee.

During the meeting, the Company's shareholders:

- approved the Company's remuneration report;
- approved the consolidated and Company's 2024 financial statements;
- adopted a resolution on the distribution of the Company's profit;
- approved the reduction of the Company's authorized capital;
- approved the new version of the Company's Articles of Association;
- established the procedure for the acquisition of the Company's own shares
- elected the members of the Audit Committee; and
- approved the new version of the Audit Committee Regulations.

12.2. Management company, the Investment Committee

On 22 December 2016, the Bank of Lithuania granted INVL Baltic Real Estate a license to operate as a closed-ended investment company. Consequently, the management of the Company was transferred to the Management Company. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Collective Investment Undertakings, the rights and duties of the Board and the head of the Company, as set out in the Law on Companies, have been transferred to the Management Company.

The Management Company is responsible for convocation and organisation of the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company, giving notices about publicly not disclosed information under the procedure set by legal acts, organisation of activities of the Company, proper management of information about activities of the Company and performance of other functions assigned to the Management Company.

The Management Company has the right:

- to perform all actions of management bodies of the Company and other actions assigned to the competence of the Management Company according to effective legal acts and/or defined in the Articles of Association.

- to get the Management Fee and the Performance Fee, as they are defined in the Articles of Association.
- to conduct and perform transactions in connection with management of the assets of the Company at the expense and in the interests of the Company.
- if a transaction is necessary, in performing its obligations assigned in the Articles of Association, to transfer the Company's assets to the Management Company and/or its Management and/or staff members and/or their spouses, acting under the most favourable conditions in the best interests of the Company and Shareholders.
- if a transaction is necessary, in performing its obligations assigned in the Articles of Association, to acquire assets from the persons defined in the Articles of Association, acting under the most favourable conditions in the best interests of the Company and Shareholders;
- to make deductions from assets of the Company provided for in the Articles of Association.
- subject to approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders to instruct a Company, having the right to provide relevant services, to perform some of its management functions.
- other rights established in the Articles of Association and legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania.

The Management Company must:

- act in a fair, correct and professional manner on the terms best for the Company and its shareholders and in their interests and ensure integrity of the market.
- act carefully, professionally, and prudently.
- have and use means and procedures necessary for its activities.
- have reliable administration and accounting procedures, electronic data processing control and security measures and a proper mechanism of internal control, including the rules on personal transactions in financial instruments conducted by employees of the Management Company and transactions in financial instruments conducted at the expense of the Management Company.
- ensure that documents of and information about taken investment decisions, conducted transactions would be kept for at least 10 years after the date of taking an investment decision, conduction of a transaction or performance of an operation, unless legal acts set a longer term of keeping documents.
- have such an organisational structure that would help to avoid conflicts of interest. When it is impossible to avoid conflicts of interest, the Management Company must ensure that Shareholders are treated fairly.
- in exercising the rights of the Management Company defined in the Articles of Association, transfer and/or acquire relevant assets at the Company's expense only subject to the steps defined in the Articles of Association taken before the relevant transfer and/or acquisition of assets.
- ensure that persons taking decisions on management of the Company would have qualification and experience established by the Supervisory Authority, be of sufficiently good repute.
- ensure that assets of the Company would be invested according to the investment strategy set in the Articles of Association and requirements set in legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania.
- prepare the Prospectus, the key investor information document, annual and semi-annual reports under the procedure set by legal acts.
- perform other duties set in the Articles of Association and legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania.

The Company's management agreement with the Management Company must be approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting. The wording of the currently valid management agreement between the Management Company and INVL Baltic Real Estate was approved at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 29 December 2017.

The Management Company can be replaced by a decision of the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company.

The Management Company can be replaced by a decision of the General Shareholders' Meeting in cases mentioned below:

- the Management Company is liquidated.
- the Management Company undergoes restructuring.
- bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Management Company.
- the Supervisory Authority takes a decision to restrict or cancel the rights provided for in the license of the Management Company related to management of investment companies.
- the Management Company commits a material breach of the agreement, Articles of Association or legal acts;
- in other circumstances in compliance with applicable legislation.

The Management Company could be replaced after receipt of a prior permission of the Bank of Lithuania.

The Management Company ensuring the management of INVL Baltic Real Estate has the General manager, the Board of the Company and the Investment Committee, formed by the decision of the Board.

From 1 December 2023 to 6 January 2025, the Chief Executive Officer of the Management Company, INVL Asset Management, was Paulius Žurauskas. From 7 January 2025 to 31 March 2025, Audrius Matikiūnas served as an interim Chief Executive Officer of the Management Company. As of 1 April 2025, the Chief Executive Officer of the Management Company, INVL Asset Management, is Andrius Načajus.

The Board of the Management Company operates following the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Companies, other legal acts, Articles of Association of the Company, the resolutions of the General Shareholders' Meetings, decisions of the Board and Regulations of the Board.

The Board of the Management Company acts in furtherance of the declared strategic objectives in view of the need to optimize shareholder value and to ensure that the rights and interests of persons other than the Company's shareholders (e.g., employees, creditors, suppliers, clients, local community), participating in or connected with the Company's operation, are duly respected.

The procedure of work, rights, and responsibilities of the members of the Board of the Management Company are set in the Regulations of the Board.

To ensure the efficiency of the Company's activities and control over its investments, the Investment Committee of INVL Baltic Real Estate was formed by a decision of the Board of the Management Company on 6 May 2016.

The Investment Committee of the Management Company is the collegial investment and management decision-making body responsible for adopting decisions regarding the management of the managed company's assets and representing and protecting the managed company's interests. According to the Company's Articles of Association Investment Committee shall consist of maximum 3 (three) members, representatives of the Management Company (employees, members of management bodies of the Management Company, other persons appointed by a decision of the Board of the Management Company) shall be appointed to their positions. Members of the Investment Committee shall be appointed by a decision of the Management Company. Members of the Investment Committee shall be appointed and removed from office by the Board of the Management Company. An approval of the Investment Committee must be obtained for all investments of the Company and for their sale.

The procedure of formation, responsibilities, functions of the Investment Committee, decision-making procedure and other procedures of the Investment Committee is set in the Regulations of the Investment Committee of INVL Baltic Real Estate.

The members of the Investment Committee and the Chairman are appointed and removed from office by the Board of the Management Company.

During the reporting period 35 Investment Committee meetings were held.

13. Information about members of the Board of the Management Company, general manager, members of the Investment Committee and member of the Supervisory Board of the Company

13.1. The issuer's management bodies

On 22 December 2016 following the issuance of a closed-end investment company license by the Bank of Lithuania, the management of INVL Baltic Real Estate was transferred to the Management Company, which also performs the functions of the Board and the head of the Company. The Company's management bodies are not formed.

From 1 December 2023 to 6 January 2025, the Chief Executive Officer of the Management Company, INVL Asset Management, was Paulius Žurauskas. From 7 January 2025 to 31 March 2025, Audrius Matikiūnas served as an interim Chief Executive Officer of the Management Company. As of 1 April 2025, the Chief Executive Officer of the Management Company, INVL Asset Management, is Andrius Načajus.

The Management company's Board consists of Darius Šulnis (Chairman of the Board), Vytautas Plunksnis, and Asta Jovaišienė.

Currently there are 2 members in the Investment Committee: Vytautas Bakšinskas and Andrius Daukšas.



Darius Šulnis – Chairman of the Board of the Management company
Main workplace – Invalda INVL, AB (code 121304349, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) - CEO

Educational background and qualifications

Business Administration. Global Executive MBA, *Duke University (US)*.
Faculty of Economics. Master's in Accounting and Audit, *Vilnius University*
General Financial Broker's License, No. A109.

Work experience

2015 – October 2017 General Manager of INVL Asset Management, UAB
Since May 2013 re-appointed as the CEO of Invalda INVL

2011 – 2013 Invalda, AB – Advisor
 2006 – 2011 Invalda, AB – President
 2002 – 2006 Invalda Real Estate, UAB (currently known as Inreal Valdymas) – Director
 1994 – 2002 FBC Finasta, AB – Director

**Owned number of shares in
INVL Baltic Real Estate**

Invalda INVL, AB (code 121304349, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) - CEO
 Artea bankas, AB (code 112025254, Tilžės str. 149, Šiauliai) – Member of the Supervisory Board
 Litagra, UAB (code 304564478, Savanorių ave. 173, Vilnius) – Member of the Board
 Galinta, UAB (code 134568135, Veiverių str. 51C, Kaunas) – Member of the Board
 FERN Group, UAB (code 306110392, Granito str. 3-101, Vilnius) – Chairman of the Supervisory Board
 INVL Asset Management, UAB (code 126263073, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) managed fund INVL Private Equity Fund II – Investment Committee Member
 INVL Asset Management, UAB (code 126263073, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) managed fund INVL Baltic Sea Growth Fund – Investment Committee Member, Managing Partner
 DANUVIUS INVEST RO SRL (code J2025026079007, Str. 1 Mai 1 B Cod 515850, Romania) – member of the Board

**Participation in other
companies**


Asta Jovaišienė – Member of the Board of the Management Company
Main workplace – FMI INVL Financial Advisors, UAB (code 304049332, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius)
 Head of INVL Family Office, Member of the Board

**Educational background and
qualifications**

Master's Degree in Economics, *Vilnius University*
 Bachelor's Degree in Economics, *Vilnius University*

Work experience

Since 2015 – FMĮ INVL Financial Advisors, UAB - Head of INVL Family Office
 2013 – 2015 Bank of Finasta, AB - Head of Welfare Management Department, Welfare Manager
 2011 – 2015 Bank of Finasta, AB – Head of Welfare Management Department, Welfare Manager
 2006 – 2011 FMI Finasta (currently FMI INVL Financial Advisors, UAB) – Investment Consultant

**Owned number of shares in
INVL Baltic Real Estate**

500 units of shares

**Participation in other
companies**

FMĮ INVL Financial Advisors, UAB (code 304049332, Gyneju str. 14, Vilnius, Lietuva) - Head of INVL Family Office, Member of the Board
 AS INVL atklātājs pensiju fonds (code 40003377918, Elizabetes iela 10B-1, Riga, Latvia) – Member of the Supervisory Board
 IPAS INVL Asset Management (code 40003605043, Elizabetes iela 10B-1, Riga, Latvia) – Member of the Supervisory Board
 Lithuanian Association of Family Asset Managers (code 306720940, Palangos str. 4-101, Vilnius) - Chairman of the Board



Vytautas Plunksnis – Member of the Board of the Management company
Main workplace – INVL Asset Management, UAB (code 126263073, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) Head of Private Equity Unit

**Educational background and
qualifications**

Bachelor's Degree in Management (Economics), *Kaunas University of Technology*
 General Financial Broker's License, No. G091

Work experience

Since 2016 - INVL Asset Management, UAB, Head of Private Equity Funds
 2009 – 2015 Fund Manager at Invalda INVL, AB
 2006 – 2009 Finasta Asset Management, UAB – Analyst, Fund Manager, Strategic Analyst
 2004 ELTA redactor (business news)
 2002 – 2004 Baltic News Service business journalist

**Owned number of shares in
INVL Baltic Real Estate**

1,000 units of shares

**Participation in other
companies**

INVL Asset Management, UAB (code 126263073, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) managed fund INVL Baltic Sea Growth Fund – Investment Committee Member, Partner
 INVL Asset Management, UAB (code 126263073, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) managed fund INVL Private Equity Fund II – Investment Committee Member, Partner
 INVL Asset Management, UAB (code 126263073, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) managed fund INVL BSGF Co-Invest Fund II – Fund Manager
 Eco Baltia AS (code 40103435432, Latgales str. 240-3, Rīga, Latvia) – Chairman of the Supervisory Board
 Eco Baltia vide, SIA (code 40003309841, Getliņu str. 5, Rumbula, Stopiņu Parish, Ropazu Municipality, LV-2121, Latvija) – Member of the Supervisory Board
 INVL Technology (code 300893533, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) – Member of the Investment Committee
 Norway Registers Development AS (code 985 221 405 MVA, Lokketangen 20 B, 1337 Sandvika, Norway) – Member of the Board
 NRD CS, UAB (code 303115085, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) – Member of the Board
 Novian Systems, UAB (code 125774645, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) – Chairman of the Board
 NRD Companies AS (code 921 985 290 MVA, Lokketangen 20 B, 1337 Sandvika, Norway) – Member of the Board
 Norway Registers Development AS (code NO-985 221 405, Loekketangen 20B, Sandvika, NO-30, 1337, Norway) – Member of the Board
 BC MAIB S.A. (code 1002600003778, Constantin Tănase str. 9/1, Chisinau, Moldova) – Chairman of the Supervisory Board
 Metal-Plast Spółka z.o.o. (code 0001007622, Brzozie Lubawskie 95b, 13-306 Kurzętnik, Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Poland) – Member of the Supervisory Board
 DANUVIUS INVEST RO SRL (code 1610488, Str. 1 Mai 1 Cod 515800, Romania) – Member of the Board
 Association "Investuotoju Asociacija" (code 302351517, Konstitucijos av. 23, Vilnius) – Chairman of the Board
 Eesti Keskkonnateenused AS (code 10277820, Artelli 15, Tallinn, 10621, Estonia) – Member of the Supervisory board

Paulius Žurauskas – Chief Executive Officer of the Management Company (from 1 December 2023 until 6 January 2025)

Audrius Matikiūnas – Interim Chief Executive Officer of the Management Company (from 7 January 2025 to 31 March 2025)



Andrius Načajus – Chief Executive Officer of the Management Company (from 1 April 2025)
 Main workplace – INVL Asset Management, UAB (code 126263073, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius)
 Chief Executive Officer

**Educational background and
qualifications**

Bachelor's degree in Economics and Business Administration, *Stockholm School of Economics in Riga*
 Master's degree in International Business and Economics, *Stockholm School of Economics in Stockholm*

Work experience

2024–2025 – Chief Financial Officer, UAB Koncernas "Achemos Grupė"
2019–2023 – Head of Lithuania Branch, Luminor Bank AS
2017–2019 – Head of Administration, AB Luminor Bank

**Owned number of shares in
INVL Baltic Real Estate**

-

**Participation in other
companies**

UAB FMĮ INVL Financial Advisors (company code 304049332, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) - Member of the Board
AS INVL atklātājs pensiju fonds (code 40003377918, Elizabetes iela 10B-1, Rīga, Latvia) – Member of the Supervisory Board
IPAS INVL Asset Management (code 40003605043, Elizabetes iela 10B-1, Rīga, Latvia) – Member of the Supervisory Board
INVL Asset Management, UAB (code 126263073, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) managed fund INVL Defense Infrastructure Fund I – Investment Committee Member



Vytautas Bakšinskas – Chairman of the Investment Committee
Main workplace – INVL Asset Management, UAB (code 126263073, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) - Real Estate Fund Manager

Work experience

Since 2 January 2017 – Real Estate Fund Manager at INVL Asset Management
2016 – December 2016 – director at Dizaino institutas, UAB
2016 – December 2016 – director at Variagis, UAB
2014 – December 2016 – director at Riešės investicija, UAB
2013 – December 2016 – director at Dipolio valda, UAB
2013 – December 2016 – director at Tripolio valda, UAB
2013 – December 2016 – director at Paralelių valda, UAB
2013 – December 2016 – director at Etanija, UAB
2012 – December 2016 – director at Justiniškių valda, UAB
2011 – December 2016 – head of Lease department at Inreal valdymas, UAB
June 2015 – January 2016 – director at Elniakampio namai, UAB
March 2014 – June 2016 – director at Akvilas, UAB
March 2014 – July 2015 – director at Aikstentis, UAB
March 2014 – July 2015 – director at Trakų kelias, UAB
January 2013 – February 2013 – project manager at Naujoji švara, UAB
April 2010 – February 2013 – project manager at Sago, UAB
November 2008 – August 2011 – project manager at Inreal valdymas, UAB
January 2007 – October 2009 – assistant project manager at at Inreal valdymas, UAB

**Owned number of shares in
INVL Baltic Real Estate**

-

**Participation in other
companies**

Proprietas, UAB (code 303252098, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) – director
Rovelija, UAB (code 302575846, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) – director



Andrius Daukšas – Member of the Investment Committee
Main workplace – INVL Asset Management, UAB (code 126263073, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius)
Investment manager

Educational background and qualifications	Master's Degree in Banking, Faculty of Economics, Vilnius University General Financial Broker's License, No. G311
Work experience	Since December 2016 – Investment Manager at INVL Asset Management January 2016 – December 2016 – deputy director at INVL Baltic Real Estate December 2014 - January 2016 – director at INVL Baltic Real Estate March 2010 – December 2016 - investment manager at Invalda INVL 2008 – 2010 - director of the Treasury Department of the bank Finasta 2004 – 2008 - an accountant, later - the department manager of securities accounting at FBC Finasta
Owned number of shares in INVL Baltic Real Estate	29,219 units of shares
Participation in other companies	IPPG, UAB (code 301673796, Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius) - Director Vernitas, AB (code 193052526, Stoties str. 16, Marijampolė) - Member of the Supervisory Board

14. Information about the Audit Committee of the Company

As of 30 April 2025, the Audit Committee is composed of 3 (three) members. The members of the Audit Committee are elected by the decision of the General Shareholders' Meeting. The members of the Audit Committee are proposed by the Management company and the shareholders of the company. The Audit Committee is elected for a four-year term.

Key Functions of the Audit Committee:

- monitor the Company's financial and sustainability reporting processes and provide recommendations to ensure their reliability;
- monitor whether the Management Company duly takes into account the recommendations and observations provided by the audit firm;
- monitor the effectiveness of the Company's internal quality control, risk management and internal audit systems, as well as anti-corruption, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures that affect the Company's financial reporting, without compromising the independence of the internal audit function;
- monitor the audit of the financial statements and sustainability reporting, taking into account identified deficiencies and conclusions;
- provide an opinion on transactions with the Company's related parties in accordance with Article 37(2), paragraphs 1 and 5 of the Law on Companies, as well as an assessment of the transactions referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the same Article, and perform other duties if such are set out in the procedures and conditions approved by the Company's Management Company, which shall be prepared in accordance with paragraph 11 of Article 37(2) of the Law on Companies;
- review and monitor the independence of auditors, audit firms or independent assurance service providers in order to avoid conflicts of interest;
- submit recommendations to the Company's General Meeting of Shareholders regarding the selection, appointment, reappointment, and dismissal of the external audit firm, as well as on the terms and conditions of the engagement;
- monitor the process of external audit execution.

The Audit Committee reports its activities to the Company's ordinary General Shareholders Meeting by submitting a written report on Audit Committee activities during the last financial year.

Any member of the Audit Committee should have the right to resign upon submitting 14 (fourteen) days written notice to the Management company. When the Management company receives the notice of resignation of a member of the Audit Committee and considers all circumstances related to the resignation, it may decide - either to convene an Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting to elect new member of the Audit Committee, or to postpone the question on the election of the new member of the Audit

Committee till the next General Shareholders Meeting of the Company. The new member is elected till the end of term of office of the operating Audit Committee.

14.1. Members of the Audit Committee

At the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 30 April 2025, considering that the term of office of the Company's Audit Committee members was expiring in 2025, the following persons were elected to the Company's Audit Committee for a new four-year term: Danguolė Pranckėnienė, Partner and Auditor at UAB "Moore Stephens Vilnius"; Tomas Bubinas, an independent consultant and former Chief Executive Officer of UAB "Biotechpharma"; and Andrius Lenickas, Founder and Director of UAB "Lea finansai".



Tomas Bubinas – Independent Member of the Audit Committee (should retain independent status under the law until 23 December 2026)

The term of office 2025-2029

Educational background and qualifications 2005 – Executive MBA, Baltic Management Institute (BMI)
2000 – Fellow Member, Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA)
1997 – Lithuanian Sworn Registered Auditor
1993 – Master of Science in Economics, *Vilnius University*

Work experience Since 2022 – Independent Consultant
2013 – 2022 – Chief Operating Officer, Biotechpharma, UAB
2010 – 2012 – Senior Director of Operations, TEVA Biopharmaceuticals (USA)
2004 – 2010 – Chief Financial Officer for the Baltic States, Teva Pharmaceuticals
2001 – 2004 – Chief Financial Officer, Sicor Biotech
1999 – 2001 – Senior Manager, PricewaterhouseCoopers
1994 – 1999 – Senior Auditor / Manager, Coopers & Lybrand

**Owned number of shares in
INVL Baltic Real Estate** -



Danguolė Pranckėnienė –
Independent Member of the Audit Committee

The term of office 2025-2029

Educational background and qualifications 1996 – Master of Business Administration, *Vilnius Gediminas Technical University*
1981 – Master of Economics, *Vilnius University*
Professional Coach, certified by the *International Coach Union (ICU)*, License No. E-51
Licensed Auditor, certified by the *Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania*, License No. 000345

Work experience Since 1997 – Partner, Moore Mackonis, UAB
1996 – 1997 – Audit Manager, Deloitte & Touche
1995 – 1996 – Lecturer, Vilnius Gediminas Technical University
1982 – 1983 – Lecturer, Vilnius University

**Owned number of shares in
INVL Baltic Real Estate** -



Andrius Lenickas –
Independent Member of the Audit Committee

The term of office	2025-2029
Educational background and qualifications	Master's Degree in Business Administration, <i>Baltic Management Institute (BMI)</i> Diploma in Accounting and Finance, Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) Master's Degree in Economics, <i>Vilnius University</i>
Work experience	Since 2023 – Founder and Director, UAB Lea finansai 2013–2022 – Group Finance and Administration Director, UAB AL Holdingas 2010–2013 – Chief Executive Officer, UAB Euroapotheca 2007–2010 – Finance Manager for the Baltic States, UAB Sanofi Lietuva 2002–2006 – Finance and Administration Director, Law Firm Lawin (currently Ellex Valiūnas) 1999–2001 – Senior Auditor, Manager, PricewaterhouseCoopers UK 1996–1999 – Auditor, Senior Auditor, Coopers & Lybrand 1993–1995 – Client Manager, Balticbankas
Owned number of shares in INVL Baltic Real Estate	-

15. Information on the Issuer's payable management fee, the amounts calculated by the Issuer, other assets transferred and guarantees granted to the Managing bodies and company providing accounting services

After the Bank of Lithuania issued the closed-ended type investment company operating license for INVL Baltic Real Estate on 22 December 2016, the rights and duties of the Board and the head of the Company are implemented by the asset management company INVL Asset Management, which took over the management of INVL Baltic Real Estate.

The management fee payable to the Management Company (hereinafter – **Management Fee**) is the remuneration for management of the assets of the Company, which shall be payable for each quarter of a calendar year. The Management Fee for a full quarter of a calendar year shall be 0.25% of the weighted average capitalisation of the Company. The Performance Fee shall be additionally paid to the Management Company under the procedure set in the Articles of Association. During the reporting period the Management fee payable to the Management Company was EUR 223 thousand, and the payable Performance Fee amounted to EUR 395 thousand (in 2024 – EUR 173 thousand Management Fee and EUR 0 Performance Fee; in 2023 – EUR 172 thousand and EUR 0; in 2022 – EUR 176 thousand and EUR 0; in 2021 – EUR 209 thousand Management Fee and EUR 1,516 thousand Performance Fee).

The members of the Board and the members of the investment committee of the Management Company do not receive remuneration for these duties. They are paid the salary according to the employment contract with the Management Company.

Pursuant to Article 25 of the Law on Reporting of Companies and Groups of Companies of the Republic of Lithuania, from 2020 the Company publishes the Remuneration Report, which is available in Appendix No. 5 to the Company's Annual Consolidated Management Report for 2025.

Since the Company itself has no employees, Annex No. 5 to the Consolidated Annual Management Report discloses the remuneration of the General Manager of the Management Company, the members of the Board of the Management Company, and the members of the UTIB Investment Committee appointed by the Management Company (hereinafter – the Management), who are considered the managers of INVL Baltic Real Estate. These amounts are calculated based on the proportion of the Management Company's management revenue (including management and performance fee income) received from the Company against the total revenue of the Management Company. The remuneration of the Investment Committee members is calculated based on the portion of time actually dedicated to the management of the Company (more details in Annex No. 5 to the Annual Management Report).

During the reporting period the Members of the Board of the Management Company and the Members of the Investment Committee were paid EUR 4,135 of dividends, net of tax. There were no assets transferred, no guarantees granted, no bonuses paid, and no special pay-outs made by the Company to its managing bodies. The managing bodies were not granted bonuses by other companies of INVL Baltic Real Estate Group.

During the reporting period INVL Baltic Real Estate Group and the Company for the company providing accounting services respectively paid EUR 41 thousand and EUR 24 thousand (in 2024 respectively paid EUR 41 thousand and EUR 24 thousand).

V. Other Information

16. Agreements with intermediaries on public trading in securities

INVL Baltic Real Estate has signed these agreements with the following intermediaries:

- Artea bankas, AB (Tilžės str. 149, LT-76348, Šiauliai, Lithuania. tel. +370 610 44447) – the agreement on management of securities accounting, the market maker services agreement and service agreement on the payment of dividends.
- SEB bankas, AB (Gedimino av. 12, Vilnius, LT-01103, Lithuania tel. +370 5 268 2800) – agreement on depository services.

17. Information on Issuer's branches and representative offices

INVL Baltic Real Estate has no branches or representative offices.

18. A description of the principal risks and uncertainties

Information provided in this document should not be considered complete and cover all aspects of the risk factors associated with public company's INVL Baltic Real Estate activity and securities. There are only basic risks and their descriptions provided in this report. Detailed descriptions of the risks are published on the Company's website.

18.1. General Risk Factors in the Business Field Where the Group Operates

General risk

The value of an investment in real estate can fluctuate in the short-term depending on the general economic situation, real estate lease and sale prices, demand and supply fluctuations. Investments into real estate should be made for a medium or long period in order that the investor could avoid the risk of short-term price fluctuations. Investments in real estate are related to higher-than-average risk. If investments are not profitable or in case of other unfavourable circumstances (inability to pay creditors in time), bankruptcy proceedings can be instituted against the Company. Redemption of the shares is limited, i.e., a shareholder cannot demand that the Company or the Management Company, which took over its management, redeem the shares. But a Shareholder will have a possibility to sell shares in the secondary market.

Real estate development risk

Real estate projects developed by the Company can take longer than planned or cost more than planned and return on investments of the Company may decrease for this reason. Managing this risk, the Company will assign sufficient resources for control over the budgets and performance terms of real estate development projects.

Risk of inflation and deflation

There is a risk that in case of inflation the value of a share will grow slower than inflation, which would result in the return being lower than inflation. In such a case, the real return earned by persons who sold the shares of the Company in the market from increase in the value of the shares can be smaller than expected. In case of deflation, there would be a risk that the value of the Company's investments will decrease because of the drop of the general price level. Managing this risk, it will be sought to ensure the efficient activities and communication of the Company, thus increasing the attractiveness of its Shares to a wider circle of investors.

Macroeconomic environment

Real estate development tends to follow the general developments in the macroeconomic environment. Interest rates, unemployment, inflation, private consumption, capital expenditure and other macroeconomic indicators have significant influence on real estate developments and hence the operations and the potential profitability of the Group.

Favourable developments in the macroeconomic environment increase demand for real properties, allowing the real estate companies to increase rent rates of properties and other prices related to activities of the Group. Adverse developments increase pressure on real estate prices, rent rates and yields. Hence the Group's results are dependent on general macroeconomic environment and adverse developments in the environment might lead to reconsideration of some of the Group's development plans, negative pressure on prices and rents of the Group's properties or other changes in relation to the Group's properties that might have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations, financial condition and profitability.

Cyclicality of the real estate sector

Real estate development is a cyclical sector. The number of real estate related transactions fluctuates significantly depending on the stage of the real estate cycle. In the Baltic countries cyclicity has been relatively high lately as a fast growth in prices fuelled by availability of cheap financing was followed by a steep decline as a result of financial crisis. In the future the Baltic real estate market might regain lost momentum, again inflating the price levels, which might be followed by overheating of the market and downward pressure on the prices, thus, starting the next real estate cycle.

18.2. Risk Factors Characteristic of the Group

Risk of the management and human resources

The success of the Company's investments will largely depend on decisions made by persons in the Management Company who are responsible for management of the Company and on experience and capabilities of the said persons. There is no guarantee that the same persons will always remain responsible for management of the Company, however efforts will be used that activities of the Company would always be taken care of by properly qualified persons.

Dependence on external financing

The Group's cash inflows currently are sufficient to finance operating cash outflows and to pay monthly instalments of repayments and interests' payments of bank borrowings. However, further development of the Group's activities will require substantial amounts of capital to fund acquisition costs. For this reason, failure to secure adequate levels of external financing might limit the Group's growth plans and place it at competitive disadvantage as compared to well-capitalized peers. Failure to obtain external financing may lead to forced sales of assets at unfavourable prices or even cause insolvency which may have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operation or financial condition and may reduce the Shareholders' value.

Risk related to lease agreements

The Group's lease agreements may be divided into two categories: non-cancellable fixed-term lease agreements and cancellable lease agreements entered for an unspecified term. For the cancellable lease agreements, tenants must notify the administrator 1-6 months in advance if they wish to cancel the rent agreement.

The Group seeks to use both types of agreements, depending on the market situation and the properties in question. Lease agreements entered for an unspecified term involve nevertheless a risk that many such agreements may be terminated within a short period of time. The Group aims at renewing the fixed-term lease agreements flexibly in cooperation with its tenants. There are, however, no guarantees that the Group will be successful in this. To prevent tenants from terminating the lease agreements, the Group may also be forced to agree on the reduction in rent fees. The reduction of rent fees payable to the Group under a large number of lease agreements and/or concurrent termination of a large number of lease agreements could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Reliance on the administrator of the Company's property

On 2 January 2013 the Company has entered into an agreement with a third party for property management and administration services on part of Company's asset portfolio. An agreement was terminated on 1 January 2018 after the Company's subsidiary Proprietas, UAB and the Company signed a property management and administration agreement. The detailed list of buildings, administered, based on this agreement is provided in Section 3.3. of the Company's consolidated annual management report "Information about the Issuer's group of companies". Under this agreement Proprietas, UAB, as an administrator of the property, is committed to increase Company's value and maintaining high quality of service for buildings' tenants and employees. In case of change in administrative prices in the market, new contracts under less favourable conditions can be entered into with administrator, which may directly influence the increase in Company's costs.

Interest rate risk

There is a risk that an increase in base interest rates will increase the cost of servicing loans related to the Company's and the Group's investments, which could reduce the return on the Company's and the Group's investments. In order to mitigate this risk, the Management Company will seek to ensure that the Company and the Group obtain the majority of its loans at fixed interest rates. Where this seems necessary, the Company and the Group will hedge interest rate risk by entering into derivative contracts.

Leverage risk

Leverage risk is related to possible depreciation of real estate objects acquired with borrowed money. Leverage increases the negative impact of potential investment depreciation on the net asset value of the Company and the Group. The higher the leverage, the greater this impact. To manage this risk, the Management Company will seek to use a level of leverage that can reasonably be expected to be refinanced in the event of a change in the macro-economic situation and that does not pose a significant threat to the solvency of the Company and the Group in the event of a depreciation of the investments.

Credit risk

The Company has given and may have given loans to other companies, therefore, in case of deterioration of the financial condition of those companies, there is a risk that the Company will not get back all the loans granted by it. The Management Company will seek to ensure that the Company takes reasonable and economically justifiable steps to assess the parties to transactions and their ability to perform their obligations properly.

Risk of liquidity of the Company's investments This is a risk to incur losses due to low liquidity of the market when it becomes difficult to sell assets at the desired time at the desired price. In management of this risk, the Company will regularly monitor the real estate market, will get ready for the property sale process in advance, in this way reducing the liquidity risk. Acquiring shares, the Shareholders also assume the risk of securities liquidity – in case of a drop in demand for shares or delisting them from the stock exchange, investors would face difficulties in realising them. In case of deterioration of the Company's financial situation, the demand for shares, as well as their price may decrease. Liquidity risk also covers the cash flow disruption risk incurred by the Company due to late payments and/or full default on monetary obligations by insolvent tenants. In order to manage this risk, the Management Company will take measures so that the Company would have sufficient information about the market situation and could make decisions regarding the realisation of the Company's investments on the basis of such information.

Total investment risk

The value of the investment in real estate can vary in the short term, depending on the general economic conditions, rent and purchase prices of real estate, demand and supply fluctuations, etc. Investment in real estate should be carried out in the medium and long term, so that the investor could avoid short-term price fluctuations. Investing in real estate is related to higher than medium risks. Failure of investments of the Group or under other ill-affected circumstances (having been unable to pay for the creditors) can have a significant adverse effect on the Group's performance and financial situation or in the worst-case scenario bankruptcy proceedings may be initiated.

Investment diversification risk

This is a risk that one bad investment can have a significant effect on the results of the Company. To reduce this risk, the Company will have a sufficient number of different real estate objects in its portfolio, in this way maintaining the proper diversification level. In order to reduce this risk, the Company will have a sufficient number of different real estate objects in its portfolio, in this way maintaining the proper diversification level.

Tenants' risk

The Company will seek to let real estate objects at as high prices as possible. Though currently the rent is paid in time (overdue obligations of tenants are very small and are not significant for activities of the Company), there is a risk that upon change (deterioration) of the economic situation the tenants will default on their obligations – this would have a negative impact on the profit and cash flows of the Company. In case of late performance of a large part of obligations, the ordinary business of the Company may be disrupted, it may be necessary to search for additional sources of financing, which may be not always available. The Company, in case of failure to earn planned income from lease or to maintain a high percentage of occupation of the buildings, can face the problem of costs that are not compensated by permanent tenants. This risk may manifest itself in case of big increase in the supply of rented premises and reduction in demand, drop-in rental fees. In case of a failure to let the premises at planned prices or in planned scopes, also in case current tenants terminate their lease agreements, the income of the Company could decrease, whereas fixed costs would remain the same. Accordingly, the profit of the Company would decrease. Seeking to avoid such situations, the Management Company will constantly monitor the status of the Company's property with the tenants so that the tenants who pose a threat of default on their obligations would be replaced by tenants who would pose a lower risk. Despite this, this risk is not and cannot be eliminated.

Risk of valuation of the Company's assets

The assets of the Company will be evaluated according to the main rules set in the Articles of Association and the Accounting Policy of the Management Company. Valuation of individual assets held by the Company shall be performed by at least one independent appraiser, however such valuation of assets shall be only determining the value of the assets, which does not automatically mean the exact sale price of an investment held by the Company, which depends on many circumstances, for example, economic and other conditions, which cannot be controlled. Thus, the sale price of investments held by the Company can be higher or lower than the value of assets determined by a property appraiser. In order to manage this risk, only the property appraisers who can ensure the high quality of services will be selected.

Competition risk

The Company, investing into investment objects, will compete with other investors, including, without limitation, with other investment companies or real estate investment funds. Thus, there is a risk that competition with other investors will demand that the Company would conduct transactions at less favourable conditions than it would be possible in other cases. When managing this risk, the Management Company will seek to use the maximally broad network of business contacts in order to conduct transactions the knowledge of which is not sufficiently wide to create significant competition.

18.3. Risk Factors Related to the Company's Shares (investments thereto)

Market risk

Acquisition of shares entails the risk to incur losses due to unfavourable changes in the share price in the market. A drop in the price of the shares can be caused by negative changes in the value of assets and profitability of the Company, general share market trends in the region and in the world. Trade in shares can depend on comments of financial brokers and analysts and announced independent analyses about the Company and its activities. If the analysts give an adverse opinion about prospects of the shares, this can also have a negative effect on the price of shares in the market. In assessing shares, non-professional investors are advised to address intermediaries of public trading or other specialists in this field for help.

Dividend payment risk

There is a risk that the Company will not pay dividends. The decision to pay dividends will depend on the profitability of operations, cash flow, investment plans and overall financial situation and other circumstances. Managing this risk, the Management Company will seek to inform the Shareholders, within the terms established by law, about the Company's financial results so that the Shareholders could plan their cash flows accordingly. Liquidity of the Issuer's shares is not guaranteed

It may be possible that in case an investor wants to urgently sell the Issuer's securities (especially a large number of them), demand for them on the exchange will not be sufficient. Therefore, sale of shares can take some more time, or the investor may be forced to sell shares at a lower price. Analogous consequences could appear after the exclusion of the Company's shares from the Secondary List of Nasdaq. Besides, in case of deterioration of the Company's financial situation, demand for the shares of the Company and, at the same time, their price may decrease.

18.4. Other Risks

Risk of conflict of interest.

There is a risk that there will be such situations where the interests of the Management Company (or related persons) and of the Company or the Shareholders will differ or the interests of individual Shareholders will differ, i.e., there will be a conflict of interest. When it is impossible to avoid a conflict of interest, the Management Company must ensure that the Shareholders are treated fairly. In accordance with the legal acts regulating the organisation of the activities of collective investment undertakings, the Management Company has implemented proper tools to prevent conflicts of interest which allow to carry out the activity of preventing and managing conflicts of interest independently in order to prevent or reduce the risk of conflicts of interest or to properly manage any existing conflict of interest. Employees of the Management Company must immediately, as soon as they become aware of such information, notify the Investment Committee and/or Advisory Committee (if any formed) about a potential or existing conflict of interest. The Investment Committee, approving investment decisions, shall take into account the information presented to it about potential or existing conflicts of interest. The Investment Committee shall immediately inform the head and the Board of the Management Company about conflicts of interest it is aware of. The service providers of the Company and/or the Management Company (to the extent related to the management of the Company) may provide services also to other collective investment undertakings which have similar investment targets, investment strategy and investment policy as the Company. Thus, there may be such situations where any service provider, while carrying out its activities and providing its services to the Company, would have a potential conflict of interest in respect of the Company. In such situations each of them will have to act having regard to the provisions of the contracts concluded by the Company and/or the Management Company for the benefit of the Company (including the confidentiality undertakings).

Risk related to uncertainty of legal regulation of the Company's activities

There is a risk that legal actions may be taken against the Company and/or the Management Company including but not limited to disputing the issue of a licence of a closed-end investment undertaking (the permit to approve the incorporation documents of the Company and to choose the depository) or the powers of the Management Company to manage the Company, also enforcing recovery from the assets of the Company for fulfilment of the obligations to creditors of Shareholders and/or the Management Company or demanding that Shareholders and/or the Management Company fulfil the outstanding obligations of the Company.

Risk of major shareholders

Most Shares (around 80 per cent) and votes conferred by them are held by several major Shareholders who control AB Invalda INVL and the Management Company as of the date of the entry into force of the Articles of Association; therefore, these Shareholders can exercise significant influence on the Company's activities. There are no guarantees that the position of these Shareholders will always coincide with the opinion and interests of the Management Company and minor shareholders.

Risk of changes in laws and regulations

There is a risk that upon changes in the legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania or of the States i where assets of the Company are invested, such changes in legal acts can the protection of the Company's investments, their profitability and value, or the changes in the legislation can have a different negative impact on the Company's rights and interests. In this context, the Company will only invest in assets located in Member States of the European Union. Managing this risk, it will be sought to have in place an effective regulation monitoring system and participate in associated business structures which can have a lawful impact on legislative processes that are significant to the Company.

Tax risk

There is a risk that, upon changes in the country's economic conditions, political situation or due to other reasons, new taxes on Shareholders, the Company or investment objects of the Company will appear or the rates of current taxes will increase, therefore the price, liquidity and/or attractiveness of the Shares or the value of investments of the Company may decrease. Managing this risk, the Management Company will seek to organise the Company's activities by ensuring the optimal tax regime applicable to it.

Risk of transactions with related parties

The Company and/or Controlled Companies and/or Real Estate Companies conclude and/or may conclude mutual transactions which can be declared by the tax administrator as non-compliant with the requirements of the legal acts applicable to such transactions

(e.g. failure to comply with the arms-length rule). In such case the Company and/or Controlled Companies and/or Real Estate Companies may have to pay the respective fines and/or interest established in the legal acts. In order to manage this risk, the Management Company will seek to follow the most recent practice in the application of the tax legal acts reasonably articulated by the tax administrator; however, it cannot be considered that this risk has been eliminated.

Geopolitical risk

There is a risk that the activities of the Company may be affected by geopolitical changes (e.g. conflicts between states, internal conflicts of neighbouring states, insurrections, wars) and for this reason the investment value of the Company can decrease or it may be impossible to sell the Company's investments at the desired time for the desired price. The usual monitoring of the geopolitical situation carried out by the Management Company should contribute to the management of this risk.

Risk related to forward-looking statements

Forward-looking statements are based on estimates, opinion, expectations and forecasts regarding future events and financial trends that will possibly have an impact on the Company's activities. Future-looking statements include information about potential or presumable results of the Company's activities, investment strategy, contractual relationships, borrowing plans, investment conditions, effect of future regulation and other information. The Company is unable to ensure that forward-looking statements will fully and correctly reflect future events and circumstances. The Company, the Management Company and its employees are under no obligation to specify or alter forward-looking statements except to the extent required by laws and the Articles of Association. It is sought to avoid misleading the Shareholders or the persons who intend to become Shareholders by informing them about the conditionality of forward-looking statements.

Risk related to possible liability of the Company

There is a risk that the activities of the Company and the general performance results of the Company can be negatively affected by demands and claims regarding the non-disclosed or non-identified obligations and/or violations related to the investments acquired by the Company which may result in the Company's liability for such obligations and/or violations and, therefore, the value of the Company's investments and the price of Share can decrease significantly. When managing this risk (to the possible extent of acting reasonable and having regard to economic efficiency criteria), it will be sought not to assume any liability obligations or limit them significantly.

Risk of the Company's insolvency

In case of realisation of one or several of the risks indicated above, which would have a negative effect on the value and/or liquidity of Controlled Companies and/or Real Estate Company, this can result in the Company's solvency problems when the Company is incapable of fulfilling the assumed obligations. In such a case, the Company's shareholders can lose all their funds invested in the Company. The Management Company will provide the Shareholders with all information specified by law which would enable the Shareholders to take respective decisions regarding the possession or sale of Shares, having regard to the Company's financial situation.

Risk related to the duty to redeem the Company's shares

The applicable legal acts provide for the duty of the Company in certain circumstances to redeem its shares from the shareholders who demanded such redemption. Accordingly, if the Company becomes subject to the duty to offer to the Shareholders redemption of its own Shares and if such a redemption is requested by the Shareholders holding a significant number of Shares, the Company may be forced to sell its investments urgently, which can significantly reduce the return earned by the Company from the sale of investments. The respective measures are provided for the management of this risk in the Articles of Association.

18.5. The most Important risk factors during the reporting period

In 2025 the most important risk factor remained Interest rate risk. A description of the risk factor and a brief commentary:

As in the year 2025 the Company was operating in the face of high interest rates. The Company pays floating interest rates on Euribor-linked loans. In 2025, interest rates decreased compared to 2024, but still remained at a relatively high level, which had a negative impact on the results. In 2025, interest rates have been decreasing, which is expected to stabilise the impact of this risk.

Interest rate risk

There is a risk that in case of fast recovery of the global economy or increase in inflation, central banks will increase interest rates and it will be more expensive to service loans in connection with the Company's investments, therefore, the value of the Company's investments can decrease. To avoid this risk, the Management Company shall seek that the Company would get most of its loans at fixed interest rates. If it seems necessary, the Company shall hedge against interest rate risk when entering relevant transactions.

Rising interest rates will increase the Group's debt service costs, which will reduce the return on investment. If considered necessary, the Group will manage interest rate risk by entering financial derivatives' contracts.

18.6. The main indications about internal control and risk management systems related to the preparation of consolidated financial statements

The Audit Committee supervises preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Systems of internal control and financial risk management and how the Company follows legal acts that regulate preparation of consolidated financial statements.

The Management Company of INVL Baltic Real Estate is responsible for the supervision and final review of the consolidated financial statements. To order to manage these functions properly, the Management Company is using an external provider of relevant services. Management Company, together with the accounting service provider constantly reviews International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in order to implement in time IFRS changes, analyses Company's and group's significant deals, ensures collecting information from the group's companies and timely and fair preparation of this information for the financial statements, periodically informs the Board of the Management Company about the preparation process of financial statements.

Accounting of all the Company Group's entities is provided by the same external accounting service provider (INVL Farmland Management, UAB) by using the unified accounting system, the standard chart of accounts and by applying unified accounting principles. Standardized data collection files prepared by Excel program are used for preparation of consolidated numbers. It also facilitates the automatic reconciliation and elimination of balances and transactions between subsidiaries in the preparation of consolidated accounts. Internal control of the financial numbers of the Group's entities and of the Group financial statements during the reporting period was provided by chief financier of the Management Company.

18.7. Information on financial risk management objectives used for hedging measures which hedge accounting and of price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk where the company group uses financial instruments and is an important evaluation of the property, own capital, liabilities, revenue and expenses.

The information is disclosed in Note 3 to the consolidated and the Company's financial statements.

19. Issuer's and its group companies' non – financial results. Information related to social responsibility. environment, including climate action, employees, anti-corruption, and anti-bribery issues, including bribery of foreign officials when concluding international business transactions

19.1. Employees

At the end of 2025, as well as at the end of 2024, 2023, 2022 and 2021, INVL Baltic Real Estate did not have any employees. The management of the Company has been transferred to the Management Company.

The number of employees at INVL Baltic Real Estate portfolio companies was 7 in 2025, 7 in 2024, 7 in 2023, 10 in 2022 and 10 in 2021.

The Company's Management Company applies various internal procedures and policies implementing employee rights in its activities, which apply to all employees of collective investment entities managed by the Management Company and their managed companies. These include the Code of Ethics, the Equal Opportunities and Inclusion Policy, which defines that the Company organizes its activities in such a way that employees, taking into account their positions and the need to improve qualifications, are ensured equal working conditions, opportunities to develop competence, etc., as well as equal benefits are provided, and the Policy on Prevention of Violence and Harassment in the Workplace. The Management Company has a works council and ensures an anonymous whistleblowing procedure.

19.2. Environmental Protection and actions regarding climate change

Due to the Company's management structure and small number of employees, the Company does not have a separate environmental policy from the Management Company or formal climate change objectives, does not collect and publish environmental indicators in this context, however, the Company, directly and through subsidiaries, within the limits of rational capabilities, devotes significant attention to improving the energy efficiency of managed assets, uses renewable electricity and district heating in all facilities.

From the Company's real estate portfolio, particular attention to environmental protection is paid by the co-working space "Talent Garden Vilnius" located at Vilniaus str. 33 and managed by the Company. The latest ventilation, air conditioning, heating and premises lighting technologies installed in the co-working space, which opened its doors in 2019, allow saving electricity. The facility actively sorts waste, has smart water and electrical appliances that save natural resources. Another property owned by the Company, located at Vilniaus str. 37, Vilnius, was completed and newly reconstructed in 2025. During the reconstruction of the cultural heritage protected building, energy efficiency improvement was achieved, an automatic building management system was installed, allowing efficient management of electricity, heating energy consumption, water, building indoor environment parameters, etc.

The Company assesses climate change risks significant to its managed properties using a third-party tool that allows evaluation of the main physical and transition climate change threats according to three climate change scenarios: optimistic SSP1-2.6, middle-of-the-road SSP2-4.5 and pessimistic SSP5-8.5. The assessment is carried out for each real estate property managed by the Company, taking into account its geographical location.

Based on the assessment carried out in 2025, changing air temperature, as a chronic threat, and heat waves, as an acute threat, were identified as high or medium value physical climate change threats to the Company's managed real estate properties. Chronic threats are understood as long-term, gradually developing climate changes that have a continuous impact on building operation and energy needs, while acute threats include sudden, short-term but intensive climate events that can cause direct operational disruptions or physical damage. These threats may lead to higher operating costs due to increased energy consumption for cooling or heating, more frequent electricity supply disruptions, negative impact on employee comfort in premises and possible damage to buildings. To manage these risks, the Company regularly performs technical maintenance of buildings and engineering systems and applies energy efficiency management solutions.

In the real estate management sector, the most significant risks of transition to a climate-neutral economy are usually associated with greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption efficiency and possible tightening of regulatory requirements. The Company manages these risks by applying preventive and risk mitigation measures. Renewable electricity is used in all buildings managed by the Company, and all buildings are connected to district heating networks. The Company continuously monitors regulatory changes and, when necessary, engages external experts to prepare in time for mandatory compliance with legal requirements. Taking this into account, the probability of occurrence of transition to a climate-neutral economy risks that could significantly negatively affect the Company is assessed as low for the Company.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

19.3. Information about activities of the issuer and companies comprising the issuer's group in the field of research and development

INVL Baltic Real Estate did not deliver major research and expansion projects in 2025.

19.4. Fight against corruption and bribery

In order to reduce the risk of external and internal bribery, the Company applies internal procedures aimed at increasing operational transparency and preventing the possibility of being involved in illegal activities. The Company expects appropriate conduct from employees and partners, but cannot assess the full diversity of possible situations.

The management of the Company has been transferred to the Management Company. The latter has approved a Code of Ethics in its activities, which establishes the general ethical standards of the Management Company that must guide the activities of the employees of the Management Company and the companies it manages. The relevant section of the Code of Ethics regulates anti-corruption requirements applicable to all business operations, including international transactions, if such are carried out.

19.5. Key Intangible Resources

One of the key intangible resources is the Company's listing on the Nasdaq Vilnius Secondary List of securities exchange, which increases the Company's transparency, credibility and accessibility to investors. The listing provides the opportunity to attract capital more efficiently, increases the Company's liquidity and strengthens its market position and helps improve the Company's reputation. Another key intangible resource of the Company's group of companies is long-term lease agreements, which ensure stable and predictable income and contribute to business continuity and strategic growth. These intangible resources contribute to the Company's value creation by strengthening its financial stability, long-term growth and competitiveness in the market.

20. Information about agreements of the Company and its managing bodies, members of the formed committees, or the employees' agreements providing for compensation in case of the resignation or in case they are dismissed without a due reason, or their employment is terminated in view of the change of the control (official offering) of the Company.

There are no agreements of the Company and the Members of the Board, Members of the Investment Committee or the employees' agreements providing for compensation in case of resignation or in case they are dismissed without a due reason, or their employment is terminated in view of the change of the control of the Company.

21. Significant investments made during the reporting period

On 30 April 2025, the Vilnius City Municipality issued a construction permit for the reconstruction of the property owned by the Company located at Palangos St. 4 / Vilniaus St. 33, Vilnius. According to the Company, the issuance of the construction permit is

expected to have a positive impact on the value of the property. In 2025, the Company's investment activities resulted in costs of approximately EUR 1.7 million for the final reconstruction works at the property located at Vilniaus g. 37, Vilnius.

22. Information about significant agreements to which the issuer is a party, which would come into force, be amended or cease to be valid if there was a change in issuer's controlling shareholder, and their effect, unless, the nature of the arrangements and their disclosure would cause serious harm to the issuer

There are no significant agreements of the Company which would come into force, be amended or cease to be valid if there was a change in Issuer's controlling shareholder.

23. Information about any control systems in the employee share plan that are not exercised directly by employees

The Company has no employees; therefore, the application of the matter is not relevant.

24. Information on the related parties' transactions

Information on the related parties' transactions is disclosed in consolidated annual financial statements' 18 note of explanatory notes for the year of 2025.

25. Information on harmful transactions in which the issuer is a party

There were no harmful transactions (those that are not in line with Issuer's goals, not under usual market terms, harmful to the shareholders' or stakeholders' interests, etc.) made in the name of the issuer that had or potentially could have negative effects in the future on the issuer's activities or business results. There were also no transactions where a conflict of interest was present between the managing bodies of the Management Company, members of the Investment Committee, controlling shareholders' or other related parties' obligations to the issuer and their private interests.

26. References to and additional explanations of the data presented in the annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements

All data is presented in consolidated and Company's financial statements of explanatory notes for the year of 2025.

27. Information on significant changes in the information provided to investors in accordance with Article 18 of the LMACIU

In 2025, the information required to be disclosed under Article 18 of the LMACIU was not significantly changed.

28. Information on Audit Company

The Company has not approved criteria for selection of the audit company.

On 21 October 2024, the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company decided to conclude an agreement with BDO auditas ir apskaita, UAB to carry out of the audit of the annual financial statements of the INVL Baltic Real Estate for year 2024-2026.

In 2025 the accrued costs of audit services are disclosed in point 19 of the explanatory note to the consolidated annual financial statements for 2025.

Audit Company	BDO auditas ir apskaita, UAB
Address of the registered office	K. Baršausko str. 66, LT-51436, Kaunas
Code	135273426
Telephone	+370 37 320390
E-mail	info@bdo.lt
Website	www.bdo.lt

No internal audit is performed in the Company.

29. Data on the publicly disclosed information

The information publicly disclosed by INVL Baltic Real Estate during 2025 is presented on the Company's website Company's website (For investors → Related information). Link: <https://bre.invl.com/en/news/>.

Table 29.1. Summary of publicly disclosed information

Headline	Message Category	Published
Regarding the approval of INVL Baltic Real Estate prospectus	Other information	31 January 2025
Announcement of net asset value of INVL Baltic Real Estate on 31 December 2024	Interim information	18 March 2025
Audited results of INVL Baltic Real Estate group of 2024	Annual information	18 March 2025
Regarding amendments to incorporation documents of INVL Baltic Real Estate, reduction of authorized capital and dividend allocation for the year 2024	Notification on material event	08 April 2025
Convocation of the General Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of INVL Baltic Real Estate and draft resolutions on agenda issues	General meeting of shareholders	08 April 2025
Announcement of net asset value of INVL Baltic Real Estate on 31 March 2025	Interim information	30 April 2025
INVL Baltic Real Estate Interim unaudited information for 3 months of 2025	Interim information	30 April 2025
Resolutions of the General Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of INVL Baltic Real Estate	General meeting of shareholders	30 April 2025
Shareholders of INVL Baltic Real Estate approved the proposals to adopt a new version of the Articles of Association, reduce the share capital, and distribute dividends for the year 2024	Notification on material event	30 April 2025
INVL Baltic Real Estate has received a construction permit for reconstruction	Notification on material event	02 May 2025
Notice on the reduction of the authorised capital	Other information	09 May 2025
Procedure for the payout of dividends for the year 2024	Other information	29 May 2025
Announcement of net asset value of INVL Baltic Real Estate on 30 June 2025	Interim information	20 August 2025
INVL Baltic Real Estate Interim unaudited information for 6 months of 2025	Half-Yearly information	20 August 2025

INVL Baltic Real Estate announces an updated authorized capital structure	Total number of voting rights and capital	01 September 2025
Notice on the cancellation of own shares	Acquisition or disposal of the issuer's own shares	01 September 2025
The new wording of the Articles of Association of INVL Baltic Real Estate was registered	Other information	01 September 2025
INVL Baltic Real Estate received permission to change the Articles of Association	Other information	22 September 2025
Regarding the approval of INVL Baltic Real Estate prospectus	Other information	25 September 2025
The decision of the Management Company of INVL Baltic Real Estate on the purchase of own shares	Notification on material event	09 October 2025
INVL Baltic Real Estate will buy-back its own shares	Acquisition or disposal of the issuer's own shares	20 October 2025
Information about shares issued by INVL Baltic Real Estate and votes granted	Total number of voting rights and capital	22 October 2025
Announcement of net asset value of INVL Baltic Real Estate on 30 September 2025	Interim information	31 October 2025
INVL Baltic Real Estate Interim unaudited information for 9 months of 2025	Interim information	31 October 2025
INVL Baltic Real Estate investor's calendar for 2026	Other information	16 December 2025

Table 29.2. Summary of the notifications on transactions in INVL Baltic Real Estate shares concluded by managers of the Company during 2025.

No transactions were concluded by the managers of the Company during 2025.

Real Estate Fund Manager of the Management Company INVL Asset Management	Vytautas Bakšinskas
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Appendix 1. Information About Group Companies, Their Contact Details

Company	Registration information	Type of activity	Contact details
Rovelija, UAB	Code 302575846 Address – Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius Legal form – private limited liability company Registration date 20.12.2010	investments into commercial rental real estate (until March 2020). From March 2020, carries no activity after completion of IBC business centre sale transaction	Tel. +370 5 2790601 breinfo@invl.com
Proprietas, UAB	Code 303252098 Address – Gynėjų str. 14, Vilnius Legal form – private limited liability company Registration date 27.02.2014	investments into commercial rental real estate	Tel. +370 5 2790601 proprietas@invl.com
DOMMO grupa SIA	Code 40003733866 Address – Lapegles, Stūniši, Olaines pag., Olaines nov., LV-2127 Latvia Legal form – private limited liability company Registration date 17.03.2005	investments into commercial rental real estate	Tel. +370 5 2790601 breinfo@invl.com

Appendix 2. Corporate Governance Code

Company, acting in compliance with Article 12 (3) of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Securities and paragraph 24.4 of the Listing Rules of AB Nasdaq Vilnius, hereby discloses how it complies with the Corporate Governance Code for the Companies listed on Nasdaq Vilnius as well as its specific provisions or recommendations. In case of non-compliance with this Code or some of its provisions or recommendations, the specific provisions or recommendations that are not complied with must be indicated and the reasons for such non-compliance must be specified. In addition, other explanatory information indicated in this form is provided.

1. Summary of the Corporate Governance Report:

The management of INVL Baltic Real Estate was transferred to the Management Company INVL Asset Management on 22 December 2016 as soon as the Central Bank of the Republic of Lithuania granted special closed-ended type real estate investment company INVL Baltic Real Estate the license of closed-ended type investment company. The rights and duties of the Board and the head of the Company were also transferred to the Management Company. The Company's management body is not formed.

The Management Company is responsible for convocation and organisation of the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company, giving notices about publicly not disclosed information under the procedure set by legal acts, organisation of activities of the Company, proper management of information about activities of the Company and performance of other functions assigned to the Management Company.

In the Management Company, ensuring the management of INVL Baltic Real Estate, there is a General Manager, a Board, by whose decision was established the Investment Committee. (more about the competencies of the management bodies, formation and procedure of work is set in the IV section "Issuer's Managing Bodies" of the report).

The information concerning the compliance with the Governance code after INVL Baltic Real Estate received the license of closed-ended type investment company is provided below.

2. Structured table for disclosure:

PRINCIPLES/ RECOMMENDATIONS	YES/NO/ NOT APPLICABLE	COMMENTARY
Principle 1: General Meeting of shareholders, equitable treatment of shareholders, and shareholders' rights		
The corporate governance framework should ensure the equitable treatment of all shareholders. The corporate governance framework should protect the rights of shareholders.		
1.1. All shareholders should be provided with access to the information and/or documents established in the legal acts on equal terms. All shareholders should be furnished with equal opportunity to participate in the decision-making process where significant corporate matters are discussed.	YES	The Company discloses all regulated information (including notices on convening General Shareholders' Meeting) through the news distribution platform of AB Nasdaq Vilnius. This ensures that this information is available to the widest possible audience in the Republic of Lithuania and other EU countries. Information is provided simultaneously in both Lithuanian and English. The Company publishes information before or after the trading session of Nasdaq Vilnius AB. The Company timely updates the information on its website and complies with the requirements of Part 5 of the Information Disclosure Guidelines "On the Publication of Regulated and Other Information on the Issuer's Website" approved by the decision of the Supervisory Authority of the Bank of Lithuania. All shareholders have equal rights to participate in the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company.
1.2. It is recommended that the company's capital should consist only of the shares that grant the same rights to voting, ownership, dividend and other rights to all of their holders.	YES	The shares constituting the authorized capital of the Company grant equal rights to all shareholders of the Company.
1.3. It is recommended that investors should have access to the information concerning the rights attached to the shares of the new issue or those issued earlier in advance, i.e. before they purchase shares.	YES	The rights of the shareholders are described in the Articles of Association of the Company, which are publicly announced on the Company's website and in the section "Rights

		and obligations granted by the Shares" of the Company's annual management report.
1.4. Exclusive transactions that are particularly important to the company, such as transfer of all or almost all assets of the company which in principle would mean the transfer of the company, should be subject to approval of the general meeting of shareholders.	NO	Due to the nature of the Company's activities, the Management Company is responsible for making the Company's investment decisions (decisions regarding the acquisition and sale of the Company's assets).
1.5. Procedures for convening and conducting a general meeting of shareholders should provide shareholders with equal opportunities to participate in the general meeting of shareholders and should not prejudice the rights and interests of shareholders. The chosen venue, date and time of the general meeting of shareholders should not prevent active participation of shareholders at the general meeting. In the notice of the general meeting of shareholders being convened, the company should specify the last day on which the proposed draft decisions should be submitted at the latest.	YES	Shareholders are informed about convening of the General Meetings of Shareholders in accordance with the requirements of legislation and the Company's Articles of Association – adhering to the notification deadlines and methods and means of announcement. The opportunity to participate in the Meeting is supplemented by the option of voting by ballot or authorizing another person to represent the shareholder. The General Meeting of Shareholders is always held at the Company's headquarters. In the notice of the General Meeting of Shareholders being convened, the Company does not restrict the right of shareholders to submit new draft decisions either before or during the meeting, and this is clearly stated in the notice of the General Meeting of Shareholders being convened in both Lithuanian and English.
1.6. With a view to ensure the right of shareholders living abroad to access the information, it is recommended, where possible, that documents prepared for the general meeting of shareholders in advance should be announced publicly not only in Lithuanian language but also in English and/or other foreign languages in advance. It is recommended that the minutes of the general meeting of shareholders after the signing thereof and/or adopted decisions should be made available publicly not only in Lithuanian language but also in English and/or other foreign languages. It is recommended that this information should be placed on the website of the company. Such documents may be published to the extent that their public disclosure is not detrimental to the company or the company's commercial secrets are not revealed.	YES	All documents and information relevant to the Company's General Shareholders' Meeting, including the notice of the convened meeting, draft resolutions, draft resolutions of the meeting are public and simultaneously published in Lithuanian and English through the Nasdaq Vilnius regulated notice distribution system and additionally published on the Company's website in the Regulated Information sections and Shareholders' Meetings.
1.7. Shareholders who are entitled to vote should be furnished with the opportunity to vote at the general meeting of shareholders both in person and in absentia. Shareholders should not be prevented from voting in writing in advance by completing the general voting ballot.	YES	Shareholders of the Company may exercise their right to vote in the General Meeting of Shareholders in person or through a representative upon issuance of proper proxy or having concluded an agreement on the transfer of their voting rights in the manner compliant with the legal regulations, also the shareholder may vote by completing the General Voting Bulletin in the manner provided by the Law on Companies.
1.8. With a view to increasing the shareholders' opportunities to participate effectively at general meetings of shareholders, it is recommended that companies should apply modern technologies on a wider scale and thus provide shareholders with the conditions to participate and vote in general meetings of shareholders via electronic means of communication. In such cases the security of transmitted information must be ensured and it must be possible to identify the participating and voting person.	YES	In accordance with the provisions of legal acts, the Company must enable shareholders to participate in the General Meeting of Shareholders and vote by means of electronic communication, as well as submit a voting instruction when it is required by shareholders whose shares hold at least 1/10 of all votes.
1.9. It is recommended that the notice on the draft decisions of the general meeting of shareholders being convened should specify new candidatures of members of the collegial body, their	YES	If these issues are on the agenda of the General Meeting of Shareholders, all required information on the proposed

proposed remuneration and the proposed audit company if these issues are included into the agenda of the general meeting of shareholders. Where it is proposed to elect a new member of the collegial body, it is recommended that the information about his/her educational background, work experience and other managerial positions held (or proposed) should be provided.

collegial body, its members or audit company are specified in the draft decisions of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

1.10. Members of the company's collegial management body, heads of the administration⁴ or other competent persons related to the company who can provide information related to the agenda of the general meeting of shareholders should take part in the general meeting of shareholders. Proposed candidates to member of the collegial body should also participate in the general meeting of shareholders in case the election of new members is included into the agenda of the general meeting of shareholders.

YES

Representatives of the Company's Management Company always attend the Company's General Meeting of Shareholders, i.e., a member of the Board or a member of the Investment Committee or a person responsible for the Company's financial statements.

Principle 2: Supervisory board

2.1. Functions and liability of the supervisory board

The supervisory board of the company should ensure representation of the interests of the company and its shareholders, accountability of this body to the shareholders and objective monitoring of the company's operations and its management bodies as well as constantly provide recommendations to the management bodies of the company.

The supervisory board should ensure the integrity and transparency of the company's financial accounting and control system.

2.1.1. Members of the supervisory board should act in good faith, with care and responsibility for the benefit and in the interests of the company and its shareholders and represent their interests, having regard to the interests of employees and public welfare.

2.1.2. Where decisions of the supervisory board may have a different effect on the interests of the company's shareholders, the supervisory board should treat all shareholders impartially and fairly. It should ensure that shareholders are properly informed about the company's strategy, risk management and control, and resolution of conflicts of interest.

2.1.3. The supervisory board should be impartial in passing decisions that are significant for the company's operations and strategy. Members of the supervisory board should act and pass decisions without an external influence from the persons who elected them.

2.1.4. Members of the supervisory board should clearly voice their objections in case they believe that a decision of the supervisory board is against the interests of the company. Independent⁵ members of the supervisory board should: a) maintain independence of their analysis and decision-making; b) not seek or accept any unjustified privileges that might compromise their independence.

NOT
APPLICABLE

Pursuant to Article 78(1) of the Republic of Lithuania Law on Companies, the Supervisory Board of the Company is not formed.

2.1.5. The supervisory board should oversee that the company's tax planning strategies are designed and implemented in accordance with the legal acts in order to avoid faulty practice that is not related to the long-term interests of the company and its shareholders, which may give rise to reputational, legal or other risks.

2.1.6. The company should ensure that the supervisory board is provided with sufficient resources (including financial ones) to discharge their duties, including the right to obtain all the necessary information or to seek independent professional advice from external legal, accounting or other experts on matters pertaining to the competence of the supervisory board and its committees.

⁴ For the purposes of this Code, heads of the administration are the employees of the company who hold top level management positions.

⁵ For the purposes of this Code, the criteria of independence of members of the supervisory board are interpreted as the criteria of unrelated parties defined in Article 31(7) and (8) of the Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania.

2.2. Formation of the supervisory board

The procedure of the formation of the supervisory board should ensure proper resolution of conflicts of interest and effective and fair corporate governance.

2.2.1. The members of the supervisory board elected by the general meeting of shareholders should collectively ensure the diversity of qualifications, professional experience and competences and seek for gender equality. With a view to maintain a proper balance between the qualifications of the members of the supervisory board, it should be ensured that members of the supervisory board, as a whole, should have diverse knowledge, opinions and experience to duly perform their tasks.

2.2.2. Members of the supervisory board should be appointed for a specific term, subject to individual re-election for a new term in office in order to ensure necessary development of professional experience.

2.2.3. Chair of the supervisory board should be a person whose current or past positions constituted no obstacle to carry out impartial activities. A former manager or management board member of the company should not be immediately appointed as chair of the supervisory board either. Where the company decides to depart from these recommendations, it should provide information on the measures taken to ensure impartiality of the supervision.

2.2.4. Each member should devote sufficient time and attention to perform his duties as a member of the supervisory board. Each member of the supervisory board should undertake to limit his other professional obligations (particularly the managing positions in other companies) so that they would not interfere with the proper performance of the duties of a member of the supervisory board. Should a member of the supervisory board attend less than a half of the meetings of the supervisory board throughout the financial year of the company, the shareholders of the company should be notified thereof.

NOT
APPLICABLE

Pursuant to Article 78(1) of the Republic of Lithuania Law on Companies, the Supervisory Board of the Company is not formed.

2.2.5. When it is proposed to appoint a member of the supervisory board, it should be announced which members of the supervisory board are deemed to be independent. The supervisory board may decide that, despite the fact that a particular member meets all the criteria of independence, he/she cannot be considered independent due to special personal or company-related circumstances.

2.2.6. The amount of remuneration to members of the supervisory board for their activity and participation in meetings of the supervisory board should be approved by the general meeting of shareholders.

2.2.7. Every year the supervisory board should carry out an assessment of its activities. It should include evaluation of the structure of the supervisory board, its work organization and ability to act as a group, evaluation of the competence and work efficiency of each member of the supervisory board, and evaluation whether the supervisory board has achieved its objectives. The supervisory board should, at least once a year, make public respective information about its internal structure and working procedures.

Principle 3: Management Board

3.1. Functions and liability of the management board

The management board should ensure the implementation of the company's strategy and good corporate governance with due regard to the interests of its shareholders, employees and other interest groups.

3.1.1. The management board should ensure the implementation of the company's strategy approved by the supervisory board if the latter has been formed at the company. In such cases where

NOT
APPLICABLE

Due to the nature of the Company's activities, collegial management body is not formed in the Company. Its management is

the supervisory board is not formed, the management board is also responsible for the approval of the company's strategy.

3.1.2. As a collegial management body of the company, the management board performs the functions assigned to it by the Law and in the articles of association of the company, and in such cases where the supervisory board is not formed in the company, it performs inter alia the supervisory functions established in the Law. By performing the functions assigned to it, the management board should take into account the needs of the company's shareholders, employees and other interest groups by respectively striving to achieve sustainable business development.

3.1.3. The management board should ensure compliance with the laws and the internal policy of the company applicable to the company or a group of companies to which this company belongs. It should also establish the respective risk management and control measures aimed at ensuring regular and direct liability of managers.

3.1.4. Moreover, the management board should ensure that the measures included into the OECD Good Practice Guidance⁶ on Internal Controls, Ethics and Compliance are applied at the company in order to ensure adherence to the applicable laws, rules and standards.

3.1.5. When appointing the manager of the company, the management board should take into account the appropriate balance between the candidate's qualifications, experience and competence.

transferred to the Management Company, which performs the functions of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

The Company's investment strategy is provided for in the Company's Articles of Association. The Management Company of the Company is responsible for the implementation of the investment strategy.

Due to the nature of the Company's activities, collegial management body is not formed in the Company. Its management is transferred to the Management Company, which performs the functions of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

The Management Company of the Company is responsible for convocation and organisation of the General Meeting of Shareholders, giving notices about publicly not disclosed information under the procedure set by legal acts, organisation of activities of the Company, proper management of information about activities of the Company and performance of other functions assigned to the Management Company.

Due to the nature of the Company's activities, collegial management body is not formed in the Company. Its management is transferred to the Management Company, which performs the functions of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

The compliance with the laws and the provisions of the Company's internal policies is ensured by the Management Company and its employees.

Due to the nature of the Company's activities, collegial management body is not formed in the Company. Its management is transferred to the Management Company, which performs the functions of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

The Management Company of the Company has approved the Code of Ethics, which establishes the ethical standards relevant to the activities of the Company.

Due to the nature of the Company's activities, collegial management body is not formed in the Company. Its management is transferred to the Management Company, which performs the functions of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

⁶ Link to the OECD Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics and Compliance:

<https://www.oecd.org/daf/anti-bribery/44884389.pdf>

The managers and investment decision-makers of the Management Company must be of sufficiently good repute and have sufficient work experience to ensure sound and transparent management.

The candidatures of all managers and investment decision-makers of the Company's Management Company have been approved by the Bank of Lithuania.

3.2. Formation of the management board

3.2.1. The members of the management board elected by the supervisory board or, if the supervisory board is not formed, by the general meeting of shareholders should collectively ensure the required diversity of qualifications, professional experience and competences and seek for gender equality. With a view to maintain a proper balance in terms of the current qualifications possessed by the members of the management board, it should be ensured that the members of the management board would have, as a whole, diverse knowledge, opinions and experience to duly perform their tasks.

3.2.2. Names and surnames of the candidates to become members of the management board, information on their educational background, qualifications, professional experience, current positions, other important professional obligations and potential conflicts of interest should be disclosed without violating the requirements of the legal acts regulating the handling of personal data at the meeting of the supervisory board in which the management board or individual members of the management board are elected. In the event that the supervisory board is not formed, the information specified in this paragraph should be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders. The management board should, on yearly basis, collect data provided in this paragraph on its members and disclose it in the company's annual report.

NOT
APPLICABLE

3.2.3. All new members of the management board should be familiarized with their duties and the structure and operations of the company.

Due to the specifics of the Company's activities, the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company does not elect the members of the Board of the Management Company.

The managers and investment decision-makers of a Management Company must be of sufficiently good repute and have sufficient work experience to ensure sound and transparent management. The candidatures of all managers and investment decision-makers of the Company's Management Company should be approved by the Bank of Lithuania.

Due to the specifics of the Company's activities, the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company does not elect the members of the Board of the Management Company.

Information about the education, qualification, professional experience, and participation in the management of other companies of the managers of the Management Company and members of the Investment Committee of the Company is presented in the annual management report of the Company.

Due to the nature of the Company's activities, collegial management body is not formed in the Company. Its management is transferred to the Management Company, which performs the functions of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

All members of the Board of the Management Company are familiarized with their duties, the structure of the Management Company and the Company and operations of the Company.

3.2.4. Members of the management board should be appointed for a specific term, subject to individual re-election for a new term in office in order to ensure necessary development of professional experience and sufficiently frequent reconfirmation of their status.

Due to the nature of the Company's activities, collegial management body is not formed in the Company. Its management is transferred to the Management Company, which performs the functions of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

The members of the Board of the Company's Management Company are elected for a 4-year term, with the possibility of being individually re-elected for a new term.

3.2.5. Chairman of the management board should be a person whose current or past positions constitute no obstacle to carry out impartial activity. Where the supervisory board is not formed, the former manager of the company should not be immediately appointed as chair of the management board. When a company decides to depart from these recommendations, it should furnish information on the measures it has taken to ensure the impartiality of supervision.

3.2.6. Each member the management board should give sufficient time and attention to perform the duties of a member of the Board. If a member of the management Board participated in less than half of the board meetings during the financial year of the Company, the Company's Supervisory Board should be informed if the Supervisory Board is not formed in the Company - the General Shareholder Meeting.

3.2.7. In the event that the management board is elected in the cases established by the Law where the supervisory board is not formed at the company, and some of its members will be independent⁷, it should be announced which members of the management board are deemed as independent. The management board may decide that, despite the fact that a particular member meets all the criteria of independence established by the Law, he/she cannot be considered independent due to special personal or company-related circumstances.

3.2.8. The general meeting of shareholders of the company should approve the amount of remuneration to the members of the management board for their activity and participation in the meetings of the management board.

3.2.9. The members of the management board should act in good faith, with care and responsibility for the benefit and the interests of the company and its shareholders with due regard to other stakeholders. When adopting decisions, they should not act in their personal interest; they should be subject to no-compete agreements and they should not use the business information or opportunities related to the company's operations in violation of the company's interests.

3.2.10. Every year the management board should carry out an assessment of its activities. It should include evaluation of the structure of the management board, its work organization and ability to act as a group, evaluation of the competence and work efficiency of each member of the management board, and evaluation whether the management board has achieved its objectives. The management board should, at least once a year, make public respective information about its internal structure and working procedures in observance of the legal acts regulating the processing of personal data.

Principle 4: Rules of procedure of the supervisory board and the management board of the company

The rules of procedure of the supervisory board, if it is formed at the company, and of the management board should ensure efficient operation and decision-making of these bodies and promote active cooperation between the company's management bodies.

Due to the specifics of the Company's activities, the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company does not elect the members of the Board of the Management Company, whose elect the Chairman of the Board of the Management Company.

Due to the specifics of the Company's activities, attendance of the Management Company's Board meetings is not recorded in the Annual management report of the Company.

The Company discloses information on the number of the Company's Investment Committee meetings in Annual management report.

Due to Company's management specifics, independency criteria is not applicable to the managers of the Management Company.

The management fee, payable to the Management Company is disclosed in the Annual Management Report of the Company, according to the valid management agreement between the Company and the Management Company.

The managers of the Management Company and appointed members of the Investment Committee receive remuneration according to the employment contract signed between them and the Management Company.

The duty of the Company's Management Company to act honestly, fairly and professionally on the best terms and conditions for the Company and its shareholders and to ensure market integrity is enshrined in the Company's Articles of Association.

Due to Company's management specifics, the managers of the Management Company do not carry out assessment of its activities.

⁷ For the purposes of this Code, the criteria of independence of the members of the board are interpreted as the criteria of unrelated persons defined in Article 33(7) of the Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania.

<p>4.1. The management board and the supervisory board, if the latter is formed at the company, should act in close cooperation in order to attain benefit for the company and its shareholders. Good corporate governance requires an open discussion between the management board and the supervisory board. The management board should regularly and, where necessary, immediately inform the supervisory board about any matters significant for the company that are related to planning, business development, risk management and control, and compliance with the obligations at the company. The management board should inform the supervisory board about any derogations in its business development from the previously formulated plans and objectives by specifying the reasons for this.</p>	<p>NOT APPLICABLE</p>	<p>Due to the nature of the Company's activities, collegial management body is not formed in the Company. Its management is transferred to the Management Company, which performs the functions of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.</p>
<p>4.2. It is recommended that meetings of the company's collegial bodies should be held at the respective intervals, according to the pre-approved schedule. Each company is free to decide how often meetings of the collegial bodies should be convened but it is recommended that these meetings should be convened at such intervals that uninterrupted resolution of essential corporate governance issues would be ensured. Meetings of the company's collegial bodies should be convened at least once per quarter.</p>	<p>YES/NO</p>	<p>Due to the nature of the Company's activities, collegial management body is not formed in the Company. Its management is transferred to the Management Company, which performs the functions of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.</p> <p>Meetings of the Management Company's Board are held at such intervals as to ensure uninterrupted resolution of essential issues of the Company's management and supervision.</p>
<p>4.3. Members of a collegial body should be notified of the meeting being convened in advance so that they would have sufficient time for proper preparation for the issues to be considered at the meeting and a fruitful discussion could be held and appropriate decisions could be adopted. Along with the notice of the meeting being convened all materials relevant to the issues on the agenda of the meeting should be submitted to the members of the collegial body. The agenda of the meeting should not be changed or supplemented during the meeting, unless all members of the collegial body present at the meeting agree with such change or supplement to the agenda, or certain issues that are important to the company require immediate resolution.</p>	<p>YES/NO</p>	<p>Due to the nature of the Company's activities, collegial management body is not formed in the Company. Its management is transferred to the Management Company, which performs the functions of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.</p> <p>The Board of the Management Company are notified of the meeting being convened and all materials relevant to the issues on the agenda of the meeting are submitted to them.</p>
<p>4.4. In order to coordinate the activities of the company's collegial bodies and ensure effective decision-making process, the chairs of the company's collegial supervision and management bodies should mutually agree on the dates and agendas of the meetings and close cooperate in resolving other matters related to corporate governance. Meetings of the company's supervisory board should be open to members of the management board, particularly in such cases where issues concerning the removal of the management board members, their responsibility or remuneration are discussed.</p>	<p>YES/NO</p>	<p>Due to the nature of the Company's activities, collegial management body is not formed in the Company. Its management is transferred to the Management Company, which performs the functions of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.</p>

Principle 5: Nomination, remuneration and audit committees
5.1. Purpose and formation of committees

The committees formed at the company should increase the work efficiency of the supervisory board or, where the supervisory board is not formed, of the management board which performs the supervisory functions by ensuring that decisions are based on due consideration and help organise its work in such a way that the decisions it takes would be free of material conflicts of interest. Committees should exercise independent judgment and integrity when performing their functions and provide the collegial body with recommendations concerning the decisions of the collegial body. However, the final decision should be adopted by the collegial body.

<p>5.1.1. Taking due account of the company-related circumstances and the chosen corporate governance structure, the supervisory board of the company or, in cases where the supervisory board is not formed, the management board which performs the supervisory functions, establishes committees. It is</p>	<p>NOT APPLICABLE</p>	<p>Due to the Company's management type and an absence of employees, the Nomination and Remuneration Committees are not formed. Audit Committee members are</p>
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recommended that the collegial body should form the nomination, remuneration and audit committees.⁸

elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

5.1.2. Companies may decide to set up less than three committees. In such case companies should explain in detail why they have chosen the alternative approach, and how the chosen approach corresponds with the objectives set for the three different committees.

5.1.3. In the cases established by the legal acts the functions assigned to the committees formed at companies may be performed by the collegial body itself. In such case the provisions of this Code pertaining to the committees (particularly those related to their role, operation and transparency) should apply, where relevant, to the collegial body as a whole.

5.1.4. Committees established by the collegial body should normally be composed of at least three members. Subject to the requirements of the legal acts, committees could be comprised only of two members as well. Members of each committee should be selected on the basis of their competences by giving priority to independent members of the collegial body. The chair of the management board should not serve as the chair of committees.

5.1.5. The authority of each committee formed should be determined by the collegial body itself. Committees should perform their duties according to the authority delegated to them and regularly inform the collegial body about their activities and performance on a regular basis. The authority of each committee defining its role and specifying its rights and duties should be made public at least once a year (as part of the information disclosed by the company on its governance structure and practice on an annual basis). In compliance with the legal acts regulating the processing of personal data, companies should also include in their annual reports the statements of the existing committees on their composition, the number of meetings and attendance over the year as well as the main directions of their activities and performance.

5.1.6. With a view to ensure the independence and impartiality of the committees, the members of the collegial body who are not members of the committees should normally have a right to participate in the meetings of the committee only if invited by the committee. A committee may invite or request that certain employees of the company or experts would participate in the meeting. Chair of each committee should have the possibility to maintain direct communication with the shareholders. Cases where such practice is to be applied should be specified in the rules regulating the activities of the committee.

5.2. Nomination committee

5.2.1. The key functions of the nomination committee should be the following:

- 1) to select candidates to fill vacancies in the membership of supervisory and management bodies and the administration and recommend the collegial body to approve them. The nomination committee should evaluate the balance of skills, knowledge and experience in the management body, prepare a description of the functions and capabilities required to

NOT
APPLICABLE

Due to the Company's management type and an absence of employees, the Nomination Committee is not formed.

⁸ The legal acts may provide for the obligation to form a respective committee. For example, the Law on the Audit of Financial Statements of the Republic of Lithuania provides that public-interest entities (including but not limited to public limited liability companies whose securities are traded on a regulated market of the Republic of Lithuania and/or of any other Member State) are under the obligation to set up an audit committee (the legal acts provide for the exemptions where the functions of the audit committee may be carried out by the collegial body performing the supervisory functions).

- assume a particular position and assess the time commitment expected;
- 2) assess, on a regular basis, the structure, size and composition of the supervisory and management bodies as well as the skills, knowledge and activity of its members, and provide the collegial body with recommendations on how the required changes should be sought;
 - 3) devote the attention necessary to ensure succession planning.

5.2.2. When dealing with issues related to members of the collegial body who have employment relationships with the company and the heads of the administration, the manager of the company should be consulted by granting him/her the right to submit proposals to the Nomination Committee.

5.3. Remuneration committee

The main functions of the remuneration committee should be as follows:

- 1) submit to the collegial body proposals on the remuneration policy applied to members of the supervisory and management bodies and the heads of the administration for approval. Such policy should include all forms of remuneration, including the fixed-rate remuneration, performance-based remuneration, financial incentive schemes, pension arrangements and termination payments as well as conditions which would allow the company to recover the amounts or suspend the payments by specifying the circumstances under which it would be expedient to do so;
- 2) submit to the collegial body proposals regarding individual remuneration for members of the collegial bodies and the heads of the administration in order to ensure that they would be consistent with the company's remuneration policy and the evaluation of the performance of the persons concerned;
- 3) review, on a regular basis, the remuneration policy and its implementation.

NOT
APPLICABLE

Due to the Company's management type, the Remuneration Committee is not formed.

5.4. Audit committee

5.4.1. The key functions of the audit committee are defined in the legal acts regulating the activities of the audit committee.⁹

YES

In its activities, the Audit Committee of the Company follows the legal acts regulating the activities of the Audit Committee, as well as the regulations of the Audit Committee approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company.

⁹ *Issues related to the activities of audit committees are regulated by Regulation No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities, the Law on the Audit of Financial Statements of the Republic of Lithuania, and the Rules Regulating the Activities of Audit Committees approved by the Bank of Lithuania.*

<p>5.4.2. All members of the committee should be provided with detailed information on specific issues of the company's accounting system, finances and operations. The heads of the company's administration should inform the audit committee about the methods of accounting for significant and unusual transactions where the accounting may be subject to different approaches.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>The Management Company of the Company ensures that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the members of the Audit committee are properly introduced to the activities of the Company, are provided with complete information relating to the Company's specific accounting, financial and other operational features; 2) the Audit committee is informed of the methods used to account for significant and unusual transactions where the accounting treatment may be open to different approaches. The Audit committee is furnished with complete information on particulars of accounting, financial and other operations of the Company; 3) the Audit committee is informed of the work programme of internal and external auditors, and should receive internal and external audit report. 4) etc.
<p>5.4.3. The audit committee should decide whether the participation of the chairman of the management board, the manager of the company, the chief finance officer (or senior employees responsible for finance and accounting), the internal and external auditors in its meetings is required (and, if required, when). The committee should be entitled, when needed, to meet the relevant persons without members of the management bodies present.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>The Audit committee has the right to invite to its meetings the manager and members (member) of the Board of the Management Company, the chief financier, employees responsible for finance, accounting and treasury issues, external auditors and other persons, whose presence is admitted necessary considering questions scheduled for the Audit committee meeting.</p>
<p>5.4.4. The audit committee should be informed about the internal auditor's work program and should be furnished with internal audit reports or periodic summaries. The audit committee should also be informed about the work program of external auditors and should receive from the audit firm a report describing all relationships between the independent audit firm and the company and its group.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>The Management Company of the Company ensures that the audit committee is informed of the work programme of internal and external auditors, and should receive internal and external audit report</p>
<p>5.4.5. The audit committee should examine whether the company complies with the applicable provisions regulating the possibility of lodging a complaint or reporting anonymously his/her suspicions of potential violations committed at the company and should also ensure that there is a procedure in place for proportionate and independent investigation of such issues and appropriate follow-up actions.</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>Due to the Company's management type and considering that the Company has no employees, the Audit Committee of the Company does not examine if the Company complies the functions stated in 5.4.5.</p>
<p>5.4.6. The audit committee should submit to the supervisory board or, where the supervisory board is not formed, to the management board its activity report at least once in every six months, at the time that annual and half-yearly reports are approved.</p>	<p>YES / NO</p>	<p>In accordance with the provisions of the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee submits its activity reports to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.</p>

Principle 6: Prevention and disclosure of conflicts of interest

The corporate governance framework should encourage members of the company's supervisory and management bodies to avoid conflicts of interest and ensure a transparent and effective mechanism of disclosure of conflicts of interest related to members of the supervisory and management bodies.

<p>Any member of the company's supervisory and management body should avoid a situation where his/her personal interests are or may be in conflict with the company's interests. In case such a situation did occur, a member of the company's supervisory or management body should, within a reasonable period of time, notify other members of the same body or the body of the</p>	<p>YES / NO</p>	<p>Due to the nature of the Company's activities, collegial management body is not formed in the Company. Its management is transferred to the Management Company, which performs the functions of the Board</p>
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company which elected him/her or the company's shareholders of such situation of a conflict of interest, indicate the nature of interests and, where possible, their value.

and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

The Management Company must have such an organisational structure that would help to avoid conflicts of interest. When it is impossible to avoid conflicts of interest, the Management Company must ensure that Shareholders are treated fairly.

Principle 7: Remuneration policy of the company

The remuneration policy and the procedure for review and disclosure of such policy established at the company should prevent potential conflicts of interest and abuse in determining remuneration of members of the collegial bodies and heads of the administration, in addition it should ensure the publicity and transparency of the company's remuneration policy and its long-term strategy.

<p>7.1. The company should approve and post the remuneration policy on the website of the company; such policy should be reviewed on a regular basis and be consistent with the company's long-term strategy.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>The Company is subject to the remuneration policy of the Management Company, which is approved by the Board of the Management Company.</p>
<p>7.2. The remuneration policy should include all forms of remuneration, including the fixed-rate remuneration, performance-based remuneration, financial incentive schemes, pension arrangements and termination payments as well as the conditions specifying the cases where the company can recover the disbursed amounts or suspend the payments.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Remuneration policies are reviewed in accordance with legal requirements.</p>
<p>7.2. The remuneration policy should include all forms of remuneration, including the fixed-rate remuneration, performance-based remuneration, financial incentive schemes, pension arrangements and termination payments as well as the conditions specifying the cases where the company can recover the disbursed amounts or suspend the payments.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>The Management Company's remuneration policy covers all forms of remuneration that may be paid, i. e: fixed part of remuneration, variable part of remuneration (allocated based on the Company's and / or employee's performance). The Company may pay pension contributions to the second or the third pillar pension funds for the benefit of employees, as well as non-monetary benefits may be provided to the Company's employees.</p>
<p>7.3. With a view to avoid potential conflicts of interest, the remuneration policy should provide that members of the collegial bodies which perform the supervisory functions should not receive remuneration based on the company's performance.</p>	<p>YES/NO</p>	<p>The Company is subject to the remuneration policy of the Management Company, which is approved by the Board of the Management Company.</p>
<p>7.4. The remuneration policy should provide sufficient information on the policy regarding termination payments. Termination payments should not exceed a fixed amount or a fixed number of annual wages and in general should not be higher than the non-variable component of remuneration for two years or the equivalent thereof. Termination payments should not be paid if the contract is terminated due to inadequate performance.</p>	<p>NOT APPLICABLE</p>	<p>The Company is subject to the remuneration policy of the Management Company, which is approved by the Board of the Management Company.</p>
<p>According to the policies, the Company does not have the policy of termination payments.</p>		
<p>7.5. In the event that the financial incentive scheme is applied at the company, the remuneration policy should contain sufficient information about the retention of shares after the award thereof. Where remuneration is based on the award of shares, shares should not be vested at least for three years after the award thereof. After vesting, members of the collegial bodies and heads of the administration should retain a certain number of shares until the end of their term in office, subject to the need to compensate for any costs related to the acquisition of shares.</p>	<p>YES / NO</p>	<p>The Company is subject to the remuneration policy of the Management Company, which is approved by the Board of the Management Company.</p>
		<p>According to the remuneration policy of the Management Company, which applies for the Company as well, the part of the variable remuneration assigned to the employee of the Management Company (in whole or in part) may be allocated as the option of Invalda INV L AB at his choice. Their payment on a pro rata basis is realized through the attribution of shares (i.e. the granting or acquisition of the right to acquire the respective amounts of shares at different terms), in accordance with the procedure</p>

and conditions established in the option agreements.

7.6. The company should publish information about the implementation of the remuneration policy on its website, with a key focus on the remuneration policy in respect of the collegial bodies and managers in the next and, where relevant, subsequent financial years. It should also contain a review of how the remuneration policy was implemented during the previous financial year. The information of such nature should not include any details having a commercial value. Particular attention should be paid on the major changes in the company's remuneration policy, compared to the previous financial year.

YES

The Company publishes information about remuneration on its website.

7.7. It is recommended that the remuneration policy or any major change of the policy should be included on the agenda of the general meeting of shareholders. The schemes under which members and employees of a collegial body receive remuneration in shares or share options should be approved by the general meeting of shareholders.

YES/NO

The Company is subject to the remuneration policy of the Management Company, which is approved by the Board of the Management Company. The Company's Supervisory Board (Until 11 May 2023) had a separate remuneration policy, which was approved by the Company's General Meeting of Shareholders.

Principle 8: Role of stakeholders in corporate governance

The corporate governance framework should recognize the rights of stakeholders entrenched in the laws or mutual agreements and encourage active cooperation between companies and stakeholders in creating the company value, jobs and financial sustainability. In the context of this principle the concept "stakeholders" includes investors, employees, creditors, suppliers, clients, local community and other persons having certain interests in the company concerned.

8.1. The corporate governance framework should ensure that the rights and lawful interests of stakeholders are protected.

YES

The Company respects the rights of stakeholders and their legitimate interests.

8.2. The corporate governance framework should create conditions for stakeholders to participate in corporate governance in the manner prescribed by law. Examples of participation by stakeholders in corporate governance include the participation of employees or their representatives in the adoption of decisions that are important for the company, consultations with employees or their representatives on corporate governance and other important matters, participation of employees in the company's authorized capital, involvement of creditors in corporate governance in the cases of the company's insolvency, etc.

YES / NO

The Company has no employees. The Company provides opportunities for the Company's investors (shareholders) to participate in the management of the Company in accordance with the procedure established by the Company's Articles of Association and legal acts.

8.3. Where stakeholders participate in the corporate governance process, they should have access to relevant information.

YES

The Company's investors (shareholders) are provided with information that is required to be provided by applicable legislation and other information relevant to the Shareholders at the discretion of the Management Company.

8.4. Stakeholders should be provided with the possibility of reporting confidentially any illegal or unethical practices to the collegial body performing the supervisory function.

NO

The Company does not provide possibility of reporting confidentially any illegal or unethical practices

Principle 9: Disclosure of information

The corporate governance framework should ensure the timely and accurate disclosure of all material corporate issues, including the financial situation, operations and governance of the company.

<p>9.1. In accordance with the company's procedure on confidential information and commercial secrets and the legal acts regulating the processing of personal data, the information publicly disclosed by the company should include but not be limited to the following:</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>The information referred to below in this recommendation is disclosed in notifications of material events published through the Nasdaq Vilnius Information Disclosure System, the Company's website, and the Company's annual and interim information documents, to the extent required by legislation and the International Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the European Union. The information is also disclosed in presentations to investors of the Company.</p>
<p>9.1.1. operating and financial results of the company;</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Company publishes interim and annual management reports.</p>
<p>9.1.2. objectives and non-financial information of the company;</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Company publishes interim and annual management reports.</p>
<p>9.1.3. persons holding a stake in the company or controlling it directly and/or indirectly and/or together with related persons as well as the structure of the group of companies and their relationships by specifying the final beneficiary;</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Published on the Company's website.</p>
<p>9.1.4. members of the company's supervisory and management bodies who are deemed independent, the manager of the company, the shares or votes held by them at the company, participation in corporate governance of other companies, their competence and remuneration;</p>	<p>YES / NO</p>	<p>Due to the nature of the Company's activities, collegial management body is not formed in the Company. Its management is transferred to the Management Company, which performs the functions of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.</p> <p>The Company's website provides information on the members of the Board of the Company's Management Company, the General Director and Company's Investment Committee members.</p>
<p>9.1.5. reports of the existing committees on their composition, number of meetings and attendance of members during the last year as well as the main directions and results of their activities;</p>	<p>YES / NO</p>	<p>The management of the Company is transferred to the Management Company, which carries the functions of the Board and the Manager of the Company.</p> <p>The Company's website provides information on the members of the Company's Investment Committee.</p>
<p>9.1.6. potential key risk factors, the company's risk management and supervision policy;</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>The Company publishes on its website the general risk factors of the business area in which the Group operates; group-specific risk factors; risk factors related to the Company's shares.</p>
<p>9.1.7. the company's transactions with related parties;</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Information is provided in the interim and annual management reports.</p>
<p>9.1.8. main issues related to employees and other stakeholders (for instance, human resource policy, participation of employees in corporate governance, award of the company's shares or share options as incentives, relationships with creditors, suppliers, local community, etc.);</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>Due to the Company's management type - transfer of the Company's management to the Management Company - the Company itself does not have any employees.</p>
<p>9.1.9. structure and strategy of corporate governance;</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>The Company's strategy is provided for in the Company's Articles of Association, which are published on the Company's website.</p>

<p>9.1.10. initiatives and measures of social responsibility policy and anti-corruption fight, significant current or planned investment projects.</p> <p>This list is deemed minimum and companies are encouraged not to restrict themselves to the disclosure of information included into this list. This principle of the Code does not exempt companies from their obligation to disclose information as provided for in the applicable legal acts.</p>	NO	<p>The Company is not required to prepare and publish a non-financial statement.</p>
<p>9.2. When disclosing the information specified in paragraph 9.1.1 of recommendation 9.1, it is recommended that the company which is a parent company in respect of other companies should disclose information about the consolidated results of the whole group of companies.</p>	YES	<p>The Company prepares a consolidated management report and consolidated financial statements</p>
<p>9.3. When disclosing the information specified in paragraph 9.1.4 of recommendation 9.1, it is recommended that the information on the professional experience and qualifications of members of the company's supervisory and management bodies and the manager of the company as well as potential conflicts of interest which could affect their decisions should be provided. It is further recommended that the remuneration or other income of members of the company's supervisory and management bodies and the manager of the company should be disclosed, as provided for in greater detail in Principle 7.</p>	YES	<p>Information about the education, qualification, professional experience, and participation in the management of other companies of the managers of the Management Company, and members of the Investment Committee is presented in the annual management report of the Company.</p> <p>The Company also publishes information about remuneration.</p>
<p>9.4. Information should be disclosed in such manner that no shareholders or investors are discriminated in terms of the method of receipt and scope of information. Information should be disclosed to all parties concerned at the same time.</p>	YES	<p>The Company publishes all information through the information disclosure system of the Nasdaq Vilnius Stock Exchange and on the Company's website so that it is accessible to everyone and at the same time.</p>
<p>Principle 10: Selection of the company's audit firm The company's audit firm selection mechanism should ensure the independence of the report and opinion of the audit firm.</p>		
<p>10.1. With a view to obtain an objective opinion on the company's financial condition and financial results, the company's annual financial statements and the financial information provided in its annual report should be audited by an independent audit firm.</p>	YES	<p>The Company is audited by an independent audit company BDO auditas ir apskaita, UAB.</p>
<p>10.2. It is recommended that the audit firm would be proposed to the general meeting of shareholders by the supervisory board or, if the supervisory board is not formed at the company, by the management board of the company.</p>	YES/NO	<p>In 2024, the Management Company of the Company proposed to the General Meeting of Shareholders the audit firm, which will audit annual financial statements of the Company for 2024-2026 years, as due to the nature of the Company's activities, collegial management body is not formed in the Company.</p>
<p>10.3. In the event that the audit firm has received remuneration from the company for the non-audit services provided, the company should disclose this publicly. This information should also be available to the supervisory board or, if the supervisory board is not formed at the company, by the management board of the company when considering which audit firm should be proposed to the general meeting of shareholders.</p>	YES	<p>The Company undertakes to disclose if the audit company would have received payment from the Company for non-audit services provided.</p>

Appendix 3. Information About Company's Management

(Prepared in accordance with the Law on Corporate and Corporate Group Reporting of the Republic of Lithuania (XIV-2811) in force from 1 January 2026)

1. Reference to the applicable corporate governance code and the place of its publication, and (or) reference to the all necessary published information regarding management practices of the entity

The Company discloses the information regarding the compliance with the applicable Corporate Governance Code in Appendix 2 of the consolidated annual management report of 2025. The Company publishes its annual management reports on the website of the Company (*Company's web site section "For investors" → "Financial information and reports"*). The link <https://bre.invl.com/en/for-investors/financial-information-and-reports/>.

2. In case of derogation from the provisions of the applicable corporate governance code and (or) when the provisions are not complied with, such provisions and the reasons thereof shall be indicated

The Company discloses such information in sections "Yes/No/Irrelevant" and "Commentary" of Appendix 2 of the consolidated annual management report of 2025 "Corporate Governance Code".

3. Information regarding the level of risk and risk management – management of risks related to the financial reporting, risk mitigation measures, and internal control systems implemented at the entity shall be described

The Company provides information regarding the level of risk, risk management, and implemented internal control systems, as well as the measures, in Clause 18.7 of the consolidated annual management report of 2025.

4. Information regarding significant directly or indirectly managed holdings

The Company provides information regarding the significant directly or indirectly managed holdings in Clause 10.1. of the consolidated annual management report of 2025.

5. Information regarding Company's transactions with related parties, according to the Law on Companies article 37² (by specifying the counterparty (legal form, name, code, register of the legal entity in which the person is stored, premises (address)); name, surname, address of the natural person and the value of the transaction);

According to Article 37² part 10, clause 3 of the Law on Companies, the provisions of Article 37² are not applicable to the transactions concluded with a subsidiary company, if the owner of all shares is this joint-stock company. In addition, the provisions of Article 37² is not applicable when the transaction or the total amount of such transactions per financial year do not exceed 1/10 of a joint stock company whose shares are allowed to be traded on the regulated market, the value of the assets specified in the latest balance sheet. Since all transactions in the Company are either with subsidiaries or does not exceed 1/10 of its asset value, the details of such transactions are not disclosed.

6. Information regarding the shareholders who have special rights of control and the description of such rights

There are no shareholders having special rights of control in the Company.

7. Information regarding all current restrictions on voting rights (such as the restrictions on voting rights of persons having a certain percentage or number of the votes, the deadlines by which voting rights may be exercised or systems, according to which the property rights granted by the securities are to be separated from the holder of those securities)

No restrictions on voting rights are applied in the Company.

8. Information regarding the rules governing the appointment and dismissal of board members, as well as the amendment of the company's Articles of Association

The management of the Company is transferred to the Management Company INVL Asset Management, UAB which exercises the functions of the Head and the Board of the Company. The Rules of Procedure of the Board are applicable to the Board members of the Management Company. The provisions governing the appointment and dismissal of Board members are not provided for by the aforementioned Rules, except for the possible resignation and procedures related thereof. A person who seeks to become the Board member of the Management Company shall obtain a prior permit from the Supervision Service of the Bank of Lithuania (hereinafter – the Bank of Lithuania) to occupy a corresponding post. Moreover, such person shall fill in the Form of the Questionnaire of the Manager approved by the Bank of Lithuania and comply with the indicated requirements.

According to the Articles of Association of the Company, the Articles of Association of INVL Baltic Real Estate may be amended by the decision of the General Shareholders' Meeting, passed by more than 3/4 of votes (except in cases stated in the Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania and in cases stated in Company's Articles of Association).

9. Information regarding the powers of the board members

The management of the Company is transferred to the Management Company INVL Asset Management, UAB which exercises the functions of the Head and the Board of the Company. The Board members of the Management Company act in accordance with the Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania, Articles of Association of the Management Company, Rules of Procedure of the Board, as well as other applicable legislation, and have no special powers. The Board members of the Management Company always act for the benefit of the Company and its shareholders.

10. Information regarding the competence of the general meeting of shareholders, the rights of shareholders and implementation thereof, if such information is not established in the applicable legislation

The Company provides information regarding the competence of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the rights of shareholders, and implementation thereof, as well as the procedure for convening the meetings of shareholders, in Clauses 12.1 and 12.2 of the consolidated annual management report of 2025.

11. Information regarding the composition of the management, supervisory bodies, and the committees thereof, as well as the fields of activity of the aforesaid bodies and the manager of the company

The management of the Company is transferred to the Management Company UAB INVL Asset Management which exercises the functions of the Head and the Board of the Company. The Company provides information regarding the Board members of the Management Company, General Manager of the Management Company and the members of the Investment Committee in Clause 13 of the consolidated annual management report of 2025.

The Board members of the Management Company, General Manager of the Management Company and the members of the Investment Committee of the Company act in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Board, Provisions of the General Manager and Provisions of the Investment Committee. In addition to this, the Board members of the Management Company, General Manager of the Management Company and the members of the Investment Committee always act for the benefit of the Company and its shareholders.

12. Shareholders (their terms and conditions)

The Company's shareholders do not have mutual agreements.

Appendix 4. Company's Operating and Financial Indicator Formulas and Definitions

In accordance with the guidelines on Alternative Performance Indicators which were published by the European Securities and Markets Authority in 2015 and came into force on 3 July 2016, the Company provides definitions and formulas (below) of the Company's operating and financial indicators.

The Company's performance and financial indicators are used to evaluate the Company's financial position or status. For these indicators, the Company's investor can obtain additional information to help understand the Company's financial position and strategy.

All the information stated in Appendix 4 is provided on the website of the Company (Company's web site section „For Investors“ → „Financial information and reports“). The link: <https://bre.invl.com/en/for-investors/financial-information-and-reports/>

- **Dividend yield** – dividends attributable to shareholder paid per share for the last financial year divided by the price per share at the end of a financial period.

$$\text{Dividend yield} = \frac{\text{The set value of dividends paid per share for the last financial year}}{\text{The price per share at the end of a financial period}}$$

Dividend yield ratio is a particularly an important valuation measure for investors seeking regular income. The higher the yield, the higher the payout for the shareholder compared to the price of the share.

- **Book value per share** – Group's equity divided by the number of shares, excluding Company's own shares, at the end of a financial period.

$$\text{Book value per share} = \frac{\text{The Group's equity}}{\text{The number of shares, excluding the Company's own shares, at the end of a financial period}}$$

The book value per common share indicates the remaining value for shareholder after all assets are liquidated and all liabilities are covered.

- **Price to Book ratio** – ratio between the share price at the end of a financial period and book value per share.

$$\text{Price to Book ratio} = \frac{\text{The share price at the end of a financial period}}{\text{The book value per share}}$$

Price-to-book ratio compares a Company's market value to book value by dividing price per share by book value per share. This shows how the valuation of the Company is covered by equity.

- **Dividends/Net profit** – ratio between the dividends allocated at the ongoing year for the year before and ongoing year net profit of the Company.

$$\text{Dividends/Net profit} = \frac{\text{The dividends allocated at the ongoing year for the year before}}{\text{Ongoing year net profit of the Company}}$$

The dividend payout ratio is the ratio of the total amount of dividends paid out to shareholders relative to the net income of the Company. It is the percentage of earnings paid to shareholders in dividends.

- **Return on Equity (ROE)** – ratio between net income and average equity of a financial period, measured in percentage terms.

$$\text{Return on Equity (ROE) (measured in percentage terms)} = \frac{\text{Net income}}{\text{Average equity for a financial period}}$$

Return on equity excludes debt in the denominator and compares net profit for the period with total average shareholders' equity. It measures the rate of return on shareholders' investment.

- **Average equity** is an arithmetical average of the beginning equity and ending equity of a financial period.
Average equity = (The beginning equity for the financial period + The ending equity for the financial period) / 2

- **Return on Assets (ROA)** – ratio between net income and average total assets of a financial period, measured in percentage terms.

$$\text{Return on Assets (ROA) (measured in percentage terms)} = \frac{\text{Net income}}{\text{Average total assets for a financial period}}$$

Return on assets (ROA) is an indicator of how profitable a Company is relative to its total assets. ROA indicates how efficient a Company is using its assets to generate earnings.

- **Average total assets** is an arithmetical average of the beginning total assets and ending total assets of a financial period.

$$\text{Average total assets} = (\text{The beginning total assets of a financial period} + \text{The ending total assets of a financial period}) / 2$$

- **Debt ratio** – ratio between total liabilities and total assets.

$$\text{Debt ratio} = \frac{\text{Total liabilities}}{\text{Total assets}}$$

The debt ratio is a financial ratio that measures the extent of a Company's leverage. It can be interpreted as the proportion of a Company's assets that are financed by debt.

- **Debt to Equity ratio** – ratio between total liabilities and Shareholders' equity.

$$\text{Debt to Equity ratio} = \frac{\text{Total liabilities}}{\text{Shareholders' equity}}$$

The debt to Equity ratio is calculated by dividing a Company's total liabilities by its shareholder equity. The ratio is used to evaluate a Company's financial leverage.

- **Gearing ratio** – ratio between net debt and sum of net debt and equity. Net debt is the difference between borrowings/issued bonds and cash and cash equivalents.

$$\text{Gearing ratio} = \frac{\text{Net debt}}{\text{Net debt} + \text{equity}}$$

Gearing ratio is analysis ratio of a level of net debt compared to equity capital. Lower gearing ratio means greater financial stability. However, borrowings are a way for Companies to leverage their value to increase profits for shareholders.

- **Liquidity ratio** – ratio between current assets, including assets classified as held for sale, and current liabilities.

$$\text{Liquidity ratio} = \frac{\text{Current assets (including assets classified as held for sale)}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

Liquidity ratio is a financial metric used to determine a debtor's ability to pay off current debt obligations without raising external capital.

- **Quick ratio** – ratio between current assets (excluding inventories, prepayments and deferred charges and current loans granted) and current liabilities.

$$\text{Quick ratio} = \frac{\text{Current assets (excluding inventories, prepayments and deferred charges and current loans granted)}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

The quick ratio is an indicator of a Company's short-term liquidity position and measures a Company's ability to meet its short-term obligations with its most liquid assets.

- **Normalized operating profit** - operating profit excluding interest income, net gains (losses) from fair value adjustments on investment property and other income adding the re-estimation of provision for the Performance Fee.
Normalized operating profit = Operating profit – Interest income – Net gains (losses) from fair value adjustments on investment property – Other income + The re-estimation of provision for the Performance Fee.

Normalized operating profit is measurement of the companies operating profit and allows viewing operating trends and identifying strategies to improve operating performance and assists in comparing performance across reporting periods on a consistent basis by excluding item that are not indicative of the companies core operating performance.

- **Normalized operating profit margin** – ratio between normalized operating profit and sales, measured in percentage terms.

$$\text{Normalized operating profit margin (measured in percentage terms)} = \frac{\text{Normalized operating profit}}{\text{Sales}}$$

Normalized operating profit margin is a operating profit margin excluding item that are not indicative of the companies core operating performance.

- **Pre-tax profit margin** – ratio between pre-tax profit and sales, measured in percentage terms.

$$\text{Pre-tax profit margin (measured in percentage terms)} = \frac{\text{Pre-tax profit}}{\text{Sales}}$$

The pretax profit margin is the ratio of a Company's pre-tax earnings to its total sales. The higher the pretax profit margin, the more profitable the company.

- **Price earnings ratio (P/E)** – share price at the end of a financial period divided by earnings per share (EPS).

$$\text{Price earnings ratio (P/E)} = \frac{\text{The share price at the end of a financial period}}{\text{Earnings per share (EPS)}}$$

To determine the P/E value, one simply must divide the current stock price by the earnings per share (EPS). It is used to compare a Company against its own historical record or to compare aggregate markets against one another or over time.

- **Borrowings to value of investment properties** – ratio between borrowings and investment properties.

$$\text{Borrowings to value of investment properties} = \frac{\text{Borrowings}}{\text{Investment properties}}$$

This indicator shows the proportion of the investment assets financed by borrowed funds.

- **Interest coverage ratio** – ratio calculated as normalized operating profit divided by borrowings' interest expenses. The latter amounted to interest expenses of bank borrowings plus interest expenses of borrowings/issued bonds from third parties.

$$\text{Interest coverage ratio} = \frac{\text{Normalized operating profit}}{\text{Borrowings' interest expenses}^*}$$

*Borrowings' interest expenses = Interest expenses of bank borrowings + Interest expenses of borrowings/issued bonds from third parties

The purpose of this ratio is to give an indication of the companies general ability to service the interests of it's debts.

- **Bank's Debt Service Coverage Ratio** – ratio between normalized operating profit and bank's debt service costs. Bank's debt service costs is during reporting period paid interest, commitment fees according to borrowings' agreements and principal repayments.

$$\text{Bank's Debt Service Coverage Ratio} = \frac{\text{Normalized operating profit}}{\text{Bank's debt service cost}^*}$$

*Bank's debt service cost = Interest paid during reporting period, commitment fees according to borrowings' agreements and principal repayments.

The purpose of this ratio is to give an indication of the companies general ability to service its debt.

- **Net operating income** is calculated by deducting from revenue premises rent costs (excluding provision for onerous contract), utilities expenses, repair and maintenance expenses, property management and brokerage costs, taxes on property and insurance costs.

Net operating income = Revenue premises rent costs (excluding provision for onerous contract) – Utilities expenses – Repair and maintenance expenses – Property management and brokerage costs – Taxes on property and insurance costs.

Net operating income is a calculation used to analyze the profitability of real estate investments that generate income. Net operating income equals all revenue from the property minus all reasonably necessary operating expenses.

- **Net profit margin** – net profit divided by sales, expressed in percentage terms.

$$\text{Net profit margin (measured in percentage terms)} = \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Sales}}$$

The net profitability is equal to how much net income or profit is generated as a percentage of revenue. It illustrates how much of each euro in revenue collected by a Company translates into profit.

Appendix 5. Remuneration Report

Brief overview of the Company's activities in 2025

INVL Baltic Real Estate's consolidated net operating income from its own properties in 2025 amounted to 2.6 million euros or 5.2 per cent less than in 2024 (2.8 million euros). INVL Baltic Real Estate's consolidated income in 2025 comprised 4.1 million euros or 2.8 per cent more than in 2024 (4 million euros), the consolidated rental income from own property increased by 4.3 per cent to 2.6 million euros.

The group's net profit in 2025 reached 3.7 million euros, the revaluation of investment properties amounted to 3.4 million euros in 2025, and at the end of the year fair value of investment properties amounted to 47.8 million euros. The value of equity at the end of the year reached 28.1 million euros. The equity value per share was 3.55 euros and increased by 14.83 per cent (after assessing the dividends paid in 2025) during the year.

In 2025, the premises managed by INVL Baltic Real Estate were characterised by a high occupancy rate and improving operating results. In the coming years, we will continue to meet the expectations of our customers and increase the value for investors.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders approved the 2024 remuneration report without reservations.

Management of the company

The management of INVL Baltic Real Estate is delegated to UAB INVL Asset Management (hereinafter – the Management Company), which also performs the functions of the Board and Managers of INVL Baltic Real Estate. Given that and taking into account the fact that INVL Baltic Real Estate has to approve the remuneration policy (hereinafter referred to as the Policy) in accordance with Article 37³ of the Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania, it is established that the Company is subject to the Policy of the Management Company, the provisions of which are adapted in order to reveal as much as possible the transparency of remuneration of the persons considered to be managers of INVL Baltic Real Estate, the accountability of the management and to enable the shareholders, potential investors and stakeholders to get a comprehensive and reliable picture of the wages paid to each manager of INVL Baltic Real Estate. For the purposes of this Report, the General manager of the Management Company, members of the Board of the Management Company and members of the Investment Committee appointed by the Management Company (hereinafter - the Management) were considered to be managers of INVL Baltic Real Estate.

Official monthly wage

The regular remuneration of the Management includes the official monthly wage, employee fees and additional benefits granted irrespective of the performance results and paid to all employees meeting the established criteria in accordance with the procedure in force in the Management Company (e.g. pension contributions to II or III pillar pension funds). In addition to the official monthly wage or remuneration received in a different form, a supplementary component may be paid - the variable wage allocated depending on the fulfilment of the Company's annual business plan and/or budget and the fulfilment of the Management's individual plans and tasks. The official monthly wage is determined in such a way as to ensure proper proportions between the official monthly wage and the bonus components. The official monthly wage constitutes a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration paid so that it makes it possible to implement a flexible incentive policy.

Bonuses and the procedure for payment thereof

Bonuses, including deferred bonuses (if applicable), shall be awarded and/or paid only if the Company's financial situation is stable and shall be based on the performance of the relevant business unit of the Company and the Employee. The calculated bonus payment fund shall not limit the Company's ability to strengthen its capital base. The decision to pay bonuses shall be justified and assessed in accordance with the results set out in the remuneration policy for risk-taking employees. If the Company's financial performance is negative or the Company fails to achieve its performance targets, the Chief Executive Officer shall have the right to decide not to pay the Bonus or part thereof, to reduce the previously determined amount of the Bonus, or to suspend the payment, specifying the period of such a decision. No such adjustment or deferral was applied during the reporting period.

A bonus calculated and approved in accordance with the procedures set out in the Remuneration Policy for risk-taking decision-makers shall be paid to the employee in cash. The terms of payment shall be as follows:

- 60% of the Bonus shall be paid in a single payment in accordance with an order of the CEO of the Management Company or a decision of the Management Board of the Company;
- the remaining 40% of the bonus shall be paid on a pro rata basis over three years, starting no earlier than one year after the end of the employee's performance appraisal, with a pro rata amount paid annually. The competent body of the Management Company may decide on a longer deferral period of up to 5 years, considering the life cycle and operational characteristics of the Management Company or the relevant collective investment undertaking. If the size of the bonus is particularly large, a deferral of at least 60% of the amount may be decided.

The Management Company shall not apply the requirement to mandatorily pay the bonus in financial instruments. However, if the Management Company provides for such possibility, the bonus may, at the employee's choice, be paid in financial instruments or equivalent instruments (share options, contributions to the pension fund, insurance instalments).

If the employment relationship with the Employee ends before the bonus is paid, the competent body of the Company shall decide on the payment of the deferred part of the bonus. If the employment relationship is terminated due to the fault of the Employee, he/she shall lose the right to the Bonus.

The variable remuneration component for 2025 will be allocated in 2026, after the approval of the financial statements for 2025. The remunerations of the General Manager and Board members of the Management Company are calculated on the basis of the proportion of the Management Company's management income (including management and success fee revenues) received from the Company within the total income of the Management Company. The remunerations of the members of the Investment Committee of the Company are calculated in accordance with the part of the time actually allocated to the Company's management. Amounts of remuneration allocated and paid to Management for the years 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 are presented in the tables on the pages below.

Granted shares, rights for stock options, the prices, dates, and any amendments to stock option transactions of any company belonging to the group of companies

In 2025, INVL Baltic Real Estate did not grant shares or amend any transactions.

Information on the exercise of the possibility to recover variable remuneration

The Board of the Management Company is entitled to demand that the Management refunds all or part of the bonus paid to it if it subsequently becomes clear that the bonus was paid to it as a result of the Management's bad faith or errors in the accounts.

Breakdown of wages allocated and paid to Company executives during 2025:

Name Surname, Position	ID code	1. Regular remuneration, in EUR 000s			2. Variable remuneration, in EUR 000s		3. One-time payments, in EUR 000s	4. Contributions to pension funds, in EUR 000s	5. Total remuneration, in EUR 000s	6. Portion of variable remuneration in %*
		Official annual remuneration	Other payouts	Reward in kind	Annual bonuses*	Multiannual results bonuses*				
Paulius Žurauskas, General manager of the Management Company (until 3 January 2025)	[sensitive data]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audrius Matikūnas, interim General manager of the Management Company (from 7 January 2025 until 1 April 2025)	[sensitive data]	0.43	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.45	4.44
Andrius Načajus, General manager of the Management Company (from 1 April 2025)	[sensitive data]	2.02	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.41	2.53	16.21
Darius Šulnis, Chairman of the Board of the Management Company	[sensitive data]	0.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.62	-
Asta Jovaišienė, Member of the Board of the Management Company (from 30 April 2024)	[sensitive data]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vytautas Plunksnis, Member of the Board of the Management Company	[sensitive data]	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	1.24	15.32
Vytautas Bakšinskas, Member of the Investment Committee	[sensitive data]	105.94	8.4	-	35.70	-	-	1.92	151.96	24.76
Andrius Daukšas, Member of the Investment Committee	[sensitive data]	60.03	3.60	-	-	-	-	16.61	80.14	20,60

* The variable remuneration component for 2025 will be allocated in 2026, after approval of financial statements for 2025.

Breakdown of wages allocated and paid during 2025 in other undertakings of the Group of the Company:

Name Surname, Position	ID code	1. Regular remuneration, in EUR 000s			2. Variable remuneration, in EUR 000s		3. One-time payments, in EUR 000s	4. Contribu- tions to pension funds, in EUR 000s	5. Total remunerat- ion, in EUR 000s	6. Portion of variable remune- ration in %*
		Official annual re- muneration	Other payouts	Reward in kind	Annual bonuses*	Multiannual results bonuses *				
Vytautas Bakšinskas, Member of the Investment Committee**	[sensitive data]	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.92	-

* The variable remuneration component for 2025 will be allocated in 2026, after approval of financial statements for 2025.

**Other members of the Management did not receive remuneration from other companies of the Group of the Company.

As a rule, the bonus is paid in cash. The Management Company, in accordance with the principle of proportionality, does not apply the requirement regarding the mandatory payment of the bonus in financial instruments. The managers of the Company are not granted shares of the Company, nor are there any share options for the Company's shares with them. In accordance with the Policy of the Management Company in force in the Company, the portion of the variable remuneration allocated to the employee of the Management Company (all or part of it) may be allocated in the options of AB Invalda INVL. Their pro rata payment is realised through the assignment of shares (i.e. the grant or obtaining of the right to acquire the relevant quantities of shares at different terms) under the procedures and conditions laid down in the option agreements.

Comparison of wages allocated and paid over the last five years

Due to the fact that the management of the Company is delegated to the Management Company and its management bodies are not formed, and the Company itself does not have employees, the annual changes in remuneration and the full-time equivalent changes in average remuneration, based on the employees of the Company who are not members of the management bodies, cannot be compared

Since only the remunerations of the members of the Investment Committee of the Company are calculated on the basis of the actual part of the time allocated to the management of the Company and their remunerations depend on the performance of the Management Company related to the activities of the Company, therefore, the table below reflects only the remunerations of the members of the Investment Committee and the financial results of the Company.

The remuneration of the Investment Committee***	ID code	2021 (in EUR 000s	2022 (in EUR 000s	2023 (in EUR 000s	2024 (in EUR 000s	2025 (in EUR 000s
Vytautas Bakšinskas, Member of the Investment Committee	[sensitive data]	233.26	88.57	84.77	142.17	151.96
Andrius Daukšas, Member of the Investment Committee	[sensitive data]	68.62	45.12	44.98	56.27	80.14

*** Total remuneration received from the Company and other companies of the Group

The Company's results	2021 (in EUR 000s	2022 (in EUR 000s	2023 (in EUR 000s	2024 (in EUR 000s	2025 (in EUR 000s
Net profit per share	0.37	0.52	0.09	0.34	0.46
Net profit	3,399	4,224	699	2,739	3,667
Assets	33,026	39,016	44,564	45,347	49,180

The Company's Remuneration Report and the Policy are publicly available on INVL Baltic Real Estate website at <https://bre.invl.com/lit/en>

The total amount of remuneration received during the financial year, divided into fixed and variable remuneration paid by the Management Company to its employees, the number of beneficiaries and, where applicable, the Management Company's share of the remuneration

Distribution of remuneration and incentive payments allocated and paid in 2025:

	Number of employees*	Fixed annual salary (including taxes), EUR	Variable remuneration (bonuses)**		Remaining deferred variable remuneration (bonuses) allocated, EUR
			Allocated in cash and contributions to pension funds, EUR	Allocated in equity-related financial instruments, EUR	
Management	3	328,487	12,180	55,367	-
Employees who assume risks for the company, except for board members and management	36	3,339,825	153,161	124,653	26,896
Employees	51	1,339,695	272,514	27,137	-
Total	90	5,008,007	437,855	207,157	26,896

* Weighted average

** For disclosure purposes, this corresponds to the concept of bonus as described above and includes the portion of variable remuneration allocated for previous years that was paid/credited during the financial year. No reduction of deferred variable remuneration (bonuses) for 2018-2025, adjusted for performance, was applied during the reporting period.

The remaining deferred variable remuneration (bonus) shown in the table above includes the entire amount allocated but not paid by December 31, 2025. In accordance with the Company's variable remuneration accounting policy, part of this remuneration was recognized as the Company's expenses and liabilities or as a reserve for share-based payments until December 31, 2025. The portion of variable remuneration (bonus) that was calculated for 2025 but will only be awarded after the financial statements are issued is not included in the amounts disclosed in the table above.