admirals

2024 Consolidated Annual Report

Admirals Group AS

(Translation of the Estonian original)

Admirals Group AS

Consolidated Annual Report 2024

Commercial Registry no.	11838516
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Telephone	+372 6 309 300
E-mail	info@admiralmarkets.com
Main area of activity	Holding company
Beginning and end date of financial year	01. January - 31. December
Chairman of the Management Board	Alexander Tsikhilov
Members of the Management Board	Andrey Koks Anton Tikhomirov Eduard Kelvet Lauri Reinberg
Chairman of the Supervisory Board	Anatolie Mihalcenco
Members of the Supervisory Board	Dmitri Lauš Priit Rohumaa Juri Kartakov Olga Senjuškina
Auditor	Ernst & Young Baltic AS

Translation of the group's consolidated annual report in pdf-format without European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) markups. The original document is submitted in machine-readable .xhtml format to the Nasdaq Tallinn Stock Exchange and digitally signed.
Link: https://nasdaqbaltic.com/statistics/en/instrument/EE3300001999/reports

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Highlights 2024

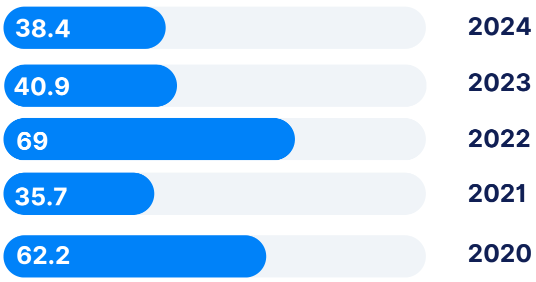
- The group net trading income was EUR 38.4 million (2023: EUR 40.9 million, 2022: EUR 69.0 million and 2021: EUR 35.7 million).
- EBITDA* was EUR 0.9 million (2023: EUR -6.5 million, 2022: EUR 27.4 million and 2021: EUR 2.6 million).
- EBITDA margin was 2% (2023: EUR -16%, 2022: 40% and 2021: 7%).
- Net profit (loss) was EUR -1.6 million (2023: EUR -9.7 million, 2022: EUR 24.3 million and 2021: EUR 0.1 million).
- Net profit margin was -4% (2023: -24%, 2022: 35% and 2021: 0.4%).
- Cost to income ratio was 110% (2023: 123%, 2022: 65% and 2021: 106%).
- Client assets EUR 91.3 million (2023: EUR 99.0 million, 2022 : EUR 86.0 million and 2021 : EUR 99.2 million).
- Number of active clients** in the Group went down by 52% to 43,332 clients compared to 2023 and is down by 22% compared to 2022 (2023: 89,764, 2022: 55,242 and 2021: 49,080).
- Number of active accounts*** in the Group went down by 43% to 63,249 clients compared to 2023 and is down by 10% compared to 2022 (2023: 110,471, 2022: 70,346 and 2021: 63,231).
- Number of new applications in the Group went down by 64% to 95,782 applications compared to 2023 and is down by 37% compared to 2022 (2023: 266,779, 2022: 151,116 and 2021: 123,714 new applications).
- Number of new clients in the Group went down by 57% to 10,004 clients compared to 2023 and is down by 38% compared to 2022 (2023: 23,064, 2022: 16,113 and 2021: 19,128 new clients).
- In 2024 Admirals Group AS has entered into an agreement to sell its wholly owned subsidiary, Admirals AU PTY Ltd (Australia), a licensed investment company, to a non-related party, as part of the Admirals group's ongoing optimization of its geographic focus.
- Admirals Group AS has sold its 62% shareholding in AMTS Solutions OÜ.

*Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

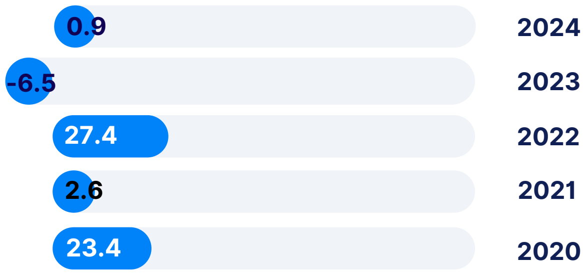
**Active clients represent clients who traded at least once in the respective of year.

***Active accounts represent accounts via which at least one trade has been concluded in the respective of year.

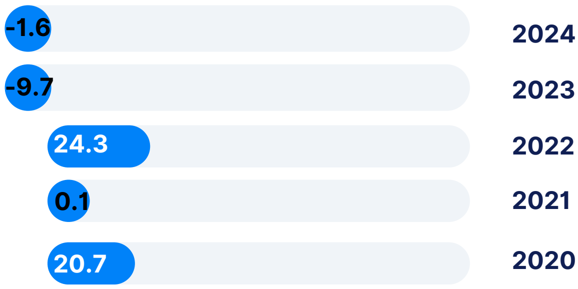
Net trading income EUR 38.4 million



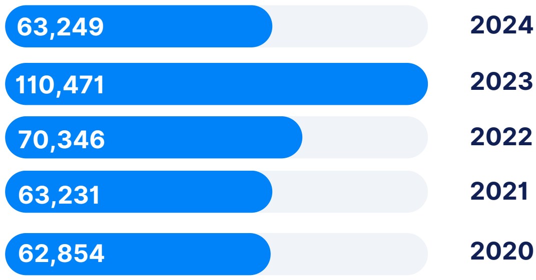
EBITDA* EUR 0.9 million



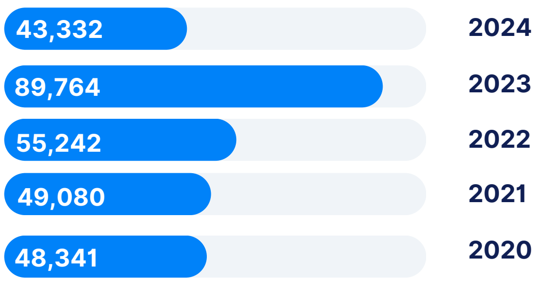
Net profit (loss) -1.6 EUR million



Active accounts*** 63,249

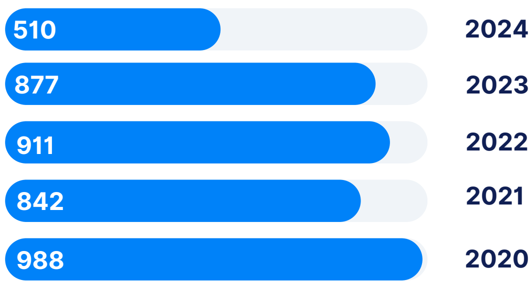


Active clients** 43,332

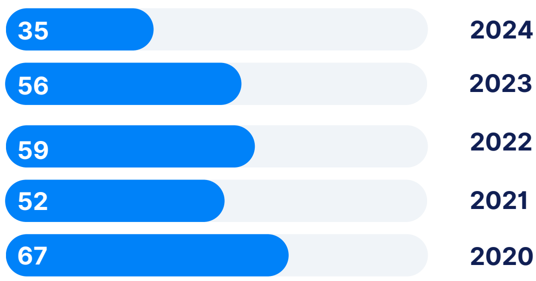


Client assets EUR 91.3 million

Value of trades EUR 510 billion



Number of trades 35 million



Management report

The following chapter outlines the founding and licensing history and growth of Admirals Group AS and all of its constituent companies.

Group Overview

ADMIRALS GROUP AS was founded in 2009 to incorporate financial companies from different countries to form a multinational group of companies operating under a joint trademark – Admirals (hereinafter referred to as "Admirals," or "the Group").

As a pioneer in financial markets since 2009, Admirals is a market leader in quality with a global digital presence. We create in-house software solutions for trading and investing, both B2C and B2B, making the financial markets accessible across the globe.

The main focus of the Group is the development of trading and investment services (mainly leveraged and derivative products) for retail, professional, and institutional clients. Customers are offered leveraged Contracts for Difference (CFD) products in the over-the-counter market, including Forex, indices, commodities, digital currencies, stocks, and ETFs, as well as listed instruments.

Admirals is aiming to provide financial freedom to 10 million people by 2030. This means that the Group is also developing the required approach to target beginner-level and experienced clients in equal measure to make the overall goal attainable.

In addition to this, the Group focuses on educating experienced traders and training new enthusiasts as well. Targeting new segments of clients, as a significant strategic approach, allows for further expansion of the business.

From 2025, the licensed investment companies constituting the consolidation group include Admiral Markets AS, Admiral Markets UK Ltd, Admirals Europe Ltd, Admiral Markets AS/ Jordan LLC, Admirals SA (PTY) LTD, Admirals KE Limited, Admirals SC Ltd, and Admirals MENA Ltd.

In 2024 the Group sold Admirals AU Pty Ltd, a licensed investment company, to a non-related party, as part of the Admirals group's ongoing optimization of its geographic focus.

The companies belonging to the Group have eight licenses: from the Estonian Financial Supervisory Authority (EFSA) for Estonia, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) for the UK, the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission (CySEC) for Cyprus, Jordan Securities Commission (JSC) for Jordan, Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA) for South Africa, Capital Markets Authority for Kenya, the Financial Services Authority (FSA) for Seychelles, and Securities and Financial Services Regulatory Authority (FSRA) for Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates, UAE). No business activities have been conducted yet in UAE.

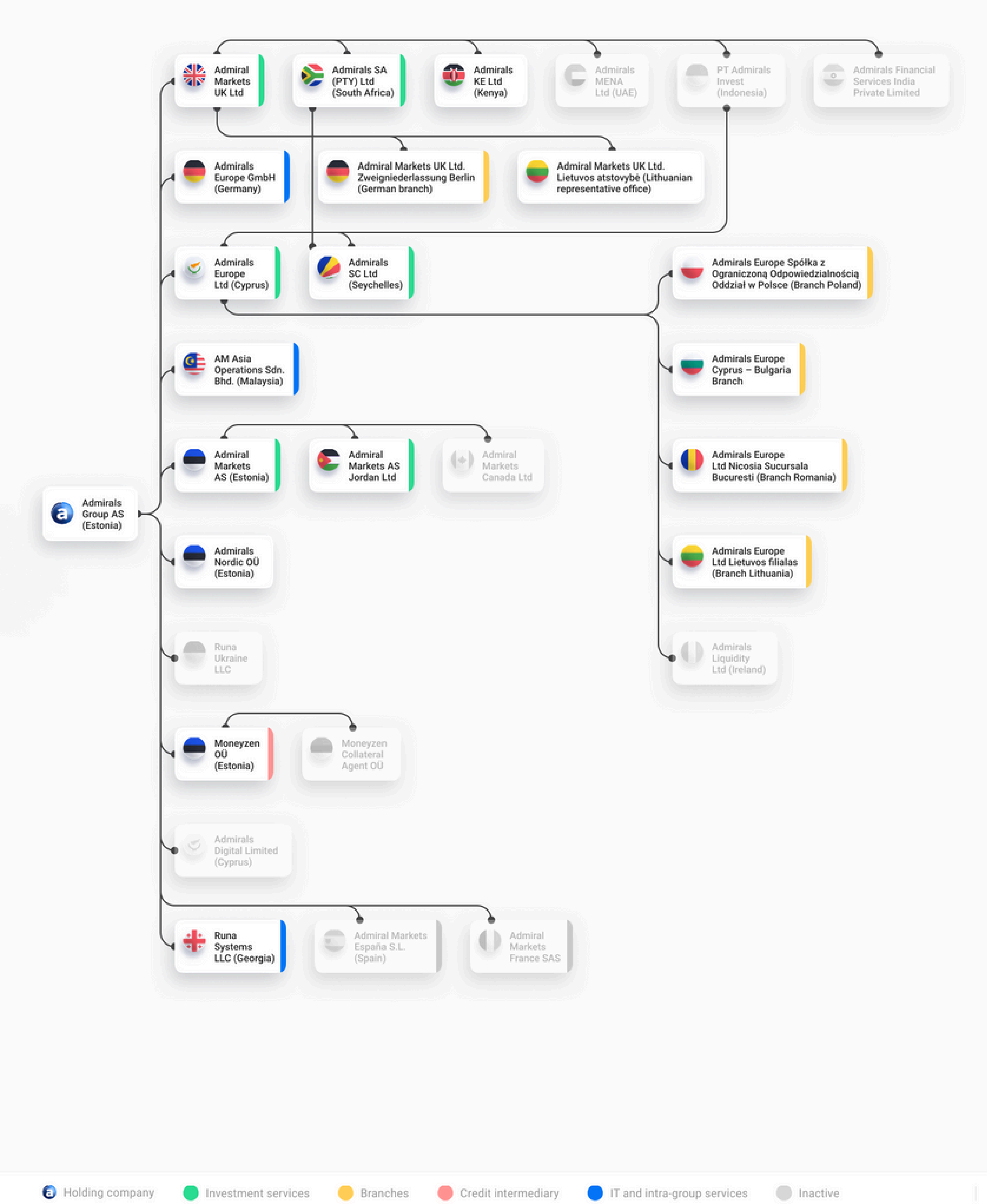
Admiral Markets AS role is that of a significant intra-group service provider. In line with the Group's strategy, subsidiaries of Admirals Group AS hedge the risks arising from their clients' transactions in their sister company – Admiral Markets AS, which is also their overall liquidity provider.

Other companies within the consolidation group at the time of publishing include Runa Systems LLC, AM Asia Operations Sdn. Bhd, PT Admirals Invest Indonesia LLC, Admirals Nordic OÜ, Admiral Markets Europe GmbH (Germany), Admiral Markets France (Société par actions simplifiée), Admiral Markets Espana SL (Spain), Admirals Digital Limited, Admirals Liquidity Limited (Ireland), Admirals Financial Services India Private Limited, Moneyzen OÜ and its subsidiary Moneyzen Collateral Agent OÜ.

Runa Systems LLC, AM Asia Operations Sdn. Bhd and Admiral Markets Europe GmbH offer IT and other intra-group services. Admirals Nordic OÜ, PT Admirals Invest Indonesia LLC, Admiral Markets France SAS, Admiral Markets Espana SL, Admirals Digital Limited, Admirals Liquidity Limited, Admirals Financial Services India Private Limited and Admirals MENA Ltd. are inactive at the moment.

Admirals Group AS Structure

The structure of Admirals Group AS as of 31.12.2024:



Togetherness is one of our corporate values and it is the key to our success.

Target Markets

Within the broader institutional and technological frameworks that shape contemporary financial markets, Admirals presents a vision of individual empowerment based on innovation, education, and dedicated customer support. Our client base is segmented into three distinct groups—Traders, Investors, and Learners—each defined by unique objectives and varying degrees of market engagement.

Traders represent those who actively pursue short-term opportunities through rapid, data-driven decision-making. They rely on sophisticated technical analysis and cutting-edge trading tools to execute strategies swiftly, and Admirals supports them with resilient platforms, real-time market insights, and specialized risk management features.

In contrast, Investors adopt a longer-term, buy-and-hold approach to building wealth. Their strategies are grounded in a belief in the underlying value of assets such as stocks, bonds, and ETFs. Admirals meets their needs by providing access to direct asset ownership, including fractional share investing and automated investment options. Our streamlined portfolio management resources further assist investors in constructing diversified, long-term strategies.

Learners, whether entering the market for the first time or seeking to deepen their understanding of investment principles, form the third segment. Recognizing that market conventions may be complex for newcomers, Admirals offers a comprehensive suite of educational resources. Structured courses, interactive tools, free demo accounts, and weekly webinars in local languages help build both competence and confidence, enabling a smooth transition to live trading and investing.

Together, these three client groups reinforce our commitment to expanding our reach while nurturing long-term relationships. By emphasizing education, technological advancement, and personalized support, we equip each segment with the tools necessary to achieve their financial objectives responsibly.

Geographical Targeting

In line with our multifaceted client strategy, Admirals has adjusted its geographical focus to align with evolving regulatory requirements and emerging market opportunities. During the reporting period, we voluntarily suspended new onboardings in selected European jurisdictions, working closely with the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission (CySec) to meet updated procedural standards. This decision underscores our commitment to regulatory rigor and responsible growth.

Concurrently, our strategic outlook has shifted toward key regions with substantial development potential. We have concentrated our efforts on the United Kingdom, advanced initiatives in the Middle East—particularly through operations in Jordan—and established a solid foundation in Latin America with Chile as a strategic hub. Local partnerships and clearly defined growth roadmaps in these regions enable us to extend our global presence while upholding stringent compliance standards.

By integrating client segmentation with targeted geographical focus, Admirals demonstrates a deliberate approach to delivering accessible, forward-thinking, and ethically sound financial services across diverse markets.

Notably, Admirals Group AS has entered into an agreement to sell its wholly owned subsidiary, Admirals AU PTY Ltd (Australia), a licensed investment company, to a non-related party, as part of the Admirals group's ongoing optimization of its geographic focus. This strategic move underscores Admirals Group AS's commitment to delivering value by concentrating resources in key regions where it sees the strongest potential for growth and operational efficiency.

Products

Admirals has developed an integrated suite of products that directly supports the distinct needs of our client segments. Central to our offering is our advanced trading platform, available in both MetaTrader 4 and MetaTrader 5. This state-of-the-art system delivers real-time market data, advanced charting, and comprehensive analytical tools that empower active Traders to execute their strategies with precision.

Enhancing the standard platform are proprietary add-ons such as the Supreme Edition, Research Terminal, and StereoTrader. These tools provide enriched market analysis, superior charting functionalities, and an intuitive interface for rapid order execution, ensuring that even the most sophisticated trading methodologies are well supported.

For Investors, our product suite extends beyond traditional trading. Our investment accounts offer direct access to underlying assets, including stocks and exchange-traded funds, with the added benefits of fractional share investing and an Auto-Invest function. These features allow investors to build diversified portfolios with lower entry thresholds and implement disciplined, automated strategies. Integrated portfolio management tools further ensure that investors can monitor and manage their holdings efficiently.

Recognizing the importance of education, Admirals also provides comprehensive resources for Learners. Our educational portal offers structured courses and interactive tools that introduce essential market concepts. Free demo accounts enable hands-on practice in a risk-free environment, while weekly webinars hosted in local languages ensure that vital trading and investment insights are accessible to a diverse audience.

Together, these products form a cohesive framework that supports the varied objectives of our client segments, enabling us to deliver innovative, reliable, and user-friendly financial solutions.

Channels

B2C Channels

Admirals' B2C channel strategy is central to engaging and supporting our diverse client base. Our multi-channel approach leverages our website, mobile applications, social media marketing, search engine optimization, and pay-per-click campaigns to provide seamless access to our services at every stage of the client journey.

Our website is the primary hub of information and engagement. It is designed to offer a clear and intuitive interface that serves the needs of active Traders seeking real-time data, Investors in search of comprehensive asset insights, and Learners looking for educational content. The platform effectively showcases our advanced trading systems and product offerings while delivering tailored content for each client group.

Mobile applications extend our reach by providing full functionality on the go. These apps are optimized for real-time trading alerts, portfolio management, and access to educational resources, ensuring that our clients remain connected regardless of their location.

Social media channels, including Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, and Instagram, further amplify our brand's presence. In addition to delivering curated content and engaging market updates, we are creating country-based communities through Discord. These dedicated communities foster local interaction and provide a platform for sharing insights, discussing market trends, and building a sense of camaraderie among traders, investors, and learners.

Pay-per-click campaigns complement our SEO efforts by targeting specific client segments with tailored messaging. These campaigns are designed to reach individuals at critical decision-making moments, driving engagement with offers that speak directly to the needs of traders, investors, or learners. By leveraging data-driven insights, our PPC initiatives maximize visibility and deliver measurable results, ensuring that Admirals continues to attract a high-quality, engaged audience across all client segments.

B2B Channels

Our B2B strategy is equally critical to extending our market reach and strengthening our service offerings through strategic partnerships. The Admirals partner network is designed to expand our brand presence in new markets and segments through collaboration with industry-related websites, such as broker comparison platforms and partners offering proprietary trading tools.

Our partnership model varies by region. Within the EU, Admirals operates exclusively through marketing contracts. These agreements compensate partners based solely on the traffic directed to our platform, without any link to client activity within our system. This ensures compliance with regulatory frameworks while maintaining a transparent and ethical approach to partnerships. In non-EU markets, our partnership model is built on clear performance metrics. This performance-based approach ensures that our partners are motivated to deliver high-quality referrals and contribute actively to our client acquisition objectives.

By combining up-to-date technology with strategic collaborations, Admirals enhances its market penetration while upholding high service standards.

Together, our B2C and B2B channels form an integrated ecosystem that reinforces our commitment to excellence. By providing seamless, responsive access to our products and maintaining strong, strategic partnerships, Admirals continues to empower clients and drive sustainable growth across global markets.

Environmental, Social and Governance

Our commitment towards humanity & environment

We continue to position ourselves as leaders when fulfilling our commitment to Environmental, Social, and corporate Governance principles as stated in our overall business model.

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria are a set of **standards** for a company's operations that socially conscious investors use to screen potential investments.

- **Environmental criteria consider** how a company performs as a steward of nature.
- **Social criteria examine** how it manages relationships with employees, suppliers, customers, and the communities where it operates.
- **Governance** deals with a company's leadership, executive pay, audits, internal controls, and shareholder rights.

As a global player and a Group with presence all over the world, we are witnessing the social, economic, and environmental changes around us every day. We believe that we can change the world – but only together. This is the mantra we follow when we consider our sustainability and ESG efforts.

Our initiatives

Environmental

“The truth is the natural world is changing, it is the most precious thing we have and we need to defend it”

Sir David Attenborough

While the primary concern in discussions about climate change is human-induced global warming, it's essential to note that natural climate variability can still lead to extreme weather events. In the past year, various regions experienced natural extremes such as intense heatwaves, severe storms, and wildfires. These events, influenced by complex climate systems, highlight the inherent variability in Earth's climate, which is further exacerbated by anthropogenic factors. It underscores the importance of understanding both natural and human-induced elements in the broader context of climate dynamics.

Renewable energy generation, Asia

Social

Our corporate social responsibility program is committed to supporting a range of initiatives focused on education, financial literacy, culture, and sports. For years, we have offered scholarships to outstanding students pursuing IT and economics, and we are dedicated to enhancing financial literacy among children and youth. As part of this commitment, we created the first children's board game, "Compass of Money Wisdom," in Estonia. We also remain the main sponsor of Eesti Kontsert, a prestigious music and event organizer, and support the well-being of wildlife by improving the living conditions for a family of polar bears at the Tallinn Zoo.

Admirals has consistently championed values that foster both personal and societal advancement, embracing principles that inspire, motivate, and unify us both as a community and as individuals.

Governance

The role and makeup of our board of directors, our shareholder rights, and how corporate performance is measured are crucial to our success and overall impact on corporate governance. The rights and responsibilities within our organization are clearly defined. We strongly believe in and act towards maintaining a balance between profiting and stakeholder support. This is the core of true governance within a corporation.

Strategic objectives

Admirals is committed to investing in the future of the company, our teams, and our partners by providing innovative, transparent, and user-centric solutions that align with the diverse needs of our Traders, Investors, and Learners. We believe in cultivating an environment where technology and education work hand in hand, ensuring that each client segment can access global markets responsibly and efficiently. Our approach emphasizes continuous enhancement of our trading platforms and product offerings, from advanced technical tools for active Traders to intuitive investment options for long-term Investors, complemented by comprehensive educational resources that empower Learners.

In pursuit of these objectives, we leverage a robust, multi-channel strategy—spanning digital platforms, social media, local-language communities, and strategic partnerships—to broaden our reach and foster meaningful engagement across all markets. We remain vigilant in upholding rigorous compliance standards, reflecting our dedication to accountability and long-term stability. By balancing innovation, operational efficiency, and client-centric development, Admirals aims to sustain a growth trajectory that not only benefits our stakeholders but also contributes to a more inclusive and informed global financial landscape.

Togetherness is one of our corporate values and it is the key to our success.

Trends and the Impact on our Future

Admirals consistently considers potential events, factors, and trends that could impact the business, using this understanding to effectively handle operational risks. Recognized for its excellence and leadership in the market, the Group strives to uphold the utmost standards in premium services, IT infrastructure, and access to financial markets.

Rising inflation rates

Rising inflation rates influence the economy by eroding the purchasing power of consumers, leading to reduced spending and slower economic growth. Businesses face uncertainty and may delay investments, affecting overall economic activity. Central banks may raise interest rates to control inflation, in turn impacting borrowing costs and potentially constraining economic expansion.

Geo-political factors

Such factors may create uncertainty and instability, leading to reduced investment, trade disruptions, and fluctuations in commodity prices. Conflicts, sanctions, trade tensions, and political instability can disrupt global supply chains and impact market confidence, affecting economic growth and financial markets. Additionally, geo-political events may prompt changes in government policies and regulations, further shaping economic conditions.

Technical development

Technology is revolutionizing the FinTech industry by making it more data-driven, accessible, automated, and diverse, while also introducing new challenges and considerations related to risk, ethics, and regulatory frameworks.

AI is transforming the investing world by enabling more accurate and data-driven decision-making through advanced analysis of market trends and patterns. Machine learning algorithms are automating trading strategies, executing trades at high speeds and reacting to market fluctuations faster than human traders. AI-driven robo-advisors are providing personalized investment advice and portfolio management, making investing even more accessible and cost-effective for a broader range of investors.

Competitor actions

The FinTech industry remains dynamic and highly competitive, with companies vying for market share, customer loyalty, and a position at the forefront of financial innovation.

The actions of competitors have an all-time effect on the business and on all the players in the industry. This competition arises from both established financial institutions that are investing in the adoption of new technologies, as well as from numerous startups and tech companies entering the financial space.

Admirals - Your trustful financial partner all the way.

Economic environment

Significant Events

- Disinflation paved the way for monetary easing around the world.
- Major armed conflicts persisted in Ukraine, the Middle East and Sudan.
- Significant advancements continued in Artificial Intelligence (AI), with growing expectations fuelling a tech-led stock market rally in the US.

More than 60 countries held elections throughout the year, perhaps the most notable of which saw Donald Trump return to the White House.

Global Economy

Global economic growth is estimated to have remained flat at 2.7% in 2024 and is forecast to remain at that level again in 2025.

Growth in advanced economies is also estimated to have remained flat at 1.7%, as robust US growth continued to offset weakness elsewhere. In 2025, growth is once again forecast to remain flat, with an anticipated slowdown in the US being balanced by recoveries in Europe and Japan.

Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs) are estimated to have grown by 4.1% in 2024, slightly down from the 4.2% achieved the previous year. EMDE growth is forecast to remain flat this year, as a continued slowdown in China is predicted to be made up by growth in other nations.

Global inflation cooled last year and is forecast to continue easing to 4.2% in 2025, down from 5.8%. Further disinflation is likely to facilitate continued monetary easing in 2025, which would be a welcome boost for stagnating economies in the euro area and the United Kingdom.
Although inflation is expected to keep falling towards target levels and economic growth is forecast to remain steady, there remain risks to the global economy. Armed conflicts continue in Ukraine and Sudan, although, at the time of writing, a ceasefire is in place in the Middle East.

Exactly how a trade war would play out is uncertain, but it would almost certainly weigh on the growth of all involved and could unleash a fresh wave of inflationary pressure.

United States

The US economy is estimated to have grown by 2.8% last year, less than the 2.9% it grew in 2023. According to the Blue Chip Survey of around 50 professional economic forecasters, the consensus for growth in 2025 is 2.1%, which would represent a significant slowdown.

However, it is worth noting the wide range of these forecasts – from 1.5% to 2.7% - reflecting uncertainty regarding the direction of the economy in Trump's first year back in the White House.

Trump's stated policy intention of introducing tariffs on his country's largest trading partners would introduce significant downside risk to US growth and upside risk to inflation, which rose to 2.9% in December.

The Federal Reserve reduced interest rates three times in the final four months of 2024, but opted to stay its hand in January amidst the uncertainty.

During the subsequent announcement, Fed Chair Jerome Powell noted: "we do not need to be in a hurry to adjust our policy stance." The decision and his slightly hawkish tone has resulted in diminished expectations for the number of cuts in 2025.

United Kingdom

The UK economy has followed a similar trajectory to that of the euro area over the past couple of years. In 2024, the UK is estimated to have grown by 0.8%, after a much improved start to the year was followed by a stagnant second half.

This year, the consensus amongst selected independent forecasters is that the economy will grow by an improved 1.2%. However, the worse-than-expected end to last year has caused some forecasters to slash their predictions.

In the summer's general election, Sir Kier Starmer's Labour party routed the incumbent Conservatives. The new leadership campaigned on a platform of change and has made growth a key priority for their first term. However, tax hikes targeting businesses announced in the Autumn Budget last year have dented private sector confidence and threaten to stifle growth.

With growth stalling, the Bank of England began the process of monetary easing in 2024, cutting interest rates twice. At its latest meeting in February, the central bank cut rates again by a quarter of a percentage point but warned of higher inflation in the year ahead, which could limit its ability to cuts rates further.

Headline inflation dropped to 2.5% in the 12 months to December 2024, with sticky services inflation also falling to 4.4%. As in the euro area, service inflation has been driven by a tight labour market and sluggish productivity.

China

China's economy is reported to have grown by a better-than-expected 5.0% in 2024, in line with its self-imposed target.

Whilst much of the world is still working to bring down inflation, China continues to face deflationary risk. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) started 2024 in negative territory and has remained low but positive since. In December, annual inflation edged back down to 0.1% and the Producer Price Index (PPI) marked its 27th month in negative territory.

Low inflation is a reflection of the same weak domestic demand which has stifled economic growth. Low consumption, combined with an ongoing property crisis, has resulted in growth becoming largely reliant on a booming export industry, with China reporting a record trade surplus of $992 billion in 2024.

Consequently, the prospect of fresh tariffs from the US come at a bad time. A trade war with its largest single export market on top of continued weak domestic demand could further hinder growth. This scenario would increase the likelihood of Beijing ramping up economic stimulus in 2025.

In a bid to boost frail consumption, the People's Bank of China cut interest rates twice in 2024. Although it went on to hold rates steady in January, further rate cuts are expected this year.

The Euro Area

Growth in the euro area has been underwhelming of late. After recording a meagre 0.3% in 2023, the euro area is estimated to have grown by an improved 0.7% last year and is forecast to grow by 1.0% in 2025.

Two consecutive years of contraction in the region's largest economy, Germany, has undoubtedly weighed on output. However, other economies have fared better.

The region's second largest economy, France, grew by an estimated 1.1% in 2024, although contracted by 0.1% in the fourth quarter. Spain, the fourth largest economy, expanded at an impressive rate of 3.5%.

As the euro area's economy has stagnated, the European Central Bank has begun the process of unwinding restrictive monetary policy, slashing interest rates four times in 2024 and unanimously voting to cut rates once again at its meeting in January.

In January, annual headline inflation edged up to 2.5% whilst services inflation – which has been fuelled by labour shortages and low productivity - dropped slightly but remained sticky at 3.9%.

Whilst the EU escaped the first round of tariffs announced by Donald Trump, he has made a point of singling them out on several occasions, making their eventual introduction seem very likely.

The US accounts for almost 20% of the EU's total exports. Consequently, the prospect of a trade war with the US risks denting growth in the euro area and the wider trading bloc.

Estonia

The Estonian economy is estimated to have shrunk by 1.0% in 2024, its third consecutive year of contraction.

This period of negative economic growth has been largely due to weak demand both domestically and in Estonia's largest trading partners – namely Finland, Sweden and the other Baltic countries. However, the outlook for 2025 is more positive.

After three years of decline, domestic demand is forecast to grow this year. Similarly, exports, which have shrunk over the last two years, are also forecast to return to growth, as demand recovers in the Nordic countries. As a result, Estonian output is forecast to grow by 1.1%.

Whilst inflation has fallen a long way from its peak of 24.8% in 2022, it remains significantly above target levels. Headline inflation was reported at 3.9% in the 12 months to December, with services inflation at 5.1%. Tax increases will add to price pressures in 2025, with inflation forecast to remain above target levels for most of 2025 and 2026.

Financial review

Main consolidated financial indicators of Admirals Group AS

Income statement (in millions of euros)	2024	2023	Change 2024 vs 2023	2022	2021	2020
Net trading income	38.4	40.9	-6%	69.0	35.7	62.2
Total operating expenses	42.4	50.3	-16%	44.7	37.8	40.6
EBITDA	0.9	-6.5	114%	27.4	2.6	23.4
EBIT	-2.5	-9.7	74%	24.5	0.5	21.7
Net profit (-loss)	-1.6	-9.7	84%	24.3	0.1	20.7
EBITDA margin, %	2%	-16%	18	40%	7%	38%
EBIT margin, %	-6%	-24%	18	36%	1%	35%
Net profit (-loss) margin, %	-4%	-24%	20	35%	0.4%	33%
Cost to income ratio, %	110%	123%	-13	65%	106%	65%

Business volumes (in millions of euros)	2024	2023	Change 2024 vs 2023	2022	2021	2020
Due from credit institutions and investment companies	60.3	60.0	0.5%	72.0	45.7	53.2
Debt securities*	0	3.4	-100%	5.5	7.6	8.7
Shareholders' equity	69.3	70.4	-1.6%	82.9	59.3	61.1
Total assets	79.8	82.0	-2.7%	98.2	71.9	75.2
Off-balance sheet assets (client assets)	91.3	99.0	-8%	86.0	99.2	82.2
Number of active clients	43,332	89,764	-52%	55,242	49,080	48,341
Number of active accounts	63,249	110,471	-43%	70,346	63,231	62,854
Number of employees	234	290	-19%	294	300	340

*The group has outstanding bonds as disclosed under liabilities in the statement of financial position. Debt securities term in this context refers solely to investment holdings.

Equations used for the calculation of ratios:

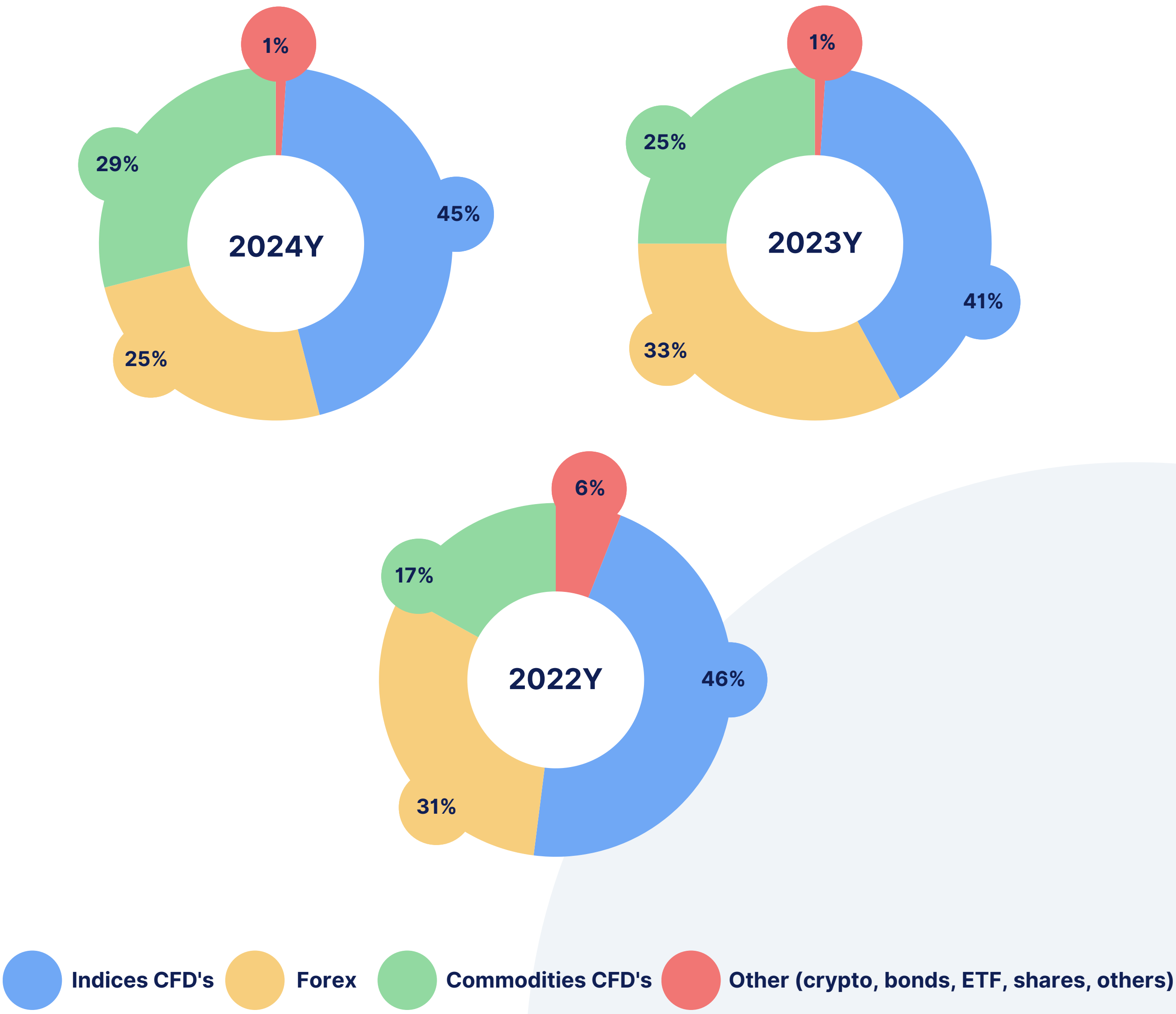
EBITDA margin, % = EBITDA / Net trading income
EBIT margin, % = EBIT / Net trading income
Net profit margin, % = Net profit / Net trading income
Cost to income ratio, % = Operating expenses / Net trading income

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Net Trading Income

In 2024, the Group's net trading income was EUR 38.4 million, this is a 6% decrease from EUR 40.9 million the previous year. The number of active yearly clients decreased by 52%. The value of trades went down 42% year-on-year in 2024, reaching EUR 510 billion. The number of trades decreased by 37.5% to 35 million compared to 2023.

In 2024 Commodity CFDs products accounted for 29% of total gross trading income, an increase of 4% year-on-year. Indices CFDs accounted for 45% of total gross trading income, an increase of 4% year-on-year. Forex accounted for 25% of total gross trading income, a decrease of 8% year-on-year. Forex decreased mainly due to an increase in commodities and Indices CFDs. The share of other products, such as stocks, ETFs, etc. made 1% of total gross income in 2024.



The Group’s business is generally managed on a geographical basis with 4 main geographical segments, based on the location of Admirals offices: EU, UK, Australia, and other.

Gross revenue per geographical region:

	2024	2023	Change 2024 vs 2023	2022
EU	83%	82%	1	87%
UK	3%	4%	-1	3%
Australia	1%	1%	0	1%
Others	13%	13%	0	9%

Admirals has clients from 184 countries. Most EU clients are from Germany, followed by France, Spain, Estonia, Lithuania, Romania, Poland, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Austria. German clients generate 19% of total revenue for the Group, clients from France generate 12%, Spanish clients 9%, Estonian and Lithuanian clients 6%, Romanian clients 5%, Poland and Bulgaria 4%, and clients from United Kingdom generate 3% of total revenue for the Group. Most clients from Other geographical region are from Switzerland, Colombia, Brazil and Jordan. Switzerland clients generate 3% of total revenue for the Group, and clients from Colombia, Brazil, Jordan all generate 1% each of total revenue for the Group.

Expenses

Operating expenses decreased by 16%, which was mainly due to the decrease in personnel, marketing, and outsourced services costs.

The largest share of total operating expenses for the Group comes from personnel expenses. Personnel expenses decreased by 12% to EUR 13.4 million in 2024, which accounts for 32% of total operating expenses. There was a decrease in personnel expenses mostly due to the result of strategic initiatives designed to enhance organizational structure. During 2024 Group employed 19% less employees, with a total of 234 employees by the end of 2024.

In 2024, marketing expenses were EUR 8.7 million which is a 34% decrease year-on-year and account for 21% of total operating expenses.

IT costs have increased by 6% which reflects the enhancement of our technological capabilities in 2024.

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased, from EUR 3.1 million up to EUR 3.4 million in the year 2024. Right-of-use assets depreciation was almost the same because there were no significant changes for office rental space being accounted for as a financial lease asset.

Operating expenses by largest expense types:

Operating expenses by type (in millions of euros)	2024	2023	Change 2024 vs 2023
Personnel expenses	13.4	15.2	-1.8
Marketing expenses	8.7	13.1	-4.4
IT expenses	6.7	6.3	0.4
Legal and audit expenses	3.5	3.4	0.1
VAT expenses	0.5	0.5	0
Amortization and depreciation	3.4	3.1	0.3
Regulative reporting services	0.8	0.7	0.1
Rent of low-value leases and utility expenses	0.6	0.7	-0.1
Transport and communication costs	0.3	0.4	-0.1
Other outsourced services	1.5	3.5	-2
Travelling expenses	0.1	0.4	-0.3
Other	2.5	3.0	-0.5
Total	**42.4**	**50.3**	**-7.9**

The cost to income ratio decreased to 110% by the end of 2024 (2023: 123%). The reason for the decrease was mainly due to a decrease in operating costs.

Net Profit (Loss)

The Group's net loss was EUR 1.6 million in 2024, compared to a net loss of EUR 9.7 million a year earlier.

The Group’s net profit (-loss) margin, however, increased and was -4% compared to -24% the previous year.

The net profit (loss) per share of the Group was -0.6 at the end of 2024 (2023: -3.9).

Statement of Financial Position

(in millions of euros)	2024	2023	Change 2024 vs 2023	2022
Debt securities	0	3.4	-100%	5.5
Due from credit institutions and investment companies	60.3	60.0	0.5%	72.0
Total liabilities	10.6	11.5	-8%	15.3
Shareholders' equity	69.3	70.4	-2%	82.9
Total assets	79.8	82.0	-3%	98.2
Off-balance sheet assets (client assets)	91.3	99.0	-8%	86.0

The Group has a strong balance sheet, with EUR 69.3 million of shareholders' equity. The Group's balance sheet is liquid as 74% of its total assets consists of liquid assets.

As of 31 December 2024, the assets of the Group totaled EUR 79.8 million. Ca 76% of assets are balances due from credit institutions and investment companies. Balances due from credit institutions and investment companies have increased by 0.5% in 2024. The debt securities portfolio for 2024 has been reduced to 0 and therefore accounts for 0% of total assets.

The Group's non-current assets decreased in 2024 to EUR 9.1 million because there were no significant investments in intangible assets. Non-current assets decreased mainly due to depreciation of tangible and intangible assets and right- of-use assets. Intangible assets consist mainly of the development costs of Mobile Apps, Native Trading, and other licenses. The tangible assets decreased by 26% to EUR 1.4 million in 2024 (2023: EUR 1.9 million), whereas intangible assets remained almost the same as the previous year's level.

Group's long-term debt consists of subordinated debt securities and finance lease EUR 6.1 million and makes up 8% of the balance sheet total. All other liabilities are short-term and are mainly liabilities to trade creditors and related parties, taxes payable, and payables to employees.

The off-balance sheet assets (client assets) of the Group decreased by 8% to EUR 91.3 million in 2024 (2023: EUR 99.0 million).

Key Financial Ratios

	2024	2023	Change 2024 vs 2023	2022
Net profit per share, EUR	-0.6	-3.9	3.3	9.9
Return on equity, %	-2.3%	-12.7%	10.44	33.1%
Return on assets, %	-2%	-10.8%	8.8	27.6%
Short-term liabilities current ratio	15.8	13.3	2.5	10.6

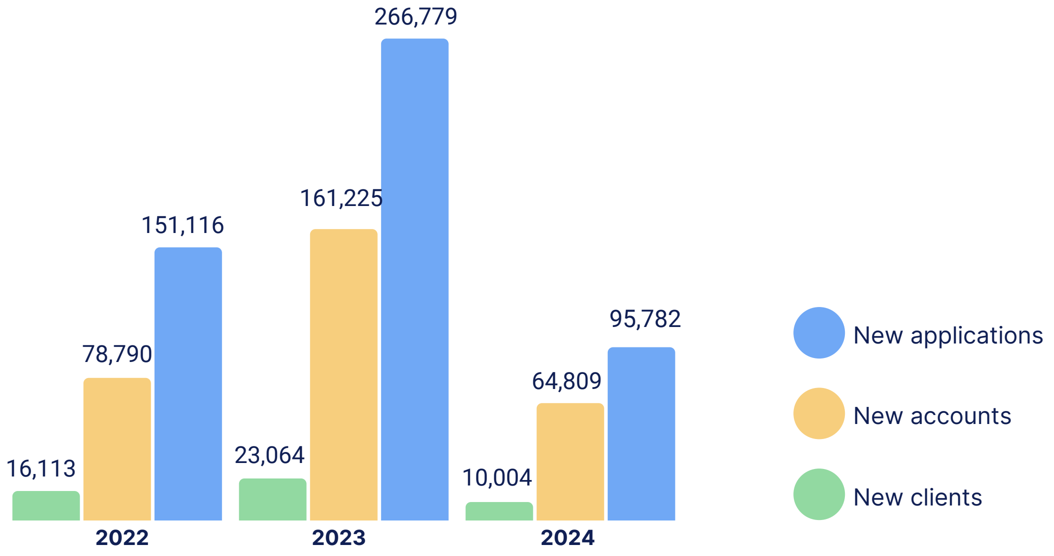
Equations used for the calculation of ratios:

Net profit per share, in EUR = net profit / average number of shares
Return on equity (ROE), % = net profit / average equity * 100
Return on assets (ROA), % = net profit / average assets * 100
Short-term liabilities current ratio = current assets / current liabilities

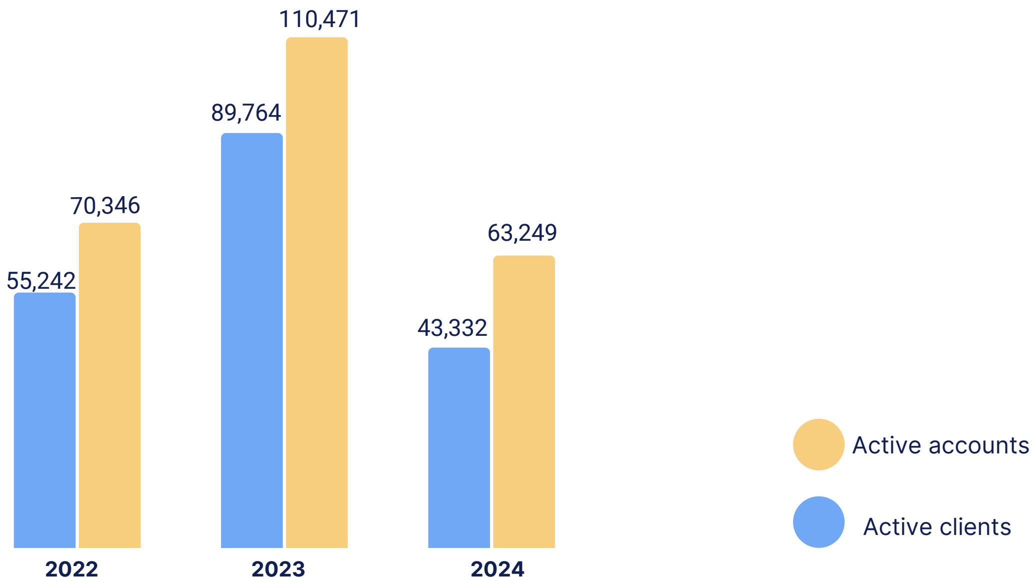
The ratios are calculated as an arithmetic average of closing balance sheet figures from the previous and current reporting period, and the indicators of the income statement are shown as at the end of the reporting period.

Client Trends

The number of new accounts and new applications decreased by the end of 2024.



Admirals had a negative tendency of client's activeness. Below are active clients and active accounts who have made at least one trade in the respective year.



	2024	2023	Change 2024 vs 2023	2022
New clients	10,004	23,064	-57%	16,113
Active clients	43,332	89,764	-52%	55,242
New accounts	64,809	161,225	-60%	78,790
Active accounts	63,249	110,471	-43%	70,346
New applications	95,782	266,779	-64%	151,116
Average net trading income per client	885	456	94%	1,249
Average number of trades per client	810	624	30%	1,068

The number of active clients in the Group went down by 52% to 43,332 clients compared to period 2023 and down by 22% compared to same period in 2022. The number of new applications in the Group went down by 64% to 95,782 applications compared to the same period of 2023. The Group's client assets decreased by 8% year-on-year to EUR 91.3 million in 2024.

When new ESMA regulations were established in August 2018, the client categorisation into retail and professional clients came into the foreground. Before this, there was no real benefit for a client to request professional status – the trading offer, conditions, and leverage were the same. Since 2018, Admirals eligible clients could apply to be categorised as professional customers if the client meets the requirements of this amendment. This gives clients access to reduced margin requirements (increased leverage) and full access to all existing and prospective bonus programs. With the new EU regulation, professional clients exclusively get access to higher leverage, up to 1:500, while retail clients have access to leverage of up to 1:30 for Forex majors, 1:20 for index CFDs, and lower for other instruments.

The Group received 95,782 applications in 2024, out of which circa 48% of applications were accepted.
At the end of 2024, the Group had in total 98% of clients categorised as retail generating ca 86% of total gross trading revenue. And 2% of clients categorised as professional generating ca 14% of total gross trading revenue.

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Risk management

Risk management is part of the internal control system of the Group, and its objective is to identify, assess and monitor all risks associated with Admirals to ensure the credibility, stability, and profitability of Admirals.

The Supervisory Board has established risk identification, measurement, reporting, and control policies in the risk management policies. Risk control is responsible for daily risk management and is based on three lines of defence. The first line of defence is the business units that are responsible for risk-taking and risk management. The second includes risk control and compliance functions, which are independent of business operations. The third line of defence is the internal audit function.

Because we are exposed to credit and market risk as a result of our retail trading activities, the development, and maintenance of robust risk management is a high priority.

We allow our customers to trade notional amounts greater than the funds they have deposited with us through the use of leverage, so credit risk management is a key focus for us. The maximum leverage available to retail traders is typically set by the regulator in each jurisdiction. We manage customer credit risk through a combination of access to trading tools that allow our customers to avoid taking on excessive risk, combined with automated processes which close customer positions following our policies if the funds in customers' accounts are not sufficient to continue to hold those positions. For example, our customer trading platforms provide a real-time margin monitoring tool to enable customers to know when they are approaching their margin limits. If a customer's equity falls below the amount required to support one or more positions, we will automatically liquidate positions to bring the customer's account into margin compliance.

In addition, we also actively monitor and assess various market factors. This includes volatility and liquidity, and we take steps to address identified risks, such as proactively adjusting the required customer margin.

The Group's key market risk management objective is to mitigate the impact of risk on the profitability of its operations. The Group´s practice in this area is consistent with the following principles. As part of its internal procedures, the Group applies limits to mitigate market risk connected with the maintenance of open positions on financial instruments. These are, in particular: a maximum open position on a given instrument, currency exposure limits, and the maximum value of a single transaction. The Trading Department monitors open positions subject to limits regularly, and in case of excesses, enters into appropriate hedging transactions. The Risk Control Function reviews the limit usage regularly and controls the hedges entered into.

For calculating capital requirements for credit and market risk, Admirals uses the standardised approach, and a basic indicator approach is used for calculating the capital requirement for the operational risk.

An internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP), aimed at identifying the possible need for capital in addition to the regulatory capital requirements, is carried out once a year. A detailed overview of risks taken by the Group is provided in Note 5 of the annual report.

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Governance of Admirals

Admirals Group AS management is responsible for the organisational structure and technical functioning of Admirals Group AS. The Supervisory Board exercises strategic management and performs the supervisory function. The Management Board coordinates day-to-day operations and financial management.

To manage its activities, Admirals Group AS mainly employs specialists and experts under employment contracts, but it also outsources services from professionals in compliance with the terms and procedures laid down in the legislation, relevant guidelines, and established internal procedures based on the decisions made by the Supervisory Board and the Management Board.

The Group has diversity principles laid down in its internal regulatory documents (policies and procedures) and applies these whenever possible and to the maximum range. Currently, the composition of the management bodies is deemed complete and is diverse enough to include all necessary skills, capacities, and competencies.

A trusted past,
an innovative future.

Management of Admirals

At the time of the preparation of this report, the main shareholders of Admirals Group AS (holding over 10% of the voting rights represented by their shares) are:

- DVF Group OÜ (1,225,000 shares, representing 49.0% of the total number of shares), the sole shareholder of which is Alexander Tsikhilov;
- Alexander Tsikhilov (684,375 shares, representing 27.375% of the total number of shares);
- Laush OÜ (440,000 shares, representing 17.6% of the total number of shares), the sole shareholder of which is Dmitri Lauš.

Supervisory Board of Admirals Group AS

At the time of publication of the annual report, Admirals Group AS' Supervisory Board is composed of five members:

Anatolie Mihalcenco

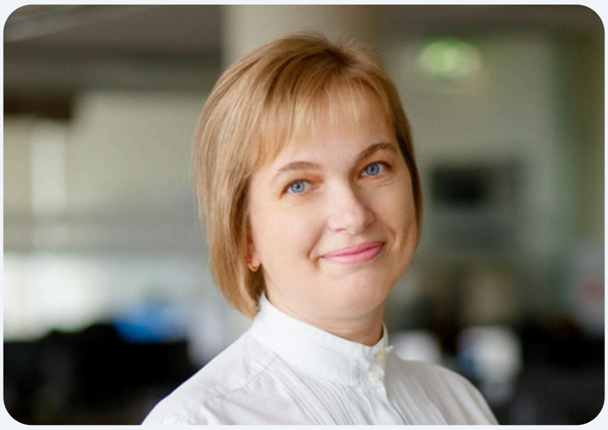
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Anatolie joined Admirals in 2004 as IB (introducing broker) Manager. He obtained a degree from ITMO University in Saint Petersburg. He has been working as a member of the Supervisory Board for Admirals Group AS since 2011.

Dmitri Lauš

Member of the Supervisory Board

Dmitri has accumulated a strong background in Financial Technology. Together with Alexander Tsikhilov, he founded the headquarters of Admirals in Estonia. He played an integral part in the Group's technological development and is responsible for the innovation and development of the Group`s talents. He obtained a Master's degree in Business Administration from IE University (Madrid, Spain).



Priit Rohumaa

Member of the Supervisory Board

Appointed a member of the board since 17.06.2020, Priit worked from 2009-2015 as the Chairman of the Management Board of Viru Keemia Grupp AS and from 2000 - 2009 as the Group's Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Chairman of the Management Board. In 2016 - 2020, he was the Chairman of the Supervisory of Eesti Raudtee and since June 2020 he has been the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Ekspress Grupp.

Olga Senjuškina

Member of the Supervisory Board

Appointed a member of the supervisory board since 05.02.2024. Olga obtained a MBA degree from Tallinn University of Technology. She joined Admirals in 2014. Olga has been working at Admirals first as financial controller, then as supervisory board member, and later (since 2020) as an invited member of the audit committee of the Admiral Markets AS.

Juri Kartakov

Member of the Supervisory Board

Appointed a member of the supervisory board since 01.10.2024, a financial professional with 15+ years of experience, Juri holds a BA in Economics and MBA in International Business Management. In 2024 he joined the Supervisory Board at Admirals Group after serving in Executive positions like Global Commercial Director, Member of the Board in both Executive and non-executive roles, where he contributed to its global presence. Juri is also the founder of Finwizard, an HR recruiting agency specializing in the FX/CFD industry.

Management Board of Admirals Group AS

At the time of publication of the annual report, Admirals Group AS is being managed by a five-member Management Board:

Alexander Tsikhilov
Chairman of the Management Board

Alexander has been involved in several commercial projects, including the provision of Internet services. He founded Admirals in 2001. His educational background consists of a Master's Degree, obtained in 2006, and a doctorate in Business Administration from the Swiss Business School in 2015.

Anton Tikhomirov
Member of the Management Board

Anton has been active in the industry since 1999 and has a managerial background in a financial brokerage. He joined Admirals during the company's merging with the local Russian broker. He has been developing Admirals' business activity in Spain and Latin America. Currently, responsibilities include the supervision of the regional structure as well as research and development of the Group's KPIs and other critical business metrics.

Andrey Koks
Member of the Management Board

Andrey joined Admirals in 2020. He has gained over 19 years of extensive experience working in the IT, with 6 years spent occupying managerial positions within the IT industry. Prior to joining Admirals, he held various positions in Symantec, and Kuehne+Nagel. In addition to his working background in IT, he holds a Bachelor's Degree in Information Communication Technology from the Estonian Entrepreneurship University of Applied Sciences.

Eduard Kelvet

Member of the Management Board

Eduard Kelvet joined the Management Board in July 2024, having previously served on the Supervisory Board from February to June 2024. Before that, he was the Head of Compliance at Admiral Markets AS. His experience at MoneyZen OÜ, Citadele Bank, and AS TBB Bank has provided him with broad expertise in corporate governance, risk management, and regulatory compliance. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Criminal Law from the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences, combining legal and financial competencies in a well-rounded professional profile.

Lauri Reinberg

Member of the Management Board

Lauri Reinberg joined the Management Board of the Company in July, 2024. Graduated from the Estonian Business School with an MSc in Finance, Lauri has over 25 years of international experience in finance. Before joining Admirals, Lauri Reinberg was the CFO at Arricano Real Estate PLC (Cyprus), and held various finance positions in Swedbank group.

Corporate Governance Report

Admirals Group AS pursues its business activities by complying with the Company's articles of association, national legislation, and the rules of good corporate governance practices. The bonds of Admirals Group AS are traded on the Nasdaq Tallinn Stock Exchange. In accordance with § 31^2 (1) and (2) of the Accounting Act it is required to include a corporate governance report in the management report, which complies with the requirements of § 24^2 (2) of the same Act. Managing Admirals Group AS must, in particular, adhere to the interests of Admirals Group AS and provide an adequate opportunity to an expert and interested party to obtain an overview of the management principles.

General Meeting of Shareholders

Admirals Group AS' highest governing body is the general meeting of shareholders through which the shareholders of Admirals Group AS carry out their rights according to the procedure and to the extent laid down in the legislation and articles of association of Admirals Group AS. Within the scope of competence of the General Meeting are amendment and approval of new articles of association, changing of the amount of share capital, recalling of members of the supervisory board and deciding on merger or restructuring of the company and other matters vested in it by virtue of legislation.

Supervisory Board

The members of the Supervisory Board are elected at the general meeting of Admirals Group AS. Persons who have sufficient knowledge and experience for participating in the work of the Supervisory Board are elected as members of the Supervisory Board.

Supervisory Board of Admirals Group AS:
- Plans the operations of Admirals Group AS in collaboration with the Management Board.
- Organises the management of Admirals Group AS (including participation in making important decisions concerning operations of Admirals Group AS).
- Supervises the activities of the Management Board in accordance with the procedures and extent established by the legislation, inter alia regularly evaluates the Management Board's actions in implementing Admirals Group AS' strategy, financial condition, risk management system, the legality of the activities of the Management Board, and whether essential information about Admirals Group AS is disclosed to the Supervisory Board as required.
- Determines and regularly reviews Admirals Group AS' strategy, its general action plan, risk management policies, and annual budget.
- In addition to the activities prescribed by the law, in 2024 the Supervisory Board gave its consent to the Management Board on issues that were outside its daily business operations and on issues described in law that require the consent of the Supervisory Board.
- In the framework of regular meetings, the Supervisory Board received regular reviews of operational and financial results, risk and compliance reviews of Admirals Group AS, and investment companies that are part of the same consolidation group.

Based on the decisions of the Admirals Group AS General Meeting, the members of the Supervisory Board of Admirals Group AS in 2024 were:

- Alexander Tsikhilov – Chairman of the Supervisory Board, term of office 29.02.2024;
- Anatolie Mihalcenco – Chairman of the Supervisory Board from 18.03.2024, term of office 28.09.2025;
- Anton Tikhomirov - term of office 03.01.2024;
- Priit Rohumaa - term of office 17.06.2025;
- Dmitri Lauš – term of office 01.07.2026;
- Eduard Kelvet - appointed from 05.02.2024, term of office 30.06.2024;
- Olga Senjuškina - term of office 05.02.2029;
- Juri Kartakov - term of office 01.10.2029.

The Supervisory Board has also the following committees functioning as means for better information collection, exchange, and counselling of the Supervisory Board:

- Nomination and Remuneration Committee
- Risk and Audit Committee
- Strategy and Culture Committee
- Investment Committee

The purpose of these committees is to gain a better overview of the work organisation of the companies belonging to the Admirals consolidation group and their internal regulations and to harmonise the behavioural culture within the Group. The meetings of the committees are held regularly, based on specific needs, but at the very least on a quarterly basis. The committees share the information they collect with the Supervisory Board; however, the committees have no decision-making authority.

Management Board

The Management Board manages and represents Admirals Group AS and organises daily operations of Admirals Group AS according to the conditions and procedures laid down in the legislation, Admirals Group AS articles of association, and decisions of the Supervisory Board and the General Meeting, acting most economically to adhere to Admirals Group AS' best interests.
Members of the Management Board are elected by the Supervisory Board. At the time of this report, the Management Board of Admirals Group AS has 4 members, including the chairman of the board.

The functions of members of the Management Board are:

- management of the daily business of Admirals Group AS;
- preparation of questions to be discussed at the Supervisory Board and general meeting;
- the preparation of the necessary projects and the implementation of the decisions and necessary measures of the general meeting, in particular, the management of internal control;
- other statutory obligations and rights related to the day-to-day business of the Group.

Based on the decisions of the Admirals Group AS Supervisory Board, the members of the Management Board of Admirals Group AS in 2024 were:
Sergei Bogatenkov - term of office 29.02.2024;
Andrey Koks- term of office 25.02.2027;
Andreas Ioannou- term of office 25.02.2024;
Daniel Joseph Skowronski - term of office 03.01.2024;
Anton Tikhomirov - term of office 04.01.2027;
Alexander Tsikhilov - Chairman of the Management Board, term of office 01.03.2027;
Eduard Kelvet - term of office 01.07.2027;
Lauri Reinberg - term of office 01.07.2027.

Remuneration of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board

Remuneration of the members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board, including the reward system, must be such that it motivates the person to act in the best interests of Admirals Group AS and refrain from acting in his or her own or another person's interest.

Admirals Group AS does not disclose the remuneration of individual members of the Management Board, since according to the contract concluded with them, it is confidential information.

The total management remuneration disclosed as an aggregate amount is set out in the annual report.

Financial Reporting and Auditing

The Group prepares and publishes the annual report of the financial year on its website each year. The annual report is subject to an audit.

Considering the results of tender and the auditor's consent, under the resolution of the General Meeting of Admirals Group AS held on 22.08.2024, the Group's auditor for the 2024 and 2025 annual reports is Ernst & Young Baltic AS, registry code 10877299. The fee paid to the auditor is disclosed under operating expenses.

During 2024, the Group's auditor has provided other assurance and advisory services permitted in accordance with the Auditors Activities Act in force in the Republic of Estonia.

Dividend policy

- Dividend distribution to the shareholders of the company is recognised as a liability in the financial statements from the moment the dividend payout is confirmed by the shareholders of the company.

- Principles of payment of dividends:
  - The most important prerequisite for payment of a dividend is the capital-related external and internal regulatory standards, which must be sustainably met.
  - In the case of growth and investment plans, Admirals Group AS may withhold from payment of dividends.
  - Admirals Group AS will pay up to 30% of pre-tax profits as dividends when preconditions are met (based on the Dividend Policy of Admirals Group AS). This dividend tax includes income tax paid on dividends.

Disclosure of Information

Admirals Group AS has a website which includes a specially developed subsite for investors https://www.admirals.group/. This website is available in both Estonian and English languages. This website contains annual reports (including Corporate Governance Report), interim reports, articles of association, composition of the Management Board and Supervisory Board and the information about the auditor. Since 2016, the annual reports are also available in English.

Admirals Group AS neither discloses information disclosed to financial analysts or other persons, nor times and locations for meeting analysts, investors and the press, as these are not necessary considering the current activities of the Company and high awareness of its shareholders.

Consolidated Financial Statements

This chapter outlines the assets, liabilities, equity, income and cash flow of the Group for the 2024 fiscal year, in comparison to 2023.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(in thousands of euros)	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	41,607	41,025
Due from investment companies	7	18,736	18,961
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	1,228	5,062
Loans and receivables	9	8,315	4,772
Inventories		665	311
Other assets	10	2,092	2,137
Tangible fixed assets	11	1,359	1,950
Right-of-use assets	11	2,541	2,603
Intangible assets	12	3,304	5,147
Total assets		**79,847**	**81,968**
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	8	334	224
Liabilities and accruals	13	3,326	4,318
Deferred tax liability	14	0	1
Subordinated debt securities	16	4,103	4,102
Lease liabilities	15	2,818	2,894
Total liabilities		**10,581**	**11,539**

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(in thousands of euros)	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Equity			
Share capital	19	250	250
Own shares		-456	-315
Statutory reserve capital		25	25
Currency translation reserve		30	-834
Retained earnings		69,417	71,276
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		**69,266**	**70,402**
Non-controlling interest		0	27
Total equity	19	**69,266**	**70,429**
Total liabilities and equity		**79,847**	**81,968**

Notes on pages 49 to 118 are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(in thousands of euros)	Note	2024	2023
Net gains from trading of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss with clients and liquidity providers		40,653	46,276
Brokerage and commission fee revenue		1,408	2,134
Brokerage and commission fee expense		-3,558	-5,118
Other trading activity related income		489	412
Other trading activity related expense		-583	-2,768
Net income from trading	**21**	**38,409**	**40,936**
Other income similar to interest		947	171
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method		424	900
Interest expense		-472	-496
Other income	22	3,004	741
Other expenses		-233	-185
Net losses on exchange rate changes		-1,016	-984
Profit / (loss) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-444	61
Personnel expenses	23	-13,394	-15,231
Operating expenses	24	-25,412	-31,875
Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	11,12	-2,594	-2,310
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	11	-787	-837
(Loss) before income tax		**-1,568**	**-9,109**
Income tax	17	-24	-616
(Loss) for the reporting period		**-1,592**	**-9,725**

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(in thousands of euros)	Note	2024	2023
Other comprehensive income / (loss):			
Items that subsequently may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Currency translation adjustment		864	-165
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the reporting period		**864**	**-165**
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the reporting period		**-728**	**-9,890**
Net (loss) attributable to the owners of the parent		-1,592	-9,746
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interest		0	21
(Loss) for the reporting period		**-1,592**	**-9,725**
Total comprehensive (loss) attributable to the owners of the parent		-728	-9,911
Total comprehensive income attributable non-controlling interest		0	21
Total comprehensive (loss) for the reporting period		**-728**	**-9,890**
Basic and diluted earnings per share	19	-0.65	-3.95

Notes on pages 49 to 118 are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(in thousands of euros)	Note	2024	2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net loss for the reporting period		-1,592	-9,725
Adjustments for non-cash income or expenses:			
Depreciation of tangible, intangible and right of use assets	11,12	3,381	3,147
Interest and similar income	11	-1,371	-1,071
Interest expense		472	496
Corporate income tax expenses		24	616
Other financial income and expenses		-1,932	-165
Net profit from foreign exchange rate changes		1,016	984
Other adjustments		6	5
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities		4	**-5,713**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Change in receivables and prepayments relating to operating activities	7	-1,979	-152
Change in payables and prepayments relating to operating activities	9	-1,711	-2,664
Change in derivative assets	10	11	-64
Change in the derivative liabilities	8	110	-70
Change in amounts due from investment companies	13	225	-2,433
Changes in inventories	8	-354	-263
Change in other assets		45	1 025
Operating cash flows before interest and tax		**-3,649**	**-10,334**
Interest received		1,367	1 079
Interest paid		-400	-425
Corporate income tax paid	17	-24	-616
Net cash from/used in operating activities		**-2,706**	**-10,296**

continued on next page →

(in thousands of euros)	Note	2024	2023
Cash flow from investing activities			
Disposal of tangible and intangible assets	11	1	25
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets	11,12	-100	-1,333
Loans granted		-473	-226
Repayments of loans granted		274	251
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (investment portfolio)		-10	-6,938
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (investment portfolio)		3,380	8,966
Disposal of subsidiary, net of cash received (partial proceeds)	27	355	0
Net cash used in investing activities		**3,427**	**745**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Dividends paid	19	0	-2,578
Payments for subordinated debt securities issued		0	-473
Payments for repurchase of own shares		-141	0
Repayment of principal element of lease liabilities	15	-862	-892
Net cash used in financing activities		**-1,003**	**-3,943**
TOTAL CASH FLOWS		**-282**	**-13,494**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	7	**41,025**	**55,489**
Change in cash and equivalents		**-282**	**-13,494**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		864	-970
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	7	**41,607**	**41,025**

Notes on pages 49 to 118 are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(in thousands of euros)	Share capital	Own shares (-)	Statutory reserve capital	Retained earnings	Currency translation reserve	Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at 31.12.2022	**250**	**-315**	**25**	**83,600**	**-669**	**82,891**	**6**	**82,897**
Dividends paid	0	0	0	-2,578	0	-2,578	0	-2,578
Net loss for the reporting period	0	0	0	-9,746	0	-9,746	21	-9,725
Other comprehensive loss for the reporting period	0	0	0	0	-165	-165	0	-165
Total comprehensive loss for the reporting period	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-9,746**	**-165**	**-9,911**	**21**	**-9,890**
Balance as at 31.12.2023	**250**	**-315**	**25**	**71,276**	**-834**	**70,402**	**27**	**70,429**
Repurchase of own shares	0	-141	0	160	0	19	0	19
Disposal of subsidiaries	0	0	0	-427	0	-427	-27	-454
Net loss for the reporting period	0	0	0	-1,592	0	-1,592	0	-1,592
Other comprehensive loss for the reporting period	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**864**	**864**	**0**	**864**
Total comprehensive loss for the reporting period	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-1,592**	**864**	**-728**	**0**	**-728**
Balance as at 31.12.2024	**250**	**-456**	**25**	**69,417**	**30**	**69,266**	**0**	**69,266**

For more information about share capital refer to Note 19.

Notes on pages 49 to 118 are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

This chapter presents more detailed information of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 1.
General information

ADMIRALS GROUP AS (previous business name Admiral Markets Group AS) has been an active holding company since 30.12.2009. ADMIRALS GROUP AS was established in 2009 with the aim of incorporating financial companies from different countries to form a multinational group of companies operating under a joint trademark - Admirals (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Admirals” or “the Group”).

Admirals Group AS is a limited liability company incorporated in and domiciled in Estonia. The address of its registered office is Maakri 19/1, Tallinn, Estonia. The consolidated annual report for the year ending 31 December 2024 was approved for publication on 30.04.2025 in accordance with the management’s decision. The consolidated annual report approved by the Management shall be authorized for approval by the Supervisory Board and shareholders. Shareholders have the right not to approve consolidated financial statements. The Supervisory Board cannot execute the same rights.

Note 2.
Material accounting policy information and estimates used in preparing the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of Admirals Group AS have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and include among other things information on risk management, own funds and capital adequacy.

Presentation of certain disclosures has been refined in the notes to enhance clarity and transparency. These adjustments do not affect the comparability of the primary financial statements with the prior period.

The material accounting policies used in the financial statements are outlined below. These policies have been used consistently in all of the years presented, unless otherwise stated. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, including derivatives, as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4. Estimates are based on the information about the Group’s status, intentions and risks at the date of preparing the financial statements. The final result of economic transactions recognised in the financial year or in previous periods may differ from the current period estimates.

The consolidated financial statements for 2024 include the financial results of Admirals Group AS (parent company) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group):

Company name	Country	Ownership interest 31.12.2024	Ownership interest 31.12.2023	Business activity
Admiral Markets AS	Estonia	100%	100%	Investment services
Admiral Markets AS/ Jordan LLC	Jordan	100%	100%	Investment services
Admiral Markets Canada Ltd	Canada	100%	100%	Inactive
Admiral Markets Cyprus Ltd Lietuvos filialas Branch	Lietuva	100%	0%	Representative office and branch
Admiral Markets España Sl.	Spain	100%	100%	Inactive
Admiral Markets France SAS	France	100%	100%	Inactive
Admiral Markets UK Ltd	United Kingdom	100%	100%	Investment services
Admirals AU PTY Ltd	Australia	0%	100%	Investment services
Admirals Digital Ltd	Cyprus	100%	100%	Inactive
Admirals Europe Cyprus - Bulgaria Branch	Bulgaria	100%	100%	Representative office and branch
Admirals Europe GmbH	Germany	100%	100%	IT & intra-group services
Admirals Europe Ltd	Cyprus	100%	100%	Investment services
Admirals Europe Ltd Nicosia Sucursala Bucuresti Branch	Romania	100%	100%	Representative office and branch
Admirals Europe Spółka z Ograniczoną Odpowiedzialnością Oddział w Polsce	Poland	100%	100%	Representative office and branch
Admirals Financial Services India Private Ltd	India	100%	100%	Inactive
Admirals KE Ltd Ltd	Kenya	100%	100%	Investment services
Admirals Liquidity Ltd	Ireland	100%	100%	Inactive
Admirals MENA Ltd	UAE	100%	100%	Investment services
Admirals Nordic OÜ	Estonia	100%	100%	Other financial services provision
Admirals SA (Pty) Ltd	Republic of South Africa	100%	100%	Investment services
Admirals SC Ltd	Seychelles	100%	100%	Investment services
AM Asia Operations Sdn. Bhd	Malaysia	100%	100%	IT & intra-group services
AMTS Solutions OÜ	Estonia	0%	62%	IT & intra-group services
Moneyzen Collateral Agent OÜ	Estonia	100%	100%	Inactive
Moneyzen OÜ	Estonia	100%	100%	Credit intermediary
PT Admirals Invest Indonesia LLC	Indonesia	100%	100%	Inactive
Runa Systems LLC	Georgia	100%	100%	IT & intra-group services
Runa Ukraine LLC	Ukraine	100%	100%	Inactive

As of December 31, 2024, the Group sold its 62% ownership in AMTS Solutions OÜ and its entire stake in Admirals AU PTY Ltd. The total assets and net profit of AMTS Solutions OÜ constituted an immaterial portion of the Group's consolidated financial position and performance in 2023. Consequently, AMTS Solutions OÜ, along with the non-controlling interest, was deemed insignificant for the Group's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures under IFRS Accounting Standards requirements.

The financial year started on 1 January 2024 and ended on 31 December 2024. The parent company's functional and presentation currency is the euro. The Group's subsidiaries' functional currencies are disclosed in section "Recognition of foreign currency transactions and financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies". The annual financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 3 "Business Combinations", and other applicable IFRS Accounting Standards. These statements include the financial statements of Admirals Group AS (the parent company) and its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, 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. The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries, unless the transaction qualifies as a business combination under common control, in which case specific accounting policies apply.

The acquisition cost is the fair value of the consideration transferred on the acquisition date, which includes assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the acquirer. Transaction costs related to issuing equity instruments are deducted from equity, while transaction costs related to issuing debt are deducted from its carrying amount. All other acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.
In accordance with IFRS 3, identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiary are recognized at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the presence of a non-controlling interest.
All intra-group balances, transactions, income, and expenses are eliminated in full. Unrealized profits and losses arising from intra-group transactions are also eliminated, except where they provide evidence of impairment.

The revenue and expenses of subsidiaries acquired during the financial year are included in the Group's consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the acquisition date until the end of the reporting period. Similarly, the results of subsidiaries disposed of during the year are consolidated in the Group's financial statements from the beginning of the financial year until the disposal date.

Non-controlling Interest
Non-controlling interest represents the share of net results and net assets of a subsidiary that is not directly or indirectly owned by the Group. Non-controlling interest is presented separately in the Group's equity in the consolidated statement of financial position. The share of profit attributable to non-controlling interests is disclosed separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.
The Group accounts for transactions with non-controlling interests as equity transactions, treating them as transactions with the Group's equity holders. When acquiring a non-controlling interest, the difference between any consideration paid and the proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets acquired is recorded in equity. Similarly, gains or losses arising from disposals to non-controlling interests are also recognized directly in equity.

Parent Company's Separate Financial Statements
Pursuant to the Accounting Act of the Republic of Estonia, the separate primary financial statements of the parent company are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. These statements are prepared in accordance with IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements".
In the parent company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment losses recognized in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets".

Recognition of foreign currency transactions and financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies:

1. Functional currency

Admiral Markets AS	EUR
Admiral Markets AS/ Jordan LLC	JOD
Admiral Markets Canada Ltd	CAD
Admiral Markets Cyprus Ltd Lietuvos filialas Branch	EUR
Admiral Markets España Sl.	EUR
Admiral Markets France SAS	EUR
Admiral Markets UK Ltd	GBP
Admirals AU PTY Ltd	AUD
Admirals Digital Ltd	EUR
Admirals Europe Cyprus - Bulgaria Branch	BGN
Admirals Europe GmbH	EUR
Admirals Europe Ltd	EUR
Admirals Europe Ltd Nicosia Sucursala Bucuresti Branch	RON
Admirals Europe Spółka z Ograniczoną Odpowiedzialnością Oddział w Polsce	PLN
Admirals Financial Services India Private Ltd	INR
Admirals KE Ltd Ltd	KES
Admirals Liquidity Ltd	EUR
Admirals MENA Ltd	USD
Admirals Nordic OÜ	EUR
Admirals SA (Pty) Ltd	ZAR
Admirals SC Ltd	USD
AM Asia Operations Sdn. Bhd	MYR
AMTS Solutions OÜ	EUR
Moneyzen Collateral Agent OÜ	EUR
Moneyzen OÜ	EUR
PT Admirals Invest Indonesia LLC	IDR
Runa Systems LLC	GEL
Runa Ukraine LLC	UAH

2. Transactions and balances in a foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the official currency exchange rates quoted by the European Central Bank on the transaction day. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the official foreign currency exchange rates quoted by the European Central Bank prevailing at the balance sheet date. The fair value of derivatives is measured by the exchange rate quoted by the European Central Bank prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Gains and losses on translation from assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit or loss under "Net gains on exchange rate changes". Non-monetary financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value denominated in foreign currencies (e.g., prepayments, tangible and intangible fixed assets) are not translated at the balance sheet date but are measured based on the foreign currency exchange rates of the European Central Bank prevailing at the transaction date.

The following exchange rates were adopted for the purpose of measuring assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and for converting items of the statement of comprehensive income:

Currency	Consolidated statement of financial position		Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	2024	2023
AUD	1.6772	1.6263	1.63971	1.6288
BGN	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558
CAD	1.4948	1.4642	1.48211	1.45947
GBP	0.82918	0.86905	0.84662	0.86979
GEL	2.9306	2.9753	2.94552	2.84388
IDR	16820.88	17079.71	17157.67738	16479.61561
INR	88.9335	91.9045	90.55625	89.30011
JOD	0.73385	0.78266	0.7672	0.76762
KES	145.88313	173.7797	133.90347	151.08936
MYR	4.6454	5.0775	4.95027	4.93196
PLN	4.275	4.3395	4.3058	4.54197
RON	4.9743	4.9756	4.97464	4.94672
UAH	43.9266	42.2079	43.4504	39.5582
USD	1.0389	1.105	1.08238	1.08127
ZAR	19.6188	20.3477	19.82973	19.95511

Financial assets

Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss, and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Measurement

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

Debt instruments (loans and debt securities)

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

The Group's debt instruments have been classified into the following measurement categories:
- Amortised cost: 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 included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other income/(expenses). Foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are presented as separate line items in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets of the Group are classified into the following classes that are measured at amortised cost:
- Cash and cash equivalents;
- Trade receivables;
- Loans;
- Other receivables.

FVPL: The Group also owns financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). Assets are FVPL if the business model is held for trading; where financial assets are considered held for trading if they are held with the intention to be sold in the short-term and for the purpose of generating profits. Debt instruments are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss if the assets are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis or the assets are held with an intention to sell, or alternatively, if the cash flows do not consist of solely payments of principal and interest. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the period in which it arises. The contractual interest earned is recognized in the statement of profit and loss line Other income similar to interest.

The following financial assets of the Group are measured FVPL:
- Equity instruments;
- Derivative financial instruments;
- Bonds.

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit and loss. Changes in the fair value are recognised in other income/(expenses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments, including futures, forward contracts, options contracts and other instruments that are related to the change in underlying assets are carried at their fair value. All derivative instruments are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are included in profit or loss for the year. The Group does not apply hedge accounting.

Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (“ECL”) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions. The Group uses expert based individual assessments for calculating ECLs.

The ECL model has a three-stage approach based on changes in the credit risk. A 12-month ECL (Stage 1) applies to all items, unless there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. For items where there is a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2) or in default (Stage 3), lifetime ECL applies. The financial assets are in default (Stage 3) in case there is a delay in payment more than 90 days on in case adverse changes in the customers financial situation.

At the end of each reporting period the Group performs an assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The assessment of whether there has been a significant change in credit risk is based on quantitative and qualitative indicators. Indicators include payments that are past due >30 days and <90 days and financial assets whose contractual terms have been revised due to the customer’s financial difficulties. In case there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, an allowance for lifetime ECL shall be recognised and the financial instrument is transferred to Stage 2. The change can be vice versa, meaning that in subsequent reporting periods, if the credit quality of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the financial asset moves back to Stage 1.

For trade receivables without a significant financing component the Group applies a simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9 and measures the allowance for impairment losses at expected lifetime credit losses from initial recognition of the receivables. The Group uses a provision matrix in which allowance for impairment losses is calculated for trade receivables falling into different ageing or overdue periods.

Assessment of fair value

The Group assesses financial instruments such as derivatives at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is determined based on the assumption that the asset is sold or liability is settled:

- under the conditions of the primary market of the asset or liability, or;
- in case of absence of such primary market in the most favourable market condition for the asset or liability.

The Group must have access to the primary or the most favourable market. In assessing the fair value of the asset or liability, it is expected that market participants are pricing the asset or liability based on the determination of their economic interests.

The Group uses fair value valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which there is sufficient data to estimate the fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities that are valued at fair value or disclosed in the financial statements, are classified in accordance with the fair value hierarchy, which is described below and are based on the lowest level input that is essential to the fair value measurement:

Level 1 — Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets and liabilities on an active market;

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level of significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable;

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level of significant inputs are not observable directly or indirectly.

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether the assets and liabilities, which are recorded in the financial statements throughout different periods require reclassification between levels (based on the lowest input, which is important for estimating the fair value).

Cash and cash equivalents

Due from credit institutions and investment firms include short-term (with original maturity of less than three months) demand deposits, which have no material market value change risk, and balances on trading accounts.
For the purposes of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits with Credit institutions.

Recognition of off-balance assets and liabilities

Admirals Group AS and its subsidiaries act as an intermediary of investment services and are responsible for keeping their clients' deposited funds under their control. The assets held on behalf of customers are considered as off-balance sheet assets, see further details in Note 18.

Tangible fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment are recorded in the statement of financial position at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The Group depreciates items of property, plant and equipment under the straight-line method. The following useful lives are generally assigned to items of property, plant and equipment:

Group of property, plant and equipment	Useful life
Vehicles	3-5 years
Other equipment	3 years

The depreciation methods, useful life and residual value of items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least once at the end of each financial year and, if estimates differ from previous estimates, the changes are recorded as changes in accounting estimates, i.e. prospectively.

If costs incurred for an item of property, plant and equipment are such that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment, these costs are added to the acquisition cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. Ongoing maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are initially recognised and subsequently measured in the statement of financial position on the basis of the same principles as applied to items of property, plant and equipment.

Intangible fixed assets are amortised using the straight-line method. The following useful lives are generally assigned to intangible fixed assets:

Group of property, plant and equipment	Useful life
Licenses, software	5 years

If any indication exists that intangible assets may be impaired, an impairment test will be carried out on the same basis as for property, plant and equipment.

Development costs are capitalised if there exist technical and financial resources and a positive intention to implement the project, the Company can use or sell the asset, and the amount of development costs and future economic benefits generated by the intangible asset can be determined reliably.
The useful life of capitalised development costs is estimated to be 5 years, based on the Group's expectations regarding technical obsolescence and the economic benefits generated by the developed software. However, the actual useful life may differ due to future technical innovations or changes in market conditions.

Impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets

At each reporting date, the Group's management assesses whether there are signs that may indicate that the asset may be impaired. If there is an indication that an asset may be impaired, an impairment test is carried out. The recoverable amount is equal to the higher of the asset's fair value (less costs to sell) or value in use based on the discounted cash flows. If the test reveals that the recoverable amount is lower than its carrying amount, the non-current asset is written down to its recoverable amount. If an impairment test cannot be carried out in respect of an individual asset, then the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets (cash-generating unit) to which the asset belongs. Asset impairments are recognised as loss in the accounting period.

If as a result of the impairment test of a previously impaired asset, the asset's recoverable value exceeds its carrying amount, the earlier impairment expense is reversed and the carrying amount of the asset is increased. The maximum limit is the carrying amount of the asset that would have been recognised using regular depreciation over the years.

Accounting for financial liabilities

The Group classifies financial liabilities either:
- as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, or
- as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Recognition of a financial liability (derivative) at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed under accounting policy Financial assets - Derivative financial instruments. All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Transaction costs are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds (less transaction costs) and redemption value are recognised in the statement of profit or loss during the term of the instrument, using the effective interest rate. Interest costs are included in the statement of profit or loss line "Interest expenses".

Debt securities issued and similar subordinated debts are initially recognised at fair value, less transaction costs (cash received less transaction costs). The subordinated debts are those liabilities, which in case of a liquidation of an investment company or declaration of bankruptcy, are settled after the satisfaction of the justifiable claims of other creditors. Other financial liabilities (trade payables and accrued expenses) are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (ie. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired).

Payables to employees

Payables to employees include the calculated but unpaid salaries and vacation pay liabilities as at the balance sheet date. Vacation pay liabilities are recognised together with social and unemployment insurance taxes in the statement of financial position under liabilities and accruals and in the statement of profit or loss under personnel expenses.

Share-related transactions

Transactions related to shares that are subject to a buyback option by the company are recognised as short-term liabilities. The liability reflects the potential repurchase value of the shares issued through option agreements.

The liability is remeasured annually to reflect the fair value of the shares.

Leases

The Group is a lessee in all lease agreements. The Group leases office spaces and equipment.

All leases result in the lessee obtaining the right to use an asset at the start of the lease and, if lease payments are made over time, also obtaining financing. Lessees are required to recognise:
(a) assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, and
(b) depreciation of right-of-use assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Group determines the lease term as the noncancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.
A lessee reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, upon the occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the lessee.
The Group revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

Initial measurement

At the commencement date, a lessee recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. At the commencement date, a lessee measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

- 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 lessee;
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined.

If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate, 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.

Subsequent measurement

After the commencement date, the Group recognises leases as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use applying a cost model. To apply a cost model, a lessee measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term shall be the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. After the commencement date, a lessee recognises in profit or loss interest on the lease liability.

If there are changes in lease payments, there may be a need to remeasure the lease liability. A lessee recognises the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, a lessee shall recognise any remaining amount of the remeasurement in profit or loss.

A lessee shall account for a lease modification as a separate lease if both: (a) the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and (b) the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

Each lease payment is allocated between finance cost (interest expense) and the principal repayments of the lease liability, that is, to reduce the carrying amount of the liability. 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 at any given time.

Payments associated with short-term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

More information about the right-of-use asset and lease liability is disclosed in Notes 11 and 15.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Liabilities arising from an obligating event before the end of the reporting period that have either a legal basis or that have arisen from the Group's current operating practice (legal or constructive obligation) that require probable outflow of resources, the realisation of which is probable (it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation) and the amount of which can reliably be estimated but for which the timing or amount are not definitely known are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position. The provisions are recognised based on the management's estimates regarding the amount and timing of the expected outflows. A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position in the amount which according to the management is necessary as at the end of the reporting period for the meeting of the obligation arising from the provision or transfer to the third party.

The provision expense and an expense from the change in the carrying amount of provisions are included within expenses in the reporting period.

Provisions are not set up to cover future operating losses. When it is probable that a provision will be realised later than 12 months after the end of the reporting period it is recorded at discounted value (present value of expected outflows), unless the discounting effect is immaterial.
Contingent liabilities are liabilities whose probability of settlement is less than 50% or whose amount cannot be reliably estimated. Such liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet but are disclosed off-balance sheet

Distinction between current and non-current assets and liabilities

Assets from which resources are expected to flow to the Group within 12 months are recognised as current assets. The portion of assets with expected inflows later than 12 months after the end of the reporting period is recognised as non-current assets (see Note 5).

Liabilities are classified as current when they are due within twelve months after the end of the reporting period or if the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer the payment for later than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Loans received with due date within 12 months after the end of the reporting period which are refinanced as non-current after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, are recognised as current.

For all long-term assets and liabilities, the long-term portion is separately disclosed in respective disclosure to these financial statements (see Note 5).

Corporate income tax

According to Estonian laws, retained earnings are not taxed with corporate income tax, whereas paid-out dividends are taxed.

Estimated corporate income tax on profits of foreign subsidiaries is calculated using valid income tax rates applicable in the countries of the Group's subsidiaries. The applicable tax rate is the weighted average of the corporate income tax rates and amounted to 22% (2023: 23%). The amounts of tax losses carried forward in the Group are immaterial.

The maximum income tax liability which would accompany the distribution of Group's retained earnings is disclosed in Note 17.

Corporate income tax in other countries

The Group recognises deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements, in accordance with IAS 12. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Revenue and expenses

Commission revenue is recognised at a point in time when the Group satisfies its performance obligation, usually upon execution of the underlying transaction.

The Group assesses whether it acts as a principal or an agent for each type of revenue based on the nature of the underlying arrangements, in accordance with IFRS 15.

Such revenue includes introducing brokers' (an introducing broker (IB) is a broker in the futures markets, who has a direct relationship with a client, but delegates the work of the floor operation and trade execution to another futures merchant) commissions and payment system fees. Variable fees are recognised only to the extent that management determines that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

Other brokerage and commission fee revenue is recognised at a point in time when the Group satisfies its performance obligation, usually upon execution of the underlying transaction. The income received or receivable from other trading activities represents the transaction price for distinct performance obligations identified as services. Such income includes inactivity fees (a sum charged to trading accounts that have not met minimum buying or selling activity in the previous 24 months and are not used for holding open positions) and service commissions from payment systems.

Interest income and expense are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all financial instruments that are recognised at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trading income includes:

- spreads (the differences between the "offer" price and the "bid" price);
- swap points charged (being the amounts resulting from the difference between the notional forward rate and the spot rate of a given financial instrument);
- net results (gains offset by losses) from Group's market making activities.

Statutory reserve capital

According to the Commercial Code of the Republic of Estonia, the Group transfers at least 5% of the net profit of the current year to the statutory reserve until the reserve is at least 10% of the share capital. The statutory reserve cannot be distributed as dividends, but it can be used to cover losses if the losses cannot be covered from unrestricted equity. The statutory reserve can also be used to increase the company's share capital.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method - cash flows from operating activities are calculated by adjusting net profit by eliminating the impact of non-monetary transactions and changes in business related current assets and current liabilities.

Cash flows from investing and financing activities are recognised using the direct method.

Events after the reporting date

The financial statements reflect all significant facts affecting the assessment of assets and liabilities which occurred between the reporting date, 31 December 2024, and the date of preparing the report but are linked to transactions that occurred during the reporting period or transactions of previous periods.

Note 3.
Use and application of new amended standards and new accounting principles

The standards/amendments that are effective and have been endorsed by the European Union

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following IFRS and amendments to IFRS which have been adopted by the Group as of 1 January 2024:

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments).
- IFRS 16 Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments).
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments).

The newly adopted IFRS and amendments to IFRS did not have a material impact on the Group's accounting policies.

The standards/amendments that are not yet effective, but have been endorsed by the European Union

IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments).

Issued in August 2023. The amendments become effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier application is permitted.

The Group will assess the potential impact of the amendments in due course.

The standards/amendments that are not yet effective and have not yet been endorsed by the European Union

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments).
- Issued in May 2024. The amendments become effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Earlier application is permitted.
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments).
- Issued in December 2024. The amendments become effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Earlier application is permitted.
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.
- Issued in April 2024. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 and introduces new requirements on the structure and content of the primary financial statements. The standard becomes effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Earlier application is permitted.
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures.
- Issued in May 2024. IFRS 19 becomes effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Earlier application is permitted.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11.
- Issued in July 2024. These improvements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Earlier application is permitted.
- Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.
- Issued in 2015. The effective date of these amendments has been deferred indefinitely.

Management has performed a preliminary assessment and does not expect the upcoming standards to have a material impact on the Group’s financial position or performance.

Note 4.
Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements

Preparation of financial statements in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU requires management to make decisions, assumptions and estimates that affect the total amount of income and expenses, assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised during the accounting period. Uncertainty in these estimates and assumptions could lead to a situation where in the future periods it may be necessary to adjust the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities to a significant extent.

Estimates and assumptions subject to day-to-day evaluation by the Group's management are based on experience and other factors, including expectations as to future events that seem justified in the given situation. The results are a basis for estimates of carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. Although the estimates are based on best knowledge regarding the current conditions and actions taken by the Group, actual results may differ from the estimates. Adjustments to estimates are recognised during the reporting period in which the adjustment was made provided that such adjustment refers only to the given period or in subsequent periods if the adjustment affects both the current period and subsequent periods. The most important areas for which the Group makes estimates are presented below.

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there are objective indications of impairment of non-financial assets, including intangible assets. Impairment is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset is lower than its carrying amount. This may occur, for example, due to expiry of licences or decommissioning, where it becomes probable that the asset will no longer generate the expected economic benefits.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments for which no active market exists is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. The Group applies professional judgment in selecting methods and inputs. For Level 2 instruments, such as less liquid equities, subordinated debt and OTC derivatives, market-based data is used where available.

Significant judgments are applied in the valuation of Level 3 instruments, including loans and equity investments, particularly in assessing discount rates, contractual terms, and investee performance. Details of the valuation hierarchy and methods are provided in Note 6.

Note 5.
Risk management, principles of calculating capital requirements and capital adequacy

Admirals offers provision of trading and investment services to retail, professional and institutional clients. According to the risk management policies of Admirals, risks arising from derivatives are partly economically hedged through counterparties (liquidity providers).

Risk is defined as a potential negative deviation from the expected financial result. The objective of the risk management of Admirals is to identify, accurately measure and manage risks. Risks are measured according to their nature as follows: qualitatively (scale of impact and the probability of occurrence) or quantitatively (monetary or percentage impact). Ultimately, the objective of risk management is to increase the income of Admirals through minimizing damages and reducing the volatility of results.

Risk management is part of the internal control system of Admirals. Risk management procedures and basis of assessment are set out in the Group's internal rules and internal risk management policy. In accordance with the established principles Admirals must have enough capital to cover risks.

Specifically, risk management is built on the principle of the three lines of defence. The first line of defence, i.e. business units is responsible for risk taking and risk management. The second line of defence, i.e. risk management, performed by the Risk Management Unit, is responsible for the development of risk methodologies and risk reporting. The third line of defence, i.e. internal audit, carries out independent supervision of Admirals.

Quantitatively measurable

- Market risk, including foreign exchange, commodity and equity price risk;
- Credit risk, including counterparty risk, concentration risk, country risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Operational risk, including control and management risk, legal risk, personnel risk, IT risk and model risk.

Qualitatively measurable

- Reputational risk;
- Business risk;
- Strategic risk;
- ESG risk.

The Management Board of Admirals Group AS estimates that the main risks are related to credit, market, liquidity and operational risks. The exposure of Admirals to these risks, management and mitigation of these risks is described in detail below.

The general principles of effective risk management are based on the differentiation of the customer base and instruments by risk categories and the determination of the operating rules of hedging for every individual group. In the framework of client based risk management the client base is divided into groups according to the client profile (e.g., trading volumes and activity, etc.). In accordance with risk hedging principles the total net position of a certain client profile is economically hedged 100% through the counterparties (liquidity providers).

However, for other client profiles, the total net position is generally not economically hedged through the counterparty, except if the portfolio as a whole exceeds total limits set by the risk manager. Therefore an important part of risk hedging is setting limits for economical risk hedging, monitoring of limits set and in case of exceeding the limits immediately economically hedging the position that exceeds the limit.

In addition to client-based risk management, risks are managed also by instruments for which a list of instruments has been set which must be economically hedged through a counterparty. Instruments that are economically hedged through a counterparty are mostly less liquid instruments.

An important part of risk management is:

- Stop Out rate imposed on clients' trading accounts - rate of compulsory liquidation of transactions, i.e. the level of collateral in which transactions are automatically closed at current market prices;
- selection of counterparties (liquidity providers), which is made on the basis of a thorough market analysis and by observing certain rules and principles;
- ongoing monitoring of the risk limit set for the trading portfolio by the dealers of the Trading Department around the clock on all working days;
- regressive leverage for customers: the larger the client's overall position, the lower the leverage that is allowed;
- the maximum possible leverage is limited to the clients during the last business hours prior to the weekend, as well as reducing the leverage of instruments before significant events affecting currency and other markets, such as elections, etc.

Other notes

After the start of the war in Ukraine, Admirals immediately stopped all its exposures with Russia and Belarus. Contracts with customers were terminated, the subsidiary in Belarus was sold, and the employees there were helped to leave for other countries. Also, trading with financial instruments related to Russia has been closed.

Capital management

The objective of Admirals in managing capital is:

- to ensure the continuity of operations of Admirals and its ability to generate a profit for the owners;
- to maintain a strong capital base that supports business development;
- to meet capital requirements laid down by the supervisory authorities.

The Management Board and risk manager of Admirals are responsible for the overall business planning process in assessing capital requirements in relation to the risk profile and for presentation of a strategy for maintaining recommended capital levels. Capitalisation of Admirals must be forward-looking and in line with the Group's short- and long-term business plans, as well as with expected macroeconomic developments.

As part of the risk and capital management, all financial service providers belonging to the Admirals Group AS consolidation group comply with all requirements on own funds and risk management set forth by their countries of domicile. Financial service providers are required to consistently comply with prudential rules to ensure their credibility and reduce the risks associated with the provision of investment services. In addition, Admirals Group AS fulfils the capital requirements as set out in the Estonian Securities Market Act and Regulation (EU) No 2019/2033 of the European Parliament and of the Council (IFR).

Admirals is Class 2 investment company and must always have own funds of at least D, where D is defined as the higher of the following values:

- their fixed overheads requirement;
- their permanent Minimum Capital Requirement (EUR 750 thousand); or
- their K-factor requirement.

The Admirals Group is required to have own funds at least higher than the K-factor requirement.
In accordance with Article 10 (1) of the IFR, only the following financial companies are included in the calculation of the risk exposures and capital requirements of the Admirals Group: Admirals Group AS, Admiral Markets AS, Admiral Markets UK Ltd, Admirals Europe Ltd, Admiral Markets AS/Jordan LLC, Admirals SC Ltd and Admirals SA (PTY) LTD and their branches.

As of 31.12.2024, the own funds of Admirals amounted to 73,1 million EUR (31.12.2023: 71,3 million EUR).

At the end of the reporting period, Admirals was well capitalised, the capital adequacy level was 413% (31.12.2023: 337 %), and met all regulatory capital requirements in both 2024 and 2023.

Own Funds

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Paid-in share capital	250	250
Own shares	-456	-315
Other reserves	465	-329
Retained earnings of previous periods	72,604	81,461
Intangible assets	-3,160	-4,889
Losses for the current financial year	-63	-8,624
Total Tier 1 capital	**69,640**	**67,554**
Subordinated debt securities	3,511	3,782
Own instruments	-4	-5
Total Tier 2 capital	**3,507**	**3,777**
Net own funds for capital adequacy	**73,147**	**71,331**

Capital Requirements

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Fixed overheads requirement	**11,832**	**10,359**
Risk to client	598	967
Risk to market	12,188	12,224
Risk to firm	4,934	7,958
Total K-Factor requirement	**17,720**	**21,149**

Capital Adequacy

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Capital adequacy	413%	337%
Tier 1 capital ratio	393%	319%

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from a probable loss that may arise from incorrect performance or non-performance of the obligations arising from the law of obligations, or other factors (including the economic situation).

Assets subject to credit risk are primarily due from credit institutions and investment companies, receivables, loans, financial assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss and receivables arising from other financial assets. Trading counterparty default results from the derivatives positions opened in the trading portfolio with clients and trading counterparties.

Trading counterparty default risk is limited mainly through leveraging clients' trading positions: the bigger the client's open position, the lower leverage for new opened positions of instruments is permitted.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

(in thousands of euros)	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**	**Note**
Due from credit institutions	41,601	41,018	7
Due from investment companies	18,736	18,961	7
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,228	5,056	8
incl bonds	*0*	*3,362*	
incl convertible loans	*0*	*298*	
incl equity investments	*878*	*1,035*	
incl derivatives	*350*	*361*	
Loans granted	359	161	9
Other receivables	7,955	4,611	9
Total Financial assets	**69,879**	**69,807**	

Due from credit institutions and investment companies

(in thousands of euros)

Rating (Moody's)	Credit institutions	Investment companies	Total 31.12.2024	Credit institutions	Investment companies	Total 31.12.2023
Aa1 - Aa3	13,081	0	13,081	10,806	0	10,806
A1 - A3	23,295	0	23,295	7,947	0	7,947
Baa1 - Baa3	136	0	136	11,064	0	11,064
Ba1 - Ba3	1,087	0	1,087	4,987	0	4,987
B1 - B3	1,289	0	1,289	281	0	281
Non-rated	2,463	18,736	21,199	5,253	18,961	24,214
Cash In transit	250	0	250	680	0	680
Total (Note 7, except cash on hand)	**41,601**	**18,736**	**60,337**	**41,018**	**18,961**	**59,979**

Credit risk exposure from credit institutions and investment companies (liquidity providers) is very low. It mainly consists of demand deposits, which upon the first request could be moved to another credit institution or investment company, without limitation of time and that by their nature bear very low credit risk, as estimated by the management of Admirals.

For assessing the risk level of credit institutions, the Group uses ratings issued by international rating agencies Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch to credit institutions or their parent companies. If a credit institution has not been issued such credit rating, the country rating is used. Generally, the credit institution must have a rating of at least B. The amount of demand deposits of credit institutions with lower ratings is limited.

Investment companies must have the operating permit of the supervisory authorities of their country of residence and a high reputation.
Twice a year, the ratings of credit institutions and investment companies are checked and publicly available information about potential problems is reviewed.

Due to the careful selection of investment companies and consistent monitoring, the management estimates that the credit risk arising from investment companies is low.

Non-rated credit institutions and investment companies are payment institutions and investment companies without external credit rating. A process has been set up to monitor the quality of payment institutions and investment company's credit risk, where their credit quality is constantly monitored based on available market information and historical cooperation, and no significant problems have occurred or been identified with the parties.

Management has assessed that the Expected Credit Loss from credit institutions and investment companies' exposures is immaterial due to the strong ratings of corresponding parties (for rated counterparties), their financial position and also due to the positive economic outlook in short-term perspective, as the Group holds only very liquid positions with the counterparties.

Loans granted

In 2024, the loans granted balance has decreased. Mainly, the loans granted disclosed in Note 9 are for few counterparties and loans usually have a mortgage collateral (315 th EUR).

The balance of granted loans decreased in 2024 due to the arrival of the loan term. The Group assesses, based on historical loss rate and forward-looking macroeconomic information, that the significant risk of the loans has not increased compared to when the loan origination and they are classified as stage 1. Therefore, management assessed there is no significant risk in the credit risk for loans granted and resulting expected credit loss is immaterial.

Other receivables

Other receivables in the amount EUR 7,955 thousand (31.12.2023: EUR 4,611 thousand) are mainly office rent deposits, claims against related parties and unpaid short-term receivable from the sale of a subsidiary. As at 31.12.2024 and 31.12.2023 there were no overdue receivables. Management estimates that these receivables bear in substance low credit risk, as all receivables are assessed to be in Stage 1 and with high credit quality.

Credit risk involving financial assets held for trading is connected with the risk of customer or counterparty insolvency. With regard to OTC transactions with customers, the Group's policy is to mitigate the counterparty credit risk through the so-called "stop out" mechanism. Customer funds deposited in the brokerage serve as a security. If a customer's current balance is 30 percent or less of the security paid in and blocked by the transaction system, the position that generates the highest losses is automatically closed at the current market price. The initial margin amount is established depending on the type of financial instrument, customer account, account currency and the balance of the cash account in the transaction system, as a percent of the transaction's nominal value. A detailed mechanism is set forth in the rules binding on the customers. In addition, in order to mitigate counterparty credit risk, the Group includes special clauses in agreements with selected customers, in particular, requirements regarding minimum balances in cash accounts.

If there is a receivable from client as a result of trading activity (negative client position for which credit risk has materialised), then based on historical information the probability of default and loss given default are 100% and thus, the receivable is fully impaired and written off with a management decision. Therefore, there is no need to assess or adjust forward-looking information estimates.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss consist of listed bonds, listed and non-listed equity investments and derivative positions opened at trading counterparties (liquidity providers).

The bonds are included in the liquidity management portfolio. Liquidity portfolio is part of the liquidity buffer of Admirals and it consists of investments in pledgeable and high liquidity bonds. The portfolio includes central governments, public sector entities, multilateral development banks and international organizations bonds. Bonds must have a minimum rating of Aa by Moody's.

Ratings of bonds

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Aaa	0	2,456
Aa1	0	906
Total	**0**	**3,362**

Due to changes in liquidity requirements for Investment Firms, management decided to liquidate the liquidity management portfolio consisting of bonds.

Off-balance sheet client bank accounts

When clients open a trading account, they transfer funds to the bank account indicated by Admirals. Admirals keeps these funds in separate bank accounts in credit institutions with a high credit rating and separates client assets from its own assets in accordance with the requirements of the Securities Market Act. Admirals is not allowed to use these client funds in its economic activities. As further explained in Note 18, these assets are not presented as the Group's assets. Admirals bears the credit risk associated with these accounts in case of the bankruptcy of the credit institution, however the risk is considered marginal as Admirals uses strong counterparties for maintenance of clients funds.

As at 31.12.2024 and 31.12.2023, off-balance sheet cash and cash equivalents in credit institutions were divided by ratings as follows:

Rating (Moody's)

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Aa1 - Aa3	719	2,110
A1 - A3	47,118	25,353
Baa1 - Baa3	105	26,472
Ba1 - Ba3	1,010	4,164
B1 -B3	1,735	6,169
Caa1 and below	0	40
Non-rated	2,153	1,332
Cash in transit	250	3,750
Total	**53,090**	**69,390**

Off-balance sheet client bank accounts are mainly held in the Estonian credit institutions or other large banks with high credit ratings. Therefore, management has assessed that the ECL from credit institutions is immaterial due to the strong ratings of corresponding parties, their financial position and also due to the positive economic outlook in short-term perspective, as the Group holds only very liquid positions with the counterparties.

Trading portfolio

Trading counterparty default risk is calculated for derivatives opened at trading counterparties. Counterparty (liquidity provider) credit risk is managed as described in the section on Due from credit institutions and investment companies.

The credit risk of clients' trading portfolio is mainly managed through leveraging derivatives and collateral rates. Generally, the leverage of clients and collateral depend on the whole position opened by them. The greater the contingent value of the open position, the lower the leverage that is permitted for them. Also, the so-called Stop Out rate is assigned to each client's trading account. If the value of the client's open position relative to the collateral on the account is reduced to a certain level, the open position will be automatically closed in accordance with the agreement concluded with the client.

In addition, collateral and leverage rates are reviewed before known high-risk events in order to prevent a sharp drop in the client's trading portfolio that exceeds the value of the collateral held and that could create a credit risk for Admirals.

Market risk

The market risk of the group is mainly due to assets on the statement of financial position that are quoted in currencies other than the euro and derivatives related to currencies, equities and commodities in the trading portfolio. For managing the market risk general limit on the Group level has been set. A separate limit has been set for the trading portfolio. The limit set for the trading portfolio is monitored in real time, five days a week. If the limit is exceeded, the excess risk is economically hedged with derivative positions opened at trading counterparties.

Counterparty credit risk that may occur in the realisation of the market risk is limited primarily through leveraging clients' trading positions: the greater the client's open position, the lower the leverage for new opened positions of instruments is permitted. In addition, leverage and collateral rates are changed before known high-risk events in order to prevent a sharp drop in a client's trading portfolio that would exceed the value of the collateral held and that could create a credit risk for the Group.

The market risk related to the business activities of the Group is divided into three parts: currency risk, equity risk and commodity risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the main part of market risk for the Group in respect of which a set of internal risk management principles have been set. Foreign currency risk is defined as the potential damage caused by unfavourable movement of exchange rates. The foreign currency net open position is calculated by taking into account all assets and liabilities that depend on the changes in exchange rates. The euro is not considered as a foreign currency.

Foreign currency net open position is calculated separately for each currency. The Group has set a certain limit on the level of the foreign currency open position and holds an additional capital buffer to cover the risk. The currency risk is hedged by converting monetary funds into euros and by economical hedging positions arising from the transactions. The open foreign currency position is also continuously monitored and hedged by holding the net position resulting from foreign currency positions as low as possible.

Foreign currency risk arises mainly from derivatives consisting of currency pairs. In addition, clients are offered commodity and equity derivatives that are quoted in a currency other than the euro. The Group also has a number of foreign currency denominated assets, mainly in the form of demand deposits. Currency risk includes all assets that are not denominated in euros and trading portfolio derivatives linked to currencies and gold.

Below is a summary of the foreign currency risk bearing on and off-balance sheet assets and liabilities of the Group:

31.12.2024 (in thousands of euros)	EUR	USD	GBP	JPY	CAD	CHF	Other currencies	Total	Note
Due from credit institutions and from investment companies	40,888	17,354	542	0	407	80	1,072	60,343	7
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (excluding derivatives)	580	0	0	0	0	0	298	878	8
Loans and receivables	3,877	319	15	0	0	0	4,104	8,315	9
Total financial assets	**45,345**	**17,673**	**557**	**0**	**407**	**80**	**5,474**	**69,536**	
Subordinated debt	-4,103	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4,103	16
Other liabilities	-713	-299	-355	0	0	0	-106	-1,473	13
Lease liabilities	-2,451	-88	-135	0	0	0	-29	-2,703	15
Total financial liabilities	**-7,267**	**-387**	**-490**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-135**	**-8,279**	
Long positions of trading portfolio	32,586	176,349	13,755	7,238	4,641	7,958	5,670	248,197	
Short positions of trading portfolio	-86,077	-83,992	-18,643	-9,463	-10,826	-2,794	-15,979	-227,774	
Net open foreign currency position	**-15,413**	**109,643**	**-4,821**	**-2,225**	**-5,778**	**5,244**	**-4,970**	**81,680**	

31.12.2023 (in thousands of euros)	EUR	USD	GBP	JPY	CAD	CHF	Other currencies	Total	Note
Due from credit institutions and from investment companies	46,031	7,001	987	0	2	318	5,647	59,986	7
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (excluding derivatives)	489	3,362	0	0	0	0	850	4,701	8
Loans and receivables	2,745	1,878	56	0	0	0	93	4,772	9
Total financial assets	**49,265**	**12,241**	**1,043**	**0**	**2**	**318**	**6,590**	**69,459**	
Subordinated debt	-4,102	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4,102	16
Other liabilities	-2,738	-272	-772	0	-39	0	-497	-4,318	13
Lease liabilities	-2,660	-19	0	0	0	0	-215	-2,894	15
Total financial liabilities	**-9,500**	**-291**	**-772**	**0**	**-39**	**-0**	**-712**	**-11,314**	
Long positions of trading portfolio	80,041	148,676	20,363	15,109	8,413	25,300	13,925	311,827	
Short positions of trading portfolio	-109,196	-201,584	-17,143	-15,005	-8,285	-4,390	-20,986	-376,589	
Net open foreign currency position	**10,610**	**-40,958**	**3,491**	**104**	**91**	**21,228**	**-1,183**	**-6,617**	

Impact on the statement of comprehensive income:

(in thousands of euros)	USD	GBP	JPY	CHF
Exchange rate change in relation to EUR +/- 10%				
2024	10,964	496	223	524
(in thousands of euros)	**USD**	**GBP**	**JPY**	**CHF**
Exchange rate change in relation to EUR +/- 10%				
2023	4,096	349	10	2,123

The sensitivity analysis that was carried out shows the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates to the statement of comprehensive income (profit or loss) if all other parameters are constant. For trading portfolio, stop out rate impact is not taken into consideration both for long and short client positions. Management has assessed that including the stop out rate into the calculations would not significantly change the sensitivity analysis presented above.

In the last years, the currency with the largest position was USD, which has the greatest effect on the Group profitability.

Equity risk

Equity risk includes instrument risk related to equities and stock indices that for the group is mainly due to clients' trading portfolio. For equity instruments there has been established very low exposure limit, therefore only potential credit risk arises from stock indices. Instruments related to stock indices must be economically hedged in accordance with the recommendations of the Group's Management Board and risk manager.

More detailed information about exposures to equity risk and how risk is managed, including internal policies and processes, is disclosed in the beginning of Note 5.

The following are the positions of derivatives bearing the equity position risk in the trading portfolio as at 31.12.2024 and 31.12.2023:

31.12.2024 (in thousands of euros)			31.12.2023 (in thousands of euros)		
Equity / Index	**Long positions**	**Short positions**	**Equity / Index**	**Long positions**	**Short positions**
GERMANY40	19,635	8,944	GERMANY40	52,203	13,476
[DJI30]	6,597	19,373	[DJI30]	25,075	13,521
[NQ100]	7,298	12,560	[NQ100]	16,633	10,272
[SP500]	8,032	7,121	[SP500]	8,382	7,468
[FTSE100]	1,451	1,541	STXE50	3,691	781
Other instruments	7,513	13,939	Other instruments	16,760	16,013
Total	**50,526**	**63,478**	**Total**	**122,744**	**61,531**

The following sensitivity analysis identifies the impact of the largest stock index changes on the profit/ loss arising from trading positions. Sensitivity illustrates reasonably possible movements in indices.

Impact on statement of comprehensive income of the change in stock index +/- 10%:

(in thousands of euros)	GERMANY40	[DJI30]	[NQ100]	[SP500]
2024	1,069	1,278	526	91
(in thousands of euros)	**GERMANY40**	**[DJI30]**	**[NQ100]**	**[SP500]**
2023	3,873	1,155	636	91

A possible credit loss caused by the realisation of the equity position is managed according to the principles described at the beginning of market risk chapter. Stop out rate impact is not taken into consideration both for long and short client positions. Management has assessed that including the stop out rate into the calculations would not significantly change the sensitivity analysis presented above.

Commodity risk

Commodity risk includes derivatives related to various raw materials (oil and gas) and precious metals (silver, platinum and palladium).

More detailed information about exposures to commodity risk and how risk is managed, including internal policies and processes, is disclosed in the beginning of Note 5.

Below are the commodity related derivative positions of the trading portfolio.

31.12.2024 (in thousands of euros)			31.12.2023 (in thousands of euros)		
Commodity	**Long positions**	**Short positions**	**Commodity**	**Long positions**	**Short positions**
SILVER	1,459	4,050	BRENT	4,790	6,325
BITCOIN	2,555	2,763	SILVER	1,384	2,941
BRENT	1,643	2,392	COCOA	1,486	1,486
CRUDOIL	411	854	NGAS	1,122	1,532
Other commodities	3,302	3,652	Other commodities	2,964	4,766
Total	**9,370**	**13,711**	**Total**	**11,746**	**17,050**

The following sensitivity analysis is also based on the largest intraday fluctuation of ca 5%.

(in thousands of euros)	SILVER	BITCOIN	BRENT	CRUDOIL
2024	130	10	37	22
(in thousands of euros)	**BRENT**	**SILVER**	**COCOA**	**NGAS**
2023	77	78	0	21

A possible credit loss caused by the realisation of the commodity position is managed according to the principles described at the beginning of the market risk chapter. Stop out rate impact is not taken into consideration both for long and short client positions. Management has assessed that including the stop out rate into the calculations would not significantly change the sensitivity analysis presented above.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is related to the solvency of Admirals' contractual obligations in a timely manner due to differences in maturities between assets and liabilities. To manage the liquidity risk, forecasted net position of receivables and payables of different periods of time is monitored on a daily basis and by keeping at any time on the account adequate liquid assets, as well as the concentration of liabilities by maturity is monitored.

As at 31.12.2024 and 31.12.2023, the Group had no overdue payables.

31.12.2024 (in thousands of euros)	On demand	0-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying amount	Note
Assets held for managing liquidity risk by contractual maturity dates								
Due from credit institutions and investment companies	43,815	16,528	0	0	0	60,343	60,343	7
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (excluding derivatives)	0	0	0	878	0	878	878	8
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (derivatives)	350	0	0	0	0	350	350	8
Loans and receivables	0	6,203	314	1,041	767	8,325	8,315	9
Total assets	**44,165**	**22,731**	**314**	**1,919**	**767**	**69,896**	**69,886**	
Liabilities by contractual maturity dates								
Subordinated debt securities	0	108	216	2,436	3,309	6,069	4,103	16
Other financial liabilities	0	0	1,454	19	0	1,473	1,473	13
Lease liabilities	0	217	624	2,135	0	2,976	2,818	15
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (derivatives)	344	0	0	0	0	344	344	8
Total liabilities	**344**	**325**	**2,294**	**4,590**	**3,309**	**10,862**	**8,738**	

31.12.2023 (in thousands of euros)	On demand	0-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying amount	Note
Assets held for managing liquidity risk by contractual maturity dates								
Due from credit institutions and investment companies	59,986	0	0	0	0	59,986	59,986	7
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (excluding derivatives)	0	3,794	934	8	0	4,736	4,701	8
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (derivatives)	0	361	0	0	0	361	361	8
Loans and receivables	0	664	2,237	1,874	0	4,775	4,772	9
Total assets	**59,986**	**4,819**	**3,171**	**1,882**	**0**	**69,858**	**69,820**	
Liabilities by contractual maturity dates								
Subordinated debt securities	0	108	217	2,760	3,093	6,178	4,102	16
Other financial liabilities	0	0	2,080	16	0	2,096	2,096	13
Lease liabilities	0	187	565	2,245	0	2,997	2,894	15
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (derivatives)	0	224	0	0	0	224	224	8
Total liabilities	**0**	**589**	**2,862**	**5,021**	**3,093**	**11,565**	**9,386**	

Interest rate risk

In 2024 and 2023, the Groups' exposure to interest rate risk was low, as funds are mostly held in current accounts or short-term deposits, where interest rates are quite low.

Subordinated debt securities are not exposed to interest rate risk, because of fixed interest rate.

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Due from credit institutions and investment companies (except cash and cash in transit)	60,087	59,299
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (bonds)	0	3,362
Loans Granted	359	161
Total assets	**60,446**	**62,822**
Subordinated debt securities	4,056	4,056
Total Liabilities	**4,056**	**4,056**

Concentration risk

Concentration risk is defined as risk arising from a large exposure to a single counterparty or related counterparties, or counterparties whose risk is influenced by a common risk factor or whose risk is in a strong positive correlation (including concentration risk based on a single economic sector, geographic region or activities/ products).

Concentration risk is the ratio of the Groups' risk exposure to company's own funds. The activities of the Group are aimed at avoiding excessive concentration risks, both geographically and by individual counterparties. To this end, the Group's management has established limits on concentration risk. With regard to banks the limit is 100% of own funds. With regard to investment companies the counterparty concentration risk limit is 25% of own funds.

31.12.2024 (in thousands of euros)

Cash (except cash on hand and cash in transit) and clients' bank accounts distributed by countries	Balance sheet balances	Off-balance sheet balances
Estonia	24,046	15,880
United Kingdom	16,434	3,900
Poland	1,040	13,857
France	359	13,932
Jordan	3,140	2,607
Malta	3,992	0
Other Countries	11,076	2,664
Total	**60,087**	**52,840**

31.12.2023 (in thousands of euros)

Cash (except cash on hand and cash in transit) and clients' bank accounts distributed by countries	Balance sheet balances	Off-balance sheet balances
Estonia	19,658	23,905
United Kingdom	22,931	4,672
Poland	593	18,884
Jordan	4,704	12,223
Cyprus	1,943	2,301
Australia	17	2,170
Other Countries	9,453	1,485
Total	**59,299**	**65,640**

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss from the activities of people (including employees, clients or third parties), internal procedures or systems not functioning as expected, or external events. Operational risk is expressed as the probability of damage, management and control mistakes, fraud, embezzlement by employees, damages caused by unprofessionalism, errors in the Group's internal systems and human errors. This includes IT risk, which could cause damage in case of unauthorized access to information or technological failure.

The main methods for managing operational risk are the personnel policy, implementation of various internal controls and business continuity plan. For managing operational risk on a daily basis, the Group uses systems of transaction limits and competence systems and in work procedures the principle of segregation of duties is implemented.

In assessment, monitoring and managing of operational risks, compliance and internal audit function have key role. The main task of the person performing compliance control is to define, in accordance with the Credit Institutions Act and the Securities Market Act, the risk of non-compliance of the activities of Admirals with legal acts, voluntary guidelines of the Financial Supervision Authority and internal rules of Admirals, taking into consideration the business scope and complexity and characteristics of services rendered, and to arrange for their hedging or prevention.

For managing the operational risk, the Group uses the database of incidents and loss events of operational risks. Incidents are analysed individually and together, in order to determine potential significant shortcomings in the processes and products. In addition, Admirals is implementing key risk indicators in order to introduce various levels of operational risk allowed in different areas.

ESG risk

Due to the core business of the Group, The ESG risk is only impacted by the compliance of the companies and commodities underlying the offered instruments and their ESG effect. Admirals does not see any relevant risk related to the ESG impact. We offer clients access to international currency, stock and commodity markets, which means that even if there is change in prices, transactions (for example derivatives for oil, gas, exchange rates and similar), the Group does not expect a large impact on business. The Group constantly monitors the compliance of the offered instruments with ESG principles and, if necessary, updates the selection of instruments offered to customers. ESG activities within the company are very closely monitored and the Group pays a lot of attention on following the highest standards of ESG.

Off-setting of financial assets and financial liabilities:

31.12.2024 (in thousands of euros)	Gross amount in statement of financial position	Off-setting amount under agreement	Net Amount	Note
Financial assets				
Due from investment companies	18,736	0	18,736	7
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (derivatives)	350	350	0	8
Total	**19,086**	**350**	**18,736**	
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (derivatives)	334	334	0	8
Total	**334**	**334**	**0**	

31.12.2023 (in thousands of euros)	Gross amount in statement of financial position	Off-setting amount under agreement	Net Amount	Note
Financial assets				
Due from investment companies	18,961	0	18,961	7
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (derivatives)	361	361	0	8
Total	**19,322**	**361**	**18,961**	
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (derivatives)	224	224	0	8
Total	**224**	**224**	**0**	

Note 6.
Assessment of fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Quantitative data disclosed on the assessment of fair value hierarchy as at 31.12.2024:

		Assessment of fair value using			
(in thousands of euros)	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Notes**
Financial assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss:					
Equity investments at fair value through profit or loss	878	0	298	580	8
Derivatives	350	0	350	0	8
Total	**1 228**	**0**	**648**	**580**	
Financial liabilities recognised at fair value through profit or loss:					
Derivatives	334	0	334	0	8
Total	**334**	**0**	**334**	**0**	
Financial assets recognized at amortised cost:					
Cash	6	6	0	0	7
Due from credit institutions	41,351	41,351	0	0	7
Due from investment companies	18,736	0	18,736	0	7
Cash in transit	250	0	250	0	7
Loans	359	0	0	359	9
Interest claims from loans	9	0	0	9	9
Other financial assets	7,947	0	0	7,947	9
Total	**68,658**	**41,357**	**18,986**	**8,315**	
Financial liabilities recognized at amortised cost:					
Other financial liabilities	1,473	0	0	1,473	13
Subordinated debt securities	4,103	0	0	4,103	16
Total	**5,576**	**0**	**0**	**5,576**	

Quantitative data disclosed on the assessment of fair value hierarchy as at 31.12.2023:

		Assessment of fair value using			
(in thousands of euros)	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Notes**
Financial assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss:					
Bonds	3,362	3,362	0	0	8
Company own bonds	6	6	0	0	8
Equity investments at fair value through profit or loss	1,035	0	850	185	8
Convertible loans	298	0	0	298	8
Derivatives	361	0	361	0	8
Total	**5,062**	**3,368**	**1,211**	**483**	
Financial liabilities recognised at fair value through profit or loss:					
Derivatives	224	0	224	0	8
Total	**224**	**0**	**224**	**0**	
Financial assets recognized at amortised cost:					
Cash	7	7	0	0	7
Due from credit institutions	40,338	40,338	0	0	7
Due from investment companies	18,961	0	18,961	0	7
Cash in transit	680	0	680	0	7
Loans	161	0	0	161	9
Interest claims from loans	6	0	0	6	9
Other financial assets	4,605	0	0	4,605	9
Total	**64,758**	**40,345**	**19,641**	**4,772**	
Financial liabilities recognized at amortised cost:					
Other financial liabilities	2,096	0	0	2,096	13
Subordinated debt securities	4,102	0	0	4,102	16
Total	**6,198**	**0**	**0**	**6,198**	

Assessment of fair value using (Level 3) (in thousands of euros)	**Equity investments at fair value through profit or loss**	**Convertible loans**	**Total**
31.12.2022	**168**	**283**	**451**
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (investment portfolio)	-1	0	-1
Convertible loans granted	0	15	15
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (investment portfolio)	18	0	18
31.12.2023	**185**	**298**	**483**
Convertible loans granted reclassification	298	-298	0
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (investment portfolio)	10	0	10
Revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (investment portfolio)	87	0	87
31.12.2024	**580**	**0**	**580**

Levels used in the hierarchy:

Level 1 - quoted price in an active market;
Level 2 - valuation technique based on market data;
Level 3 - other valuation methods with estimated inputs.

Financial instruments on level 1

Level 1 inputs are the most reliable evidence of fair value. They are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. An active market is one with frequent and voluminous transactions, offering continuous pricing data. A quoted market price in an active market is used without adjustment to measure fair value.

Financial instruments on level 2

Level 2 valuation technique is used for financial instruments that do not have regular market pricing, such as corporate bonds, loans, less liquid equities, and over-the-counter derivatives.

The value of trading derivatives is based on quotations received from counterparties (liquidity providers) and other public quotations.

Dues from credit institutions and investment companies, they are short-term and very liquid.

Financial instruments on level 3

Interest rates on loans granted at amortised cost are mostly at 15 % p.a. (range from 2% to 15%) and considering a relatively short period between the loan origination date and the balance sheet date, the management has estimated there have not been material changes in the market interest rates. Hence, the carrying values of the loans are close approximations of their fair value at the balance sheet date. Significant estimates of management are used to assess the fair value of loans, so they are classified in level 3.

Convertible loans and equity investments at fair value through profit or loss are investments made on market terms during the reporting period. Management has assessed that their investment value based on contractual terms is a close approximation of their fair value on the balance sheet date. Management is monitoring closely the investment performance and receives reports from investees which serves as the basis of their assessment at balance sheet date.

Subordinated debt securities are listed, but liquidity is too low for using directly the market quotes. Nevertheless, management believes that given the current market conditions and the financial position of the Company, similar financing would be obtained on terms comparable to those at the initial recognition of the subordinated bonds. Consequently, management has determined that the carrying value of the subordinated debt securities reflects their fair value as of the balance sheet date.

Other financial assets and liabilities have been incurred during ordinary business and are payable in the short term, therefore, the management estimates that their fair value does not significantly differ from their carrying amount. These receivables and liabilities are interest-free.

Risks arising from client-related open positions are disclosed in Note 5.

Note 7.
Due from credit institutions and investment companies

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Note
Cash*	6	7	6
Demand and term deposits with maturity less than 3 months*	41,351	40,338	6
Demand deposits on trading accounts	18,736	18,961	6
incl. margin with liquidity providers	*1,047*	*711*	
Cash in transit*	250	680	6
Total	**60,343**	**59,986**	

* Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows

Note 8.
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Instrument	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
(in thousands of euros)	**Asset**	**Liability**	**Asset**	**Liability**
Bonds	0	0	3,362	0
Company own bonds	0	0	6	0
Equity investments at fair value through profit or loss	878	0	1,035	0
Convertible loans	0	0	298	0
Derivatives	350	334	361	224
Total	**1,228**	**334**	**5,062**	**224**

All derivative instruments are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. The Group has only short-term derivatives.

Breakdown of financial assets (except derivatives) to current and non-current in subsequent periods as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are set below:

Instrument	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
(in thousands of euros)	**Current assets**	**Non-current assets**	**Current assets**	**Non-current assets**
Bonds	0	0	3,362	6
Equity investments at fair value through profit or loss	0	878	0	1,035
Convertible loans	0	0	0	298
Derivatives	350	0	361	0
Total	**350**	**878**	**3,723**	**1,339**

Risks arising from client-related open positions are disclosed in Note 5.

Note 9.
Loans and receivables

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	369	1,272
Rent deposits	122	169
Loans granted	359	161
Interest claims from loans	9	6
Other short-term receivables	5,769	1,488
Other long-term receivables	1,687	1,676
Total	**8,315**	**4,772**

31.12.2024 (in thousands of euros)		Distribution by maturity		Interest rate	Due date	Base currency	Interest receivable as at 31.12.2024
		Up to 1 year	2-5 years				
Loan 1	44	44	0	2%	22.04.2025	EUR	0
Loan 2	75	75	0	15%	05.09.2025	EUR	4
Loan 3	77	77	0	15%	30.09.2025	EUR	3
Loan 4	80	80	0	15%	02.12.2025	EUR	1
Loan 5	83	83	0	15%	10.12.2025	EUR	1
Total	**359**	**359**	**0**				**9**

31.12.2023 (in thousands of euros)		Distribution by maturity		Interest rate	Due date	Base currency	Interest receivable as at 31.12.2023
		Up to 1 year	2-5 years				
Loan 1	55	55	0	2%	04.2024	EUR	0
Loan 2	74	74	0	15%	06.2024	EUR	6
Loan 3	31	0	31	8%	07.2026	EUR	0
Total	**160**	**129**	**31**				**6**

Based on management assessment of these loan exposures, there has not been significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition of these loan exposures, hence all loans have been assessed to be in stage 1 as of the balance sheet date. 12-month ECL has been considered immaterial, given the low probability of default and loss given default.

Note 10.
Other assets

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Note
Prepaid expenditure of future periods	1,657	1,333	
Advance payments to suppliers	81	22	
Prepaid taxes	354	782	14
Total	**2,092**	**2,137**	

Prepaid expenditure of future periods includes advance payments to suppliers, financial institutions, IT- and marketing expenses.

Note 11.
Tangible and right-of-use assets

(in thousands of euros)	Other equipment	Right-of-use assets (office properties)	Right-of-use assets (equipment)	Total
Balance as at 31.12.2022				
Cost	4,261	6,608	0	10,869
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-1,965	-3,448	0	-5,413
Carrying amount	**2,296**	**3,160**	**0**	**5,456**
Acquisition / new lease contracts	388	282	0	670
Non-current assets sold	-25	0	0	-25
Exchange differences	-8	0	0	-8
Write-off	-615	-2	0	-615
Depreciation/amortization charge	-701	-837	0	-1,538
Balance as at 31.12.2023				
Cost	4,001	6,888	0	10,889
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-2,051	-4,285	0	-6,336
Carrying amount	**1,950**	**2,603**	**0**	**4,553**
Acquisition / new lease contracts	97	732	139	968
Non-current assets sold	-1	0	0	-1
Exchange differences	12	-12	0	0
Write-off	-11	-64	0	-75
Derecognised from the sale of subsidiary	-2	-71	0	-73
Depreciation/amortization charge	-686	-759	-28	-1,473
Balance as at 31.12.2024				
Cost	4,039	7,473	139	11,651
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-2,680	-5,043	-28	-7,751
Carrying amount	**1,359**	**2,430**	**111**	**3,900**

The Group extended several office lease agreements in 2024 and 2023. During the reporting year, one office lease was terminated for cost optimization purposes, and the company relocated to a smaller office space. Additionally, the sale of a subsidiary had an impact, resulting in the removal of the sold company's lease agreements from the balance sheet.
The lease agreements are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 Leases, recognizing a right-of-use asset and the corresponding lease liability (Note 15).

The remaining tangible assets mainly consist of office improvements, including office equipment, furniture, and IT equipment.

Note 12.
Intangible assets

(in thousands of euros)	licenses	Intangible assets generated internally	Internal projects in progress	Total
Balance as at 31.12.2022				
Cost	1,388	4,880	1,692	7,960
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	-503	-1,616	0	-2,119
Carrying amount	**885**	**3,264**	**1,692**	**5,841**
Acquisition of non-current assets	73	5	867	945
Exchange differences	1	-16	-15	-30
Reclassification	0	1,492	-1,492	0
Write-off of non-current assets	-42	0	0	-42
Depreciation/amortisation charge	-289	-1,320	0	-1,609
Balance as at 31.12.2023				
Cost	1,420	6,361	1,052	8,833
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	-750	-2,936	0	-3,686
Carrying amount	**670**	**3,425**	**1,052**	**5,147**
Acquisition of non-current assets	3	0	0	3
Exchange differences	-3	58	0	55
Reclassification	7	1,052	-1,052	7
Depreciation/amortisation charge	-286	-1,622	0	-1,908
Balance as at 31.12.2024				
Cost	1,372	7,413	0	8,785
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	-981	-4,500	0	-5,481
Carrying amount	**391**	**2,913**	**0**	**3,304**

In 2022 and 2023, the Group capitalized development costs for several new software products that are expected to generate future economic benefits. These new software products were released in February 2022, December 2023 and January 2024, with an expected useful life of 5 years.
No development costs were capitalized in 2024, as there were no qualifying expenditures that met the recognition criteria under IAS 38.

Group estimates the useful life of the new software products to be at least 5 years, based on the expected technical obsolescence of such assets. However, the actual useful life may be shorter or longer than five years, depending on technical innovations.

Note 13.
Liabilities and accruals

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Note
Financial liabilities			
Liabilities to trade creditors	1,031	1,468	
Other accrued expenses	442	628	
Subtotal	**1,473**	**2,096**	**6**
Non-financial liabilities			
Share base payment liabilities	848	879	
Payables to employees	407	415	
Taxes payable	598	928	14
Subtotal	**1,853**	**2,222**	
Total	**3,326**	**4,318**	

Note 14.
Tax prepayments and liabilities

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024		31.12.2023		Note
	Prepaid taxes	Taxes payables	Prepaid taxes	Taxes payables	
Value-added tax	7	171	0	384	
Corporate income tax	0	6	0	76	
Individual income tax	74	134	0	110	
Social security tax	0	250	0	325	
Other taxes	2	37	0	32	
Deferred tax	116	0	300	1	17
Prepayments account	155	0	482	0	
Total	**354**	**598**	**782**	**928**	**10, 13**

Note 15.
Leases

The Group leases equipment and office premises. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability from the date the leased asset becomes available for use by the Group.

In applying IFRS 16, the Group determines an appropriate discount rate for the initial measurement of lease liabilities, based on the characteristics of the lease portfolio and prevailing market conditions. A consistent approach is applied to leases with similar terms and risks, in accordance with the requirements of the standard. The right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are presented separately in the statement of financial position.

Changes in lease liabilities are presented below:

(in thousands of euros)	Office lease liabilities	Equipment lease liabilities
Balance at 31.12.2022	**3,435**	**0**
Additions*	283	0
Adjustments (incl. disposals)	-2	0
Lease payments made during the year	-892	0
Interest expense	70	0
Balance at 31.12.2023	**2,894**	**0**
Additions*	732	140
Adjustments (incl. disposals)	-157	0
Lease payments made during the year	-830	-32
Interest expense	64	7
Balance at 31.12.2024	**2,703**	**115**

* New lease contracts and extension of the lease period for existing contracts.

Breakdown of lease liabilities to current and non-current in subsequent are set below:

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
(in thousands of euros)	Short-term liability	Long-term liability	Short-term liability	Long-term liability
Office lease liabilities	746	1,957	696	2,198
Equipment lease liabilities	27	88	0	0
Total	**773**	**2,045**	**696**	**2,198**

Note 16.
Subordinated debt securities

Bond Key Terms	Admiral Markets	Admirals Group
Listed on Nasdaq Tallinn	11 January 2018	21 December 2021
Redemption Date	28 December 2027	05 February 2031
Nominal Value	EUR 100	EUR 100
Initial Issuance Volume	EUR 1,826,800	EUR 2,701,600
Repurchased Bonds (2023)	EUR 473,300	EUR 0
Remaining Bonds	EUR 1,353,500	EUR 2,701,600
Interest Rate	8% per annum	8% per annum
Interest Payment Frequency	Semi-annual (28 June and 28 December)	Semi-annual (05 February and 05 August)
ISIN	EE3300111251	EE3300001999

Bonds	2024	2023
Issued Bonds	4,056	4,529
Repurchased Bonds	0	-473
Nasdaq Tallinn Listed Balance	4,056	4,056
Deletion of Repurchased Bonds (2023)	-6	0
Subordinated Bonds Interest Liability	88	88
Adjusted Bond Cost	-35	-42
Bond Carrying Amount	**4,103**	**4,102**

Bond Interest	2024	2023
Interest liability at period start	**88**	**88**
Interest accrued during the period	325	346
Interest paid during the period	-325	-346
Interest liability at period end	**88**	**88**

Transactions and Turnover	Admiral Markets	Admirals Group
Number of Transactions (units)	82	136
Turnover (thousands of EUR)	61	206

Investor Composition	Admiral Markets	Admirals Group
Individuals	58%	34%
Legal Entities	42%	66%

Relevant Covenants and Terms

Each bond has a nominal value of EUR 100 and an interest rate of 8% per annum, calculated on a 30/360 basis. In the event of delayed interest payments, a penalty interest of 0.05% per day is applied.

Bonds may be redeemed early only if the conditions specified in Article 78(4) of the EU Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 are met and the EFSA has approved early redemption.

The bonds are subordinated to all unsecured claims. In the event of liquidation or bankruptcy, repayment occurs only after the claims of senior creditors have been fully satisfied, thereby exposing investors to a higher risk position.

The funds raised will be used to strengthen Tier 2 regulatory capital, supporting growing operations and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

The bonds are registered with the ECSD and have been assigned an ISIN code.

Note 17.
Corporate income tax

According to Estonian laws, retained earnings are not subject to corporate income tax, whereas paid-out dividends are taxed.

In 2024, neither Admirals Group AS nor its subsidiary Admiral Markets AS paid dividends.
In 2023, Admiral Markets AS, a subsidiary of Admirals Group AS, paid dividends to the parent company in the amount of EUR 2,619 thousand, of which Admirals Group AS further distributed EUR 2,578 thousand to its owners.

As a result of the activities of its subsidiaries, the Group incurred an income tax expense of EUR 24 thousand in 2024 (2023: EUR 616 thousand).

In 2024, corporate income tax on profits was paid in South Africa, France, and the United Kingdom in the total amount of EUR 24 thousand (2023: EUR 81 thousand, paid in South Africa, France, the United Kingdom, Estonia, Australia, and Malaysia).
The total corporate income tax paid on profits by the Group in 2024 was EUR 24 thousand (2023: EUR 123 thousand).

The estimated corporate income tax on profits of foreign subsidiaries is calculated using the applicable tax rates in the countries where the Group's subsidiaries operate.
In 2024, the applicable weighted average corporate income tax rate was 24% (2023: 23%).

Income tax (in thousands of euros)	**2024**	**2023**
Corporate income tax related with daily business operations	0	0
Corporate income tax from earnings of foreign subsidiaries and branches	-24	-81
Deferred corporate income tax liability on dividends	0	-535
Total corporate income tax	**-24**	**-616**

Income tax expense for the year (in thousands of euros)	**2024**	**2023**
(Loss) / Profit before taxes	-1,568	-9,109
Theoretical tax charge at statutory rate (22%)	-345	-1,275
Non-taxable income	345	1,215
Non-deductible expenses	0	30
Effects of different tax rates in other countries	0	17
Income tax from dividends	0	-535
Other adjustments	-24	-68
Income tax expense for the year	**-24**	**-616**

Contingent corporate income tax

As at 31.12.2024, the Group's retained earnings amounted to EUR 69,266 thousand (31.12.2023: EUR 71,276 thousand). The distribution of retained earnings as dividends to the owners is subject to income tax at a rate of 22/78 on the amount paid out as net dividends, effective from 01.01.2025. The previously applied reduced tax rate of 14/86 for regularly payable dividends is no longer in force.

Taking into account regulatory requirements for Net Own Funds and capital, from the retained earnings available at the reporting date, it is possible to distribute as dividends to shareholders as at 31.12.2024 an amount of EUR 38,299 thousand (31.12.2023: EUR 35,442 thousand), with the corresponding income tax liability amounting to EUR 10,802 thousand (31.12.2023: EUR 8,860 thousand).

The management of Admirals Group AS has proposed not to distribute dividends in accordance with the dividend policy.

The tax authority has the right to inspect the Group's tax accounting for 5 years after the due date of submitting a tax declaration and, in case of finding errors, impose additional tax amounts, interest, and fines. The Group's management estimates that there are no circumstances that would lead to the tax authority imposing a significant additional tax amount on the Group.

Note 18.
Off-balance sheet assets

Off-balance sheet assets are funds of these clients who use the trading systems mediated by Admirals. Because of the specific feature of the system, the Group deposits these funds in personalised accounts in banks and in other investment companies. The Group is not allowed to use client funds in its business operations, they can be utilised only if specific circumstances prescribed by the contracts are met, and as stated in the terms and conditions of the contracts with the clients these assets are not part of Admirals's own assets. Furthermore, although these accounts are opened under Admirals Group name, the deposits and assets of the client would be regarded as not being the assets of Admirals Group in case of an event of bankruptcy, they would be legally isolated. Although the Group bears credit risk related to these assets, it assesses this risk as marginal as Admirals uses strong counterparties for maintenance of these funds. Taking all these arguments into account the Group assessed that these assets do not meet the criteria for asset recognition from Conceptual Framework, and accounts for them off-balance sheet.

Off-balance sheet assets (in thousands of euros)	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Bank accounts	52,840	65,640
Stock/shares	38,013	29,402
Crypto currencies	439	217
Cash in transit	0	3,750
Total	**91,292**	**99,009**

Note 19.
Share capital

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Share capital	250	250
Number of shares (pc)	2,500,000	2,500,000
Nominal value of shares	0.1	0.1
Basic earnings per share	-0.65	-3.95

The share capital of the Group's parent company consists of 2,500,000 ordinary shares with a nominal value of EUR 0.1 which have been fully paid for. The shares give the right to receive dividends on the basis of relevant decision as adopted by the shareholders.

To calculate basic earnings per share, net profit attributable to owners of the parent has been divided by the weighted average number of shares issued.

There are no diluting instruments and thus diluted earnings per share is the same as basic earnings per share.

Basic earnings per share are calculated as follows:

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the Group	-1,592	-9,725
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (pc)	2,500,000	2,500,000
Own shares (pc)	38,750	38,750
Weighted average number of shares used for calculating the earnings per shares (pc)	2,461,250	2,461,250
Basic earnings per share	-0.65	-3.95

In 2024, Admirals Group AS subsidiary Admiral Markets AS did not pay dividends to the parent company (2023: EUR 2,619 thousand was paid). In 2024, Admirals Group AS also did not distribute dividends to its owners (2023: EUR 2,578 thousand was paid).

Note 20.
Segment Reporting

The Management Board members are the Group's chief operating decision-makers (CODM). Management has determined the operating segments based on the information reviewed by the Management Board members for the purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance. The group's main business is the provision of investment services. The Group has defined operating segments based on the reports used regularly by the Management Board to make strategic decisions. The geographical segments are grouped according to the location of Admirals offices and the data for each significant legal entity are disclosed separately.

The geographical breakdown of gross trading revenue (based on client origin) is as follows:

	2024	2023	Change
EU	83%	82%	1
Incl. Germany	*23%*	*27%*	*-4*
Incl. France	*15%*	*13%*	*2*
UK	3%	4%	-1
Australia	1%	1%	0
Other	13%	13%	0

(in thousands of euros)	2024	2023	Change
EU	33,742	37,946	-11%
Incl. Germany	*7,829*	*10,207*	*-23%*
Incl. France	*4,969*	*4,974*	*0%*
UK	1,220	1,851	-34%
Australia	407	463	-12%
Other	5,285	6,016	-12%
Total	**40,653**	**46,275**	**-12%**

The segmental information from the legal group structure perspective is disclosed below. Group subsidiaries with limited activities or business volumes have been aggregated and disclosed as "Other". The main subsidiaries in the group are Admiral Markets UK, Admiral Markets AS, Admirals AU Pty Ltd, Admirals Europe Ltd (previous business name Admiral Markets Cyprus Ltd), Admiral Markets AS/Jordan and Admirals SC Ltd. The table below also includes intercompany eliminations.

The breakdown of gross trading revenue as per the asset class is disclosed in Note 21.

Since 2024 the other company information include: AMTS Solutions OÜ, Admirals Nordic OÜ (previous business name Gateway2am OÜ), AM Asia Operations Sdn. Bhd, Admiral Markets Canada Ltd, Admiral Markets Cyprus sp. z o.o. Oddział w Polsce, Admiral Markets Cyprus - Bulgaria Branch, Admiral Markets Cyprus Ltd Nicosia Sucursala Bucuresti, Admiral Markets España Sl., Admiral Markets Europe GmbH, Admiral Markets France SAS, Admirals SA (Pty) Ltd, Runa Ukraine LLC, PT Admirals Invest Indonesia LLC, Admirals Digital Ltd, Moneyzen OÜ, Moneyzen Collateral Agent OÜ, Admirals KE Ltd Ltd, Runa Systems LLC, Admirals Financial Services India Private Ltd, Admirals Liquidity Ltd and Admirals MENA Ltd.

At the legal entity level, management monitors the components presented in the table below, using EBITDA and profit before tax (PBT) as performance indicators. Total assets and own funds, together with debt securities, are the key indicators for the statement of financial position.

Although the Group operates in multiple regions, management monitors performance primarily on a consolidated basis. Therefore, segment disclosures are limited to the geographical split of trading revenue.

2024 **(in thousands of euros)**	**Admirals Group AS**	**Admiral Markets AS**	**Admiral Markets UK**	**Admirals AU PTY**	**Admirals Europe**	**Admiral Markets AS (Jordan)**	**Admiral Markets SC Ltd**	**Other**	**Elimi-nation**	**Total**
Net gain from trading of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss with clients including hedging with liquidity providers	0	37,435	-19	-63	70	0	3,230	0	0	40,653
Commission and fee revenue from clients and brokerage fee according to WL agreement (incl. intersegment):	0	1,480	14,565	9,416	6,927	3,490	2,534	36	-37,136	1,314
Incl. Commission fee revenue from clients	*0*	*1,062*	*0*	*141*	*77*	0	*109*	*19*	*0*	*1,408*
Incl. Other trading activity related income (intersegment)	*0*	*0*	*14,552*	*9,505*	*7,025*	*3,457*	2,596	*0*	*-37,136*	*0*
Incl. Other trading activity related income (external)	*0*	*418*	0	2	*26*	0	38	*4*	*0*	*489*
Incl. Other trading activity related expenses	*0*	*0*	*13*	*-231*	*-201*	*33*	*-209*	*13*	*0*	*-583*
Brokerage and commission fee expense (incl. intersegment)	0	-25,451	-7,302	-5,973	-648	-502	-959	-9	37,286	-3,558
Net trading income	**0**	**13,465**	**7,245**	**3,380**	**6,348**	**2,988**	**4,806**	**27**	**149**	**38,409**
Other income/expenses, Financial income/loss (excl. interest income/expenses)	248	-724	-54	715	21	-579	962	1,290	-640	1,239
Operating expenses inc personnel expenses	-469	-11,662	-7,009	-5,285	-5,011	-1,974	-5,667	-3,639	3,227	-37,488
EBITDA	**-221**	**1,079**	**182**	**-1,189**	**1,359**	**436**	**100**	**-2,322**	**2,736**	**2,160**
Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets, right- of-use assets	0	-2,017	-90	-206	-66	-505	-108	-80	-46	-3,117
Interest income/expenses	-438	1,293	-93	-160	347	6	4	-39	-3	917
Profit/Loss Before Tax	**-659**	**355**	**0**	**-1,556**	**1,640**	**-63**	**-3**	**-2,442**	**2,688**	**-40**
Total Assets	**19,835**	**74,959**	**36,024**	**3,017**	**82,093**	**8,219**	**7,961**	**3,400**	**-152,282**	**83,827**
Incl. own cash and debt securities	114	33,695	18,730	2,711	49,282	3,065	4,701	3,734	-55,876	60,155
Total Liabilities	**16,517**	**4,449**	**11,606**	**218**	**6,804**	**1,008**	**3,137**	**7,185**	**-39,897**	**11,027**
Off-balance sheet client equity	0	270	13,276	705	69,082	3,918	4,617	15	-91,883	0

Equations used for the calculation:

EBITDA – (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization) is an accounting measure calculated using a company's earnings, before interest expenses, taxes, depreciation, and amortization are subtracted, as a proxy for a company's current operating profitability.

For 2023 period the other company information include: Admiral Markets Cyprus sp. z o.o. Oddział w Polsce, Admiral Markets Cyprus - Bulgaria Branch, Admiral Markets Cyprus Ltd Nicosia Sucursala Bucuresti, Admirals KE Ltd, Admirals SA (PTY) Ltd, Admirals SC Ltd, ADMIRAL MARKETS CANADA LTD, Admiral Markets España Sl., Admiral Markets Europe GmbH, Admiral Markets France, Am Asia Operations SDN BHD, AMTS Solutions OÜ, Admirals Nordic OÜ, Runa Systems UPE, MoneyZen OÜ, PT. Admirals Invest Indonesia, Runa Ukraine LLC, Runa Systems LLC (Georgia), Moneyzen Collateral Agent OÜ and Admirals Digital Limited.

2023 **(in thousands of euros)**	**Admirals Group AS**	**Admiral Markets AS**	**Admiral Markets UK**	**Admirals AU PTY**	**Admirals Europe**	**Admiral Markets AS (Jordan)**	**Admiral Markets SC Ltd**	**Other**	**Elimi-nation**	**Total**
Net gain from trading of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss with clients including hedging with liquidity providers	0	41,777	-480	-252	0	0	5,231	0	0	46,276
Commission and fee revenue from clients and brokerage fee according to WL agreement (incl. intersegment):	0	2,007	18,718	14,901	8,764	5,104	-156	420	-49,980	-222
Incl. Commission fee revenue from clients	*0*	*1,667*	*0*	*115*	*18*	0	*251*	*83*	*0*	*2,134*
Incl. Other trading activity related income (intersegment)	*0*	*0*	*18,844*	*15,115*	*8,950*	*5,183*	1,478	*410*	*-49,980*	*0*
Incl. Other trading activity related income (external)	*0*	*340*	*0*	*0*	*26*	*0*	37	*9*	*0*	*412*
Incl. Other trading activity related expenses	*0*	*0*	*-126*	*-329*	*-230*	*-79*	*-1,922*	*-82*	*0*	*-2,768*
Brokerage and commission fee expense (incl. intersegment)	0	-34,656	-10,014	-6,913	-835	-1,102	-1,689	-28	50,119	-5,118
Net trading income	**0**	**9,128**	**8,224**	**7,736**	**7,929**	**4,002**	**3,386**	**392**	**139**	**40,936**
Other income/expenses, Financial income/loss (excl. interest income/expenses)	3,164	736	-236	173	-176	-343	1,333	5,310	-10,328	-367
Operating expenses inc personnel expenses	-455	-16,802	-7,904	-7,535	-7,786	-2,982	-4,647	-6,621	7,626	-47,106
EBITDA	**2,709**	**-6,938**	**84**	**374**	**-33**	**677**	**72**	**-919**	**-2,563**	**-6,537**
Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets, right- of-use assets	0	-1,744	-161	-50	-45	-684	-96	-272	-95	-3,147
Interest income/expenses	-425	1,031	192	-254	90	1	0	-46	-14	575
Profit/Loss Before Tax	**2,284**	**-7,651**	**115**	**70**	**12**	**-6**	**-24**	**-1,237**	**-2,672**	**-9,109**
Total Assets	**19,298**	**75,190**	**50,267**	**18,402**	**66,261**	**16,454**	**8,035**	**7,151**	**-179,090**	**81,968**
Incl. own cash and debt securities	459	22,812	25,462	11,441	49,521	11,680	5,606	5,763	-69,390	63,354
Total Liabilities	**15,340**	**5,050**	**12,407**	**12,314**	**12,250**	**1,572**	**3,130**	**4,791**	**-55,315**	**11,539**
Off-balance sheet client equity	0	255	27,068	2,156	52,581	11,733	4,705	511	0	99,009

White Label (WL) is agreement between group counterparties, where Liquidity Provider provides required online trading facilities and related services and the partner facilitates mainly Forex, CFD and other transactions with its customers as principal by receiving and transmitting clients' orders and arranging the execution of its client's orders, as well as hedging clients' orders with liquidity provider.

Note 21.
Net Income from trading

(in thousands of euros)	2024	2023
Indices CFD's	18,464	18,973
Currency CFD	9,991	15,271
Commodities CFD's	11,902	11,569
Other (crypto, bonds, ETF, shares, others)	283	463
Net gain from trading of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss with clients including hedging with liquidity providers	**40,653**	**46,276**
Commission fee revenue from clients	1,408	2,134
Brokerage and commission fee expense	-3,558	-5,118
Other trading activity related income	489	412
Other trading activity related expenses	-583	-2,768
Net income from trading	**38,409**	**40,936**

Commission fee revenue from clients is recognised at a point in time.

Brokerage and commission fee expense contains commissions paid to introducing brokers, commissions paid to liquidity providers and fees paid to payment systems. The Group concludes cooperation agreements by introducing brokers who receive commissions which depend on the trade generated under the cooperation agreements. The Group concludes agreements with liquidity providers and providers of payment systems which require different fees charged.

Other trading activity related income includes inactive fee, payment system fee for withdrawals, special trading account fee like “swap-free Islamic accounts”.

All first per calendar month withdrawals are free for clients within all our OCs, however starting from the second withdrawal the fees are applied. The fees are depending on the operational company and vary from method to method.

Other trading activity related expenses are bonuses paid to customers, that are strictly related to trading in financial instruments by the customer with the Group.

The Group’s operating income is generated from:
I. spreads (the differences between the “offer” price and the “bid” price);
II. net results (gains offset by losses) from Group’s market making activities;
III. fees and commissions charged by the Group to its clients; and
IV. swap points charged (being the amounts resulting from the difference between the notional forward rate and the spot rate of a given financial instrument).

Note 22.
Other income

2024 (in thousands of euros)	IFRS Standard	Within IFRS 15 Scope	Outside IFRS 15 Scope	Total
Software development and support	IFRS 15	537	0	537
Rental income	IFRS 16	0	61	61
Subsidiary disposal	IFRS 10	0	2,376	2,376
Other income	IFRS 9	0	30	30
Total		**537**	**2,467**	**3,004**

2023 (in thousands of euros)	IFRS Standard	Within IFRS 15 Scope	Outside IFRS 15 Scope	Total
Software development and support	IFRS 15	469	0	469
Other income	IFRS 9	13	259	272
Total		**482**	**259**	**741**

In 2024, the Group's total other income amounted to EUR 3,004 thousand, compared to EUR 741 thousand in 2023. The breakdown of other income is as follows:

- Software development and support services revenue amounted to EUR 537 thousand in 2024 (2023: EUR 469 thousand). These services fall within the scope of IFRS 15.
- Rental income, classified under IFRS 16, was EUR 61 thousand in 2024 (2023: no rental income recorded).
- Profit from the disposal of a subsidiary amounted to EUR 2,376 thousand in 2024 and is recorded under IFRS 10. In 2023, there was no subsidiary disposal recorded.
- Other income, primarily related to financial instruments under IFRS 9, amounted to EUR 30 thousand in 2024, compared to EUR 272 thousand in 2023.

The increase in total other income in 2024 is primarily driven by the EUR 2,376 thousand profit from the disposal of a subsidiary, which significantly impacted the Group's financial performance for the year.

For more detailed information on the disposal of subsidiaries, see Note 27.

Note 23.
Personnel expenses

he remuneration for employees, including social security taxes, amounted to EUR 13,394 thousand in 2024 (2023: EUR 15,231 thousand), while the remuneration for the Management Board and Supervisory Board totaled EUR 579 thousand in 2024 (2023: EUR 608 thousand).

(in thousands of euros)	2024	2023
Employees (headquarters of Admiral Markets AS)	-3,780	-4,274
Employees (branches and other companies belonging to the consolidation group)	-8,980	-10,355
Remuneration of the Management Board and Supervisory Board	-579	-608
Vacation pay reserve	-25	37
Pension contribution	-30	-31
Total	**-13,394**	**-15,231**

By the end of 2024, the Group employed 241 employees (2023: 290 employees).

Note 24.
Operating expenses

Type of expense (in thousands of euros)	2024	2023
Marketing expenses	-8,707	-13,133
IT expenses	-6,661	-6,288
Other outsourced services	-1,496	-3,524
VAT expenses	-482	-481
Rent of low-value leases and utility expenses	-617	-655
Legal and audit services	-3,472	-3,432
Regulative reporting services	-815	-714
Transport and communication costs	-337	-416
Travelling expenses	-73	-365
Other operating expenses	-1,935	-1,929
Small tools	-193	-236
Bank charges	-415	-425
Benefits for employees	-209	-277
Total operating expenses	**-25,412**	**-31,875**

Audit fees in operating expenses (in thousands of euros)	2024	2023
PricewaterhouseCoopers Group audit services	-63	-179
Ernst&Young Baltic AS audit services	-152	0
Audit services by others audit companies	-180	-142
KPMG Baltics OÜ internal audit services	-13	-27
Other services for annual reports	-8	-9
Total audit fees in operating expenses	**-416**	**-357**

Note 25.
Contingent liabilities

Tax authorities have the right to review the Group's tax records for up to 5 years after submitting the tax declaration and upon finding errors, impose additional taxes, interest and fines. The tax authorities have performed tax audits in Admirals Group AS subsidiary Admiral Markets UK Ltd in 2020 and audited periods 2016 until 2019. The Group's management estimates that in 2023 there are no such circumstances, which may lead the tax authorities to impose significant additional taxes on the Group.

Note 26.
Transactions with related parties

The following entities have been considered as related parties at the moment of preparing the financial statements of the Group:

(a) owners that have significant impact on the Group and the companies related to them;
(b) executive and senior management (members of the Management and Supervisory Board of companies belonging to the Group);
(c) close relatives of the persons mentioned above and the companies related to them;
(d) companies over which the persons listed in (a) above have a significant influence.

Mr. Alexander Tsikhilov has ultimate control over the Group.

The Group has signed contracts with the members of the Management Board, which do not provide for severance benefits upon termination of the contract.

Revenue

(in thousands of euros)		2024	2023
Sale of goods*	Key management and companies related to them	46	111
Interest income	Key management and companies related to them	1	3
Total transactions with related parties		**47**	**114**

*DVF Group OÜ

Expenses

(in thousands of euros)		2024	2023
Services	Key management and companies related to them	643	809
Total transactions with related parties		**643**	**809**

Loans and receivables

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Loans to key management and companies related to them	0	31
Receivables from key management and companies related to them	53	9
Total receivables from related parties	**53**	**40**

Payables

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Payables to key management and companies related to them	18	12
Total receivables from related parties	**18**	**12**

Terms and conditions

All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates. Outstanding balances are unsecured.

(in thousands of euros)

Loans granted:	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Interest rate	Interest receivable 31.12.2024	Interest receivable 31.12.2023	Due date	Currency
Loan 1	0	31	8%	0	0	07.2026	EUR
Total	**0**	**31**			**0**		

Termless consultancy agreements are related to services in key management and the companies associated with them.

Remuneration for the management were EUR 579 thousand and EUR 608 thousand respectively in 2024 and 2023. The Group has signed contracts with the members of the Management Board.

Note 27.
Subsidiaries

Sold Subsidiaries

The following table presents information on the subsidiaries sold by the parent company on December 31, 2024:

Sold Subsidiary Name	Ownership Percentage	Sale Price (in thousands of euros)
Admirals AU PTY Ltd	100%	3,887
AMTS Solutions OÜ	62%	67
Total		**3,954**

Financial Impact of the Sale Transaction

(in thousands of euros)	Admirals AU PTY Ltd	AMTS Solutions OÜ	Total
Sale Price	3,887	67	3,954
Net Assets of the Sold Subsidiary	1,629	64	1,693
Parent Company Investment in Subsidiary	-3,082	-6	-3,088
Transaction Costs	-149	0	-149
Non-controlling Interest	0	-34	-34
Profit from Sale of Subsidiary (Note 22)	**2,285**	**91**	**2,376**

Financial Information of the Sold Subsidiaries Before the Sale 31.12.2024

(in thousands of euros)	Admirals AU PTY Ltd	AMTS Solutions OÜ	Total
Total Assets	3,017	162	3,179
Total Liabilities	922	75	997
Total Equity	2,095	87	2,182
Non-controlling Interest in Equity	0	-34	-34
Net Profit/Loss for the Year	-1,556	17	-1,539

The Group completed sales of the subsidiaries before the reporting date (31 December 2024) the decision to sell was part of the Group's strategic initiative to streamline operations and focus on core markets. Sale of the subsidiaries is not expected to affect the Group's ability to generate revenue or achieve its strategic objectives. The Group continues to operate effectively in its primary markets, and the management believes that the sale will enhance operational efficiency.

Disposed subsidiaries contributed approximately 1% of the Group's total trading revenue for the year ended 31 December 2024. Given their limited size and impact on the overall financial performance of the Group, management has determined that the sale of subsidiaries. does not meet the criteria for classification as a discontinued operation under IFRS 5.

As at 31 December 2024 management has fulfilled its obligations under the sale transactions and there are no potential contingent payments, claims or obligation associated with the sale, that could arise post-sale except for business support obligation under sale agreement, that would not have any material impact on the financial results from the transaction.

Impairment of Subsidiaries

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an investment in a subsidiary may be impaired. An investment is considered impaired when its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The Group evaluates both external and internal sources of information to identify indicators of impairment. External indicators may include significant adverse changes in the market or economic environment, a decline in the market value of the investment, or changes in technology, market, economic, or legal environment that may affect the subsidiary.

If any indication of impairment exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the investment. This is calculated based on the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the investment, using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the investment.

Impairment of Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 (in thousands of euros)

Company	Initial Investment	Fair Value	Impairment Loss
Admirals Europe GmbH	25	0	-25
Admiral Markets España Sl.	3	0	-3
Runa Ukraine LLC	59	0	-59
Admirals Digital Ltd	660	344	-316
AM Asia Operations Sdn. Bhd	580	255	-325
Total	**1,327**	**599**	**-728**

Note 28.
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Profit (Loss) for the reporting period	**-1,592**	**-9,725**
Income tax	-24	-616
Interest income	1,371	1,071
Interest expense	-472	-496
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	**-2,467**	**-9,685**
Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	-2,594	-2,310
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-787	-837
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	**913**	**-6,537**

Separate primary financial statements of the parent company

This chapter presents primary statements of the parent of the consolidation group.

In accordance with the Estonian Accounting Act, information on the separate primary financial statements of the parent of the consolidation group shall be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of financial position of the parent company

This chapter presents primary statements of the parent of the consolidation group.

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Assets		
Due from credit institutions	114	460
Loans and receivables	4,852	1,356
Investments in subsidiaries	14,861	17,451
Other assets	8	31
Total assets	**19,835**	**19,298**
Liabilities		
Liabilities and accruals	13,763	12,592
Subordinated debt securities	2,754	2,748
Total liabilities	**16,517**	**15,340**
Equity		
Share capital	250	250
Statutory reserve capital	25	25
Own shares	-456	-315
Retained earnings	3,499	3,998
Total equity	**3,318**	**3,958**
Total liabilities and equity	**19,835**	**19,298**

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the parent company

(in thousands of euros)	2024	2023
Total revenue	**498**	**578**
Other income	0	0
Operating expenses	-469	-586
Personnel expenses	0	0
Total expenses	**-469**	**-586**
Operating profit 7 (loss)	**29**	**-8**
Net profit (loss) from foreign exchange rate changes	-251	-5
Financial income	731	2,828
Financial expenses	-729	-102
Interest expenses	-439	-429
(Loss) / Profit before income tax	**-659**	**2,284**
Income tax	0	0
(Loss) / Profit for the accounting period	**-659**	**2,284**
Comprehensive (loss) / income for the accounting period	**-659**	**2,284**

Statement of cash flows of the parent company

(in thousands of euros)	2024	2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit for the accounting period	-659	2,284
Adjustments for:		
Interest expenses	439	429
Net profit (loss) from foreign exchange rate changes	251	5
Other financial income and expenses	-2	-2,726
Adjusted operating profit	**29**	**-8**
Change in receivables and prepayments relating to operating activities	-251	93
Change in payables and prepayments relating to operating activities	249	-441
Interest received	1	4
Interest paid	-375	-429
Net cash used in operating activities	**-347**	**-781**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Disposal of subsidiaries	355	0
Proceeds from the redemption of subsidiary's preference shares	212	0
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash paid	-580	0
Increase of share capital of subsidiary	-625	-150
Loan received	1,080	0
Repayments of loans received	-300	0
Dividends received	0	2,619
Net cash used in / from investing activities	**142**	**2,469**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Dividends paid	0	-2,578
Paid for repurchase of own shares	-141	0
Net cash from financing activities	**-141**	**-2,578**
TOTAL CASH FLOWS	**-346**	**-890**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**460**	**1,349**
Change in cash and equivalents	-346	-890
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	**114**	**459**

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

(in thousands of euros)	Share capital	Own shares (-)	Statutory reserve capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 31.12.2022	**250**	**-315**	**25**	**4,292**	**4,252**
Paid dividends	0	0	0	-2,578	-2,578
Comprehensive income for the accounting period	0	0	0	2,284	2,284
Balance as at 31.12.2023	**250**	**-315**	**25**	**3,998**	**3,958**
Purchase of own shares	0	-141	0	160	19
Comprehensive income for the accounting period	0	0	0	-659	-659
Balance as at 31.12.2024	**250**	**-456**	**25**	**3,499**	**3,318**
Adjusted unconsolidated equity					
Carrying amount of holdings under control and significant influence	0	0	0	-14,861	-14,861
Value of holdings under control and significant influence under equity method	0	0	0	81,557	81,557
Adjusted unconsolidated equity as at 31.12.2024	**250**	**-456**	**25**	**70,195**	**70,014**

Adjusted unconsolidated equity is the maximum amount that can be distributed to shareholders according to Estonian legislation.

Signatures of the Management Board members to the 2024 Annual Report

The Management Board has prepared the Management Report and the consolidated financial statements of Admirals Group AS for the financial year ended on 31 December 2024.

The Management Board confirms that Management Report of Admirals Group AS on pages 7 to 40 provides a true and fair view of the business operations, financial results and financial condition.

The Management Board confirms that according to their best knowledge the consolidated Financial Statements of Admirals Group AS on the pages 49 to 118 presents a true and fair view of the Group's assets, liabilities, financial position and financial results according to the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and contains description of the main risks and doubts.

30.04.2025

Chairman of the Management Board:
Alexander Tsikhilov

Member of the Management Board:
Andrey Koks

Member of the Management Board:
Anton Tikhomirov

Member of the Management Board:
Eduard Kelvet

Member of the Management Board:
Lauri Reinberg

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Translation of the Estonian Original

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Admirals Group AS

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Admirals Group AS and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Estonia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *"Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements"* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Estonia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming the auditor's opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *"Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements"* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td>Net gains from trading of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss with clients and liquidity providers

As disclosed in Note 21 Net income from trading includes net gain from trading of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss with clients, and net gain from hedging transactions with liquidity providers for the year ended 31 December 2024 amounted to EUR 40 653 thousand.

Management has disclosed information on policies applied for recognition and estimation of net gain from trading of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss with clients, including hedging with liquidity providers, in Notes 2 and 5 to the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Net gain from trading is represented by the net gains on transactions with clients (primarily CFD contracts) and gains on customers' trading positions, arising on client trading activity, as well as gain/losses from the hedging transactions placed with external liquidity providers.

Processing and recording of the trades is highly automated process within IT platforms used by the Group. Given the high volume of the trades and complexity involved in estimating the trading results we considered this area as key audit matter.</td><td>Our audit procedures included, among others, the following:

▶ We gained understanding over the material processes relevant to the recognition of the net gain from trading, including respective IT solutions involved into the process. We have evaluated the design and tested operating effectiveness of relevant general IT controls supporting applications used in trading activity and key controls over the net gains/losses recoding, processing and recognition.

▶ We reconciled detailed registers of the net gains from trading recorded within IT trading platforms with net gains from trading recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

▶ We have tested the net gains from trading on the sample of customers' transaction by comparing inputs to internal and external data, including contracts details, market prices, spreads, commissions and fees and other inputs used in valuation of the gains/losses on transactions with customers and gains/losses on customers' trading positions, arising on client trading activity.

▶ We assessed the management assumptions used in valuation of the fair value of the positions open with external liquidity providers.

▶ We reconciled the net gain from trading of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss with liquidity providers to monthly reports obtained from liquidity providers.

▶ We reviewed the customers' complaints register held in accordance with internal policy, to identify material disputes, which could result in over or under statement of Group's net gains from trading.

▶ We performed analytical procedures over the net gains recognized from trading through analyzing the gains/losses recognized across the year towards the market performance of the major trading instruments within the portfolio.

▶ We also obtained external confirmations and reconciled them with cash and cash equivalents and due from other credit institution balances, as well as reconciled assets attributable to the customers and used in evaluation of the net gains from trading to external confirmations.

▶ Finally, we also assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures in Notes 2, 5, 21 of the Group's consolidated financial statements.</td></tr>
</table>

Other information

Other information consists of Management report but does not consist of the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, except as indicated below.

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In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

With respect to the Management report, we also performed the procedures required by the Auditors Activities Act of the Republic of Estonia. These procedures include considering whether the Management report is consistent, in all material respects, with the consolidated financial statements and is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Accounting Act of the Republic of Estonia.

Based on the work performed during our audit, in our opinion:

- the Management Report is consistent, in all material respects, with the consolidated financial statements;
- the Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable requirements of the Accounting Act of the Republic of Estonia;

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Estonia), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our

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auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. *Report on the compliance of format of the consolidated financial statements with the requirements for European Single Electronic Reporting Format („ESEF“)*

Based on our agreement we have been engaged by the management of the Group to conduct a reasonable assurance engagement for the verification of compliance with the applicable requirements of the European Single Electronic Reporting Format of the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024 (the Single Electronic Reporting Format of the consolidated financial statements) contained in the file admiralsgroupas-2024-12-31-et.zip (SHA-256-checksum: c226dcf7f0dc274bfcc264ff4bcf3a0daf1e38996beeb036686cf4ac788a2b98).

Description of a subject and applicable criteria

The Single Electronic Reporting Format of the consolidated financial statements has been applied by the management of the Group to comply with the requirements of art. 3 and 4 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 supplementing Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (the "ESEF Regulation"). The applicable requirements regarding the Single Electronic Reporting Format of the consolidated financial statements are contained in the ESEF Regulation.

The requirements described in the preceding sentence determine the basis for application of the Single Electronic Reporting Format of the consolidated financial statements and, in our view, these requirements constitute appropriate criteria to form a reasonable assurance conclusion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance

The management of the Group is responsible for the application of the Single Electronic Reporting Format of the consolidated financial statements that complies with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

This responsibility includes the selection and application of appropriate markups in iXBRL using ESEF taxonomy and designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant for the preparation of the Single Electronic Reporting Format of the consolidated financial statements which is free from material non-compliance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

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Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process, which includes also the preparation of consolidated financial statements in the single electronic reporting format required by applicable requirements.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility was to express a reasonable assurance conclusion whether the Single Electronic Reporting Format of the consolidated financial statements complies, in all material respects, with the ESEF Regulation.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (Estonia) 3000 (Revised) "Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information" (ISAE (EE) 3000 (Revised)). This standard requires that we comply with ethical requirements, plan and perform procedures to obtain reasonable assurance whether the Single Electronic Reporting Format of the consolidated financial statements is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable requirements.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it does not guarantee that the service performed in accordance ISAE 3000 (Revised) will always detect the existing material misstatement (significant non-compliance with the requirements).

Quality control requirements

We apply the provisions of the International Standard on Quality Management (Estonia) 1 (Revised) and accordingly maintain a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We comply with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

Summary of the work performed

Our planned and performed procedures were aimed at obtaining reasonable assurance that the Single Electronic Reporting Format of the consolidated financial statements was applied, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable requirements and such application is free from material errors or omissions. Our procedures included in particular:

- obtaining an understanding of the internal control system and processes relevant to the application of the Single Electronic Reporting Format of the consolidated financial statements, including the preparation of the XHTML format and marking up the consolidated financial statements;
- verification whether the XHTML format was applied properly;
- evaluating the completeness of marking up the consolidated financial statements using the iXBRL markup language according to the requirements of the implementation of Single Electronic Reporting Format as described in the ESEF Regulation;
- evaluating the appropriateness of the Group's' use of iXBRL markups selected from the ESEF taxonomy and the creation of extension markups where no suitable element in the ESEF taxonomy has been identified;
- evaluating the appropriateness of anchoring of the extension elements to the ESEF taxonomy.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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Conclusion

In our opinion, the Single Electronic Reporting Format of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 complies, in all material respects, with the ESEF Regulation.

2. *Other requirements of the auditor's report in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council*

Appointment and approval of the auditor

In accordance with the decision made by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 22 August 2024 we were appointed to carry out the audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024. Our total uninterrupted period of engagement is 1 year, covering the period ended 31 December 2024 only.

Consistency with the additional report submitted to the audit committee

Our report on audit of the consolidated financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee of the Group, which we issued in accordance with Article 11 of the Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 on the same date as the date of this report.

Non-audit services

We confirm that in light of our knowledge and belief, services provided to the Group are consistent with the requirements of the law and regulations and do not comprise prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of the Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council. To the best of our knowledge and belief, we have not provided any prohibited non-audit services.

Tallinn, 30 April 2025

Olesia Abramova
Authorised Auditor's number 561
Ernst & Young Baltic AS
Audit Company's Registration number 58

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Proposal for loss distribution

The Management Board of Admirals Group AS proposes to the General Meeting of Shareholders to distribute the loss of financial year 2024 as follows:

- transfer the loss for the reporting period attributable to shareholders of the parent
in the amount of 1,592 thousand to retained earnings.

Signatures of the supervisory board to the annual report

The supervisory board has reviewed the annual report which consists of the management report and the financial statements, the independent auditor's report and the profit distribution proposal, and approved it for presentation at the general meeting of shareholders.

30.04.2025

Chairman of the Supervisory Board:
Anatolii Mikhalchenko

Member of the Supervisory Board:
Dmitri Lauš

Member of the Supervisory Board:
Priit Rohumaa

Member of the Supervisory Board:
Juri Kartakov

Member of the Supervisory Board:
Olga Senjuškina

Allocation of income according to EMTA classificatory

The revenue of the Group’s Parent company is allocated according to the EMTAK codes as follows:

(in thousands of euros)

EMTAK code	Title of EMTAK group	2024	2023
64201	Holding company’s activities	498	578

Markets go
up and down.
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