

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the shareholders of Alumil Rom Industry S.A.

Report on the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of Alumil Rom Industry S.A. ("the Company") which comprise the statement of financial position 31 December 2024, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

The separate financial statements mentioned above are identified as follows:

- Net assets/Total equity: RON 71,005,135
- Result for the year (profit): RON 5,318,595

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the Order of the Minister of Public Finance no. 2844/2016, approving the accounting regulations compliant with the International Financial Reporting Standards, with all subsequent changes and clarifications.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing („ISA”), Regulation (EU) no. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council („Regulation (EU) no. 537/2014”) and Law 162/2017 („Law 162/2017”) . Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the „Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements” section of our report.

We are independent of the Company, in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit of the financial statements in Romania, and we fulfilled our 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 audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance for the audit of the separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter identified, we presented a description of our approach to address it during our audit.

Accounts receivable

They represent a key audit matter due to the significance of the trade receivables balance (representing 45.6% of the total current assets) and due to the uncertainties regarding the estimations for determination of the allowance adjustment.

As of 31 December 2024 the Company has receivables amounting to RON 27,335,647 before the allowance adjustment of RON 3,044,517). The identification and determination of the trade receivable allowance requires management to make judgement and assumptions, representing a process with a high level of uncertainty. The main assumptions considered by the management in assessing the level of the allowance include: age of the balances, location of customers, existence of litigations / disputes, recent historic of the collections from the customer and any other available information on the creditworthiness of the customers.

Information on the trade receivables allowance is disclosed by the Company in Note 13 to the separate financial statements.

Description of the auditor's response

Our audit procedures focused on:

- assessing the assumptions considered by the management of the Company (for example in relation to significant balances for which an allowance for trade receivables was recognised or in relation to aged balances for which no allowance was recognised);
- understanding the management's rationale used to identify and assess the allowances;
- obtaining corroborative audit evidence (for example testing the subsequent collections from the customers, analysis of evolution in time of the allowances and their correlation with the customers' balances and the estimated collection dates, correspondence with lawyers representing the Company in the disputes with customers, measures taken by the management to recover the outstanding amounts, checking the compliance with the internal procedures regarding the credit limit given to customers).

We considered also the consistency of application of the policy for recognising an allowance with the prior years. Specifically we considered the value of the allowances recognised in previous periods and used during the current year (by recognising in the result for the year of losses from bad debts written-off), as well as of amounts released to revenue as a result of the collections during the current year.

We assessed the adequacy of the Company's disclosures in the separate financial statements of trade receivable allowances.

Inventories

They represent a key audit matter due to the significance of the inventories balance (representing 42.0% of the total current assets) and due to the uncertainties regarding the estimations for determination of the allowance adjustment.

As of 31 December 2024 the Company has inventories amounting to RON 23,705,357 (before the allowance adjustment of RON 1,327,123). The identification and determination of the inventories allowance requires management to make judgement and assumptions, representing a process with a high level of uncertainty. The main assumptions considered by the management in assessing the level of the allowance include: age of the inventories, physical condition of the inventories, the net realisable value of the inventories, if the inventories can be returned to supplier, etc.

Information on the inventories allowance is disclosed by the Company in Note 12 to the separate financial statements.

Description of the auditor's response

Our audit procedures focused on:

- assessing the assumptions considered by the management of the Company (for example in relation to significant balances for which an allowance for slow moving inventories, inventories without movement or damaged inventories for which no allowance was recognised);
- understanding the management's rationale used to identify and assess the allowances;
- obtaining corroborative audit evidence (for example testing the subsequent sales to ensure ourselves that the inventories are sold at the minimum cost value, analysis of evolution in time of the allowances and their correlation with the inventories' balances, checking the compliance with the internal procedures regarding the identification of slow moving inventories, inventories without movement or damaged inventories, assessment of physical count instructions and procedures, attending the physical count and testing a sample of inventories).

We considered also the consistency of application of the policy for recognising an allowance with the prior years. Specifically we considered the value of the allowances recognised in previous periods and used during the current year, as well as of amounts released to revenue.

We assessed the adequacy of the Company's disclosures in the separate financial statements of trade receivable allowances.

Other Information

Other information include the Annual Administrator's Report and the Remuneration Report.

Management is responsible for the preparation and disclosure of other information. The other information includes the Administrator's Report, but does not include the separate financial statements and the auditor's report thereon.

Our audit opinion on the separate financial statements does not cover the other information and unless stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion on it.

In connection with our audit of the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, our responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the separate financial statements, or with our other knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Separate Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements in accordance with the Order of Minister of Public Finance no. 2844/2016, approving the accounting regulations compliant with the International Financial Reporting Standards, with all subsequent changes and clarifications, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements, as a whole, are free of material misstatements, 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 ISA will always detect a material misstatement, when it exists.

Misstatements may 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 separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements of the separate 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 and the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Assess 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 going concern basis for accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue its activity. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the separate 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Assess the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated to those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current year 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 rarely 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 responsibilities

Reporting on Information Other Than the Financial Statements and Our Audit Report Thereon

In addition to our reporting responsibilities according to ISA described in section "Other Information", with respect to the Administrators' Report, we have read the Administrators' Report and report that:

- In the Annual Administrator's Report we have not identified information which is not consistent, in all material respects, with the information presented in the accompanying separate financial statements as at 31 December 2024;
- The Annual Administrator's Report, identified above, includes, in all material respects, the required information according to the provisions of the Ministry of Public Finance Order no. 2844/2016, approving the accounting regulations compliant with the International Reporting Standards, with all subsequent changes and clarifications, Annex 1, points 15-19;

- Based on our knowledge and understanding of the entity and its environment acquired during our audit of the separate financial statements as at 31 December 2024, we have not identified information included in the Administrators' Report that contains a material misstatement of fact;
- The Remuneration Report, identified above, includes, in all material respects, required information according to the provisions of the article 107 (1) and (2) of the Law 24/2017 on issuers of financial instruments and market operations.

Other Requirements on Content of the Auditor's Report in Compliance with the Regulation (EU) no. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Appointment and Approval of the Auditor

We have been appointed as auditors of the Company by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 26 April 2024 to audit the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. The total uninterrupted engagement period, including the reappointments, was 8 years, covering the financial years ended from 31 December 2017 to 31 December 2024. The Audit Partner was changed for 2024.

Provision of Non-audit Services

No prohibited non-audit service mentioned in article 5 paragraph (1) of the Regulation (EU) no. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council were provided by us to the Company and we remain independent from the Company during the audit period.

Report on the Compliance of the Electronic Format of the Financial Statements (XHTML) with the Requirements of ESEF Regulation

We performed a reasonable assurance engagement on the compliance of the financial statements of Alumil Rom Industry S.A. ("the Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 presented in XHTML format with the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EUR) 2018/815 from 17 December 2018 supplementing Directive 2004/109/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council with regards to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (the "ESEF Regulation").

These procedures refer to testing the format and whether the electronic format of the financial statements (XHTML) corresponds to the audited financial statements and expressing an opinion on the compliance of the electronic format of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2023 with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation. In accordance with these requirements, the electronic format of the financial statements should be presented in XHTML format.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the compliance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation in the preparation of the electronic format of the financial statements in XHTML format and for ensuring consistency between the electronic format of the financial statements and audited financial statements.

The responsibility of the Management also includes the design, implementation and maintenance of such internal controls as determined is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements in ESEF format that are free from any material non-compliance with the ESEF Regulation.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process for the preparation of financial statements, including the application of the ESEF Regulation.

Auditors' Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express an opinion providing reasonable assurance on the compliance of the electronic format of the financial statements with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

We have performed a reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (revised) Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ("ISAE 3000 revised"). This standard requires that we comply with ethical requirements, plan and perform our engagement to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the electronic format of the financial statements of the Company is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the ESEF Regulation, whether due to fraud or error.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not guaranteed that the assurance engagement conducted in accordance with ISAE 3000 (revised) will always detect material non-compliance with the requirements when it exists.

Our Independence and Quality Control

We apply International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, "Quality Management for the Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements" 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 to the registered auditors in Romania.

We have maintained our independence and confirm that we have met the ethical and independence requirements imposed by the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including international independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code).

Summary of Procedures Performed

The objective of the procedures that we have planned and performed was to obtain reasonable assurance that the electronic format of the financial statements is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation. When conducting our assessment of the compliance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation of the electronic reporting format (XHTML) of the financial statements of the Company, we have maintained professional skepticism and applied professional judgement. We have also:

- obtained an understanding of the internal control and the processes related to the application of the ESEF Regulation in respect of the financial statements of the Company, including the preparation of the financial statements of the Company in XHTML format;
- tested the validity of the applied XHTML format;
- checked whether the electronic format of the financial statements (XHTML) corresponds to the audited financial statements.

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

Opinion on the Compliance of the Electronic Format of the Financial Statements with the Requirements of the ESEF Regulation

Based on the procedures performed, our opinion is that the electronic format of the financial statements is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Andreas Trapezaris
Partner

Registered in the electronic Public Register under no. AF1234



Autoritatea pentru Supravegherea Publică a
Activității de Audit Statutar (ASPAAS)
Auditor financiar: Andreas Trapezaris
Registrul Public Electronic: AF 1234

On behalf of Accordserve Advisory SRL
Registered in the electronic Public Register under no. FA110

Autoritatea pentru Supravegherea Publică a
Activității de Audit Statutar (ASPAAS)
Firma de Audit: Accordserve Advisory Srl
Registrul Public Electronic: FA 110

Bucharest, Romania
25 March 2025