Riba Mundo Tecnología, S.A.

Audit report
Annual accounts as of December 31,2023
Management report

This version of our report is a free translation of the original, which was prepared in Spanish. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of our report takes precedence over this translation.

Informe de auditoría de cuentas anuales emitido por un auditor independiente

To the shareholders of Riba Mundo Tecnología, S.A.:

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Riba Mundo Tecnología, S.A. (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and related notes for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying annual accounts present fairly, in all material respects, the equity and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, as well as its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (as identified in note 2 of the notes to the annual accounts), and in particular, with the accounting principles and criteria included therein.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those relating to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the annual accounts in Spain, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice. In this regard, we have not rendered services other than those relating to the audit of the accounts, and situations or circumstances have not arisen that, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned legislation, have affected our necessary independence such that it has been compromised.

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

Most relevant aspects of the audit

The most relevant aspects of the audit are those that, in our professional judgment, were considered to be the most significant risks of material misstatement in our audit of the annual accounts of the current period. These risks were addressed in the context of our audit of the annual accounts as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these risks.

Most relevant aspects of the audit	How our audit addressed the most relevant aspects of the audit
Ordinary income from contracts with clients	
The Company has recognized 434.172 thousand euros as ordinary income from contracts with clients for the financial year 2023 primarily corresponding to the sale of wholesale and retail technological products. The accounting treatment applied by the Company in the income recognition is included in note 4.j of the attached report. Due to the importance of the sales revenue in the context of the annual accounts, we consider that the revenue area requires special attention focusing on the accounting judgment, the established criteria for the revenue recognition and, particularly in relation to the accurate accounting of the ordinary income in the correct period as well as making sure they correspond to transactions which have been truly carried out.	Our audit plan has been carried out considering the understanding of the Company revenue and accounts receivables walkthroughs, taking into special consideration the revenue recognition process. We have evaluated the design and implementation of the Company's controls, used to ensure the integrity with which revenue is registered. We have carried out a search and analysis of unusual journal entries related to the sales process, as well as the incorporation of unpredictable procedures in certain substantive tests. We have verified, through an automatic test, carried out with our specialist's help, the correct accounting of the sales of technological products registered in the ordinary income epigraph, by reconciling the business management system and the financial information system. Additionally, substantive tests have been designed with a sufficient scope principally consisting of the verification of revenue transactions by revieing the purchase order, the delivery note, its corresponding payment and their registration. We have verified, for a sample of transactions close to financial year end, the correct registration of the income according to the conditions established with each client. We have verified the customer balance for sales as of December 31, 2023, by obtaining and analyzing, for a sample of clients, their confirmation of the balance recorded by the Company. As well as the carrying out alternative procedures for those which did not answer to our request. As a result of these procedures, we have not observed any material exceptions or significant incidents.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 18 of the attached report, where it is indicated that the Company has carried out during financial year 2023 significant transactions with entities that have similar or the same shareholders as Company, or where other relations exist, corresponding to the sale and purchase of products and the purchase of intangible assets corresponding to the software development. Additionally, in this same note it is indicated the fact thar the Company maintains various long-term and short-term loans with its shareholders. These transactions have been registers according to what is indicated in Note 4.m of the attached report, in which the judgment of the administrators in this regard is set out. In this context, there is uncertainty regarding any different interpretation that may arise. Our opinion has not been modified in relation to this issue.

Other information: Management report

Other information comprises only the management report for the 2022 financial year, the formulation of which is the responsibility of the Company's sole director and does not form an integral part of the annual accounts.

Our audit opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management report. Our responsibility regarding the management report, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice, is to

a) Verify only that the statement of non-financial information has been provided in the manner required by applicable legislation and, if not, we are obliged to disclose that fact.

b) Evaluate and report on the consistency between the rest of the information included in the management report and the annual accounts as a result of our knowledge of the Company obtained during the audit of the aforementioned financial statements, as well as to evaluate and report on whether the content and presentation of this part of the management report is in accordance with applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that material misstatements exist, we are required to report that fact.

On the basis of the work performed, as described above, we have verified that the information mentioned in section a) above has been provided in the manner required by applicable legislation and that the rest of the information contained in the management report is consistent with that contained in the annual accounts for the 2022 financial year, and its content and presentation are in accordance with applicable regulations.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts 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 legislation governing the audit practice in Spain 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 annual accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, 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 Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the company's directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the company's directors' 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 company'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 annual accounts 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the annual accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the company's audit committee 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 the company's audit committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including those relating to independence, and we communicate with the aforementioned those matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the significant risks communicated with the company's audit committee, we determine those risks that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts of the current period and are, therefore, considered to be the most significant risks.

We describe these risks in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. (S0242)

Original signed by Carlos Clemente Collado (24027)

28 de mayo de 2024

Riba Mundo Tecnología, SA

Audit report
Annual accounts as at 31 December 2023
Management report

RIBA MUNDO TECNOLOGÍA, SA

BALANCE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in thousands of euros)

ASSETS	Note	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Intangible assets	6	**3,756**	**1,745**
Computer applications		3,756	1,745
Tangible fixed assets	7	**917**	**514**
Technical installations and other tangible fixed assets		917	432
Fixed assets under construction and advances		-	82
Long-term Group and subsidiaries investments		**2,653**	**3,145**
Equity instruments	9	2,653	2,650
Loans to companies	10	-	495
Long-term financial investments	10	**104**	**2,441**
Equity instruments		-	2,341
Other financial assets		104	100
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**7,430**	**7,845**
Inventories	11	**36,743**	**23,697**
Trade		26,990	23,067
Advances to suppliers		9,753	630
Trade and other receivables		**42,394**	**23,764**
Trade receivables for short-term sales and services	10	36,419	21,749
Sundry accounts receivable	10	3,009	803
Staff	10	-	1
Current tax assets	16	188	
Other receivables from Public Authorities	16	2,778	1,211
Short-term Group and subsidiaries investments	10	**1,575**	**-**
Loans to companies		1,575	-
Short-term financial investments	10	**2,926**	**317**
Equity instruments		2,701	-
Loans to third parties		-	60
Other financial assets		225	257
Short-term accruals		**1,279**	**877**
Cash and cash equivalents	12	**14,607**	**16,429**
CURRENT ASSETS		**99,524**	**65,084**
TOTAL ASSETS		**106,954**	**72,929**

RIBA MUNDO TECNOLOGÍA, SA

BALANCE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in thousands of euros)

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	As at 31 December 2023	2022
Capital	13	**2,300**	**2,032**
Share premium	13	**5,012**	**-**
Reserves	13	**5,867**	**432**
Legal reserve		406	406
Voluntary reserves		5,461	26
Result for the year	3	**1,559**	**5,435**
Total Own Funds		**14,738**	**7,899**
Adjustments for changes in value	10	**18**	**(93)**
Financial assets at fair value through changes in equity		18	(93)
Grants, donations and legacies received	7	**75**	**75**
NET EQUITY		**14,831**	**7,881**
Long-term provisions		**26**	**-**
Other provisions		26	-
Long-term debts	14 and 15	**12,105**	**13,246**
Debts to credit institutions		9,840	10,791
Other financial liabilities		2,265	2,455
Long-term debt with group and subsidiaries	14, 15 and 18	**15,000**	**-**
Deferred tax liabilities	7	**25**	**25**
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**27,156**	**13,271**
Short-term debts	14 and 15	**24,594**	**19,394**
Debts to credit institutions		20,060	16,333
Other financial liabilities		4,534	3,061
Short-term debt with group and subsidiaries	14, 15 and 18	**3,869**	**-**
Trade and other payables		**36,504**	**32,383**
Short-term suppliers	14	35,093	29,202
Sundry accounts payable	14	665	1,237
Staff (outstanding remuneration)	14	200	169
Current tax liabilities	16	-	571
Other debts to public administrations	16	131	78
Customer advances	14	415	1,126
CURRENT LIABILITIES		**64,967**	**51,777**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**106,954**	**72,929**

RIBA MUNDO TECNOLOGÍA, SA

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in thousands of euros)

		As at 31 December	
	Note	2023	2022
Net turnover	**17**	**434,172**	**329,093**
Supplies		**(413,475)**	**(313,783)**
Consumption of goods	17	(413,324)	(313,562)
Consumption of raw materials and other consumables		(144)	(214)
Work carried out by other companies		(7)	(7)
Other operating income	**17**	**80**	**312**
Staff costs	**17**	**(3,336)**	**(1,872)**
Wages, salaries and similar		(2,763)	(1,526)
Social charges		(573)	(346)
Other operating expenses		**(9,671)**	**(6,480)**
External services	17	(9,249)	(6,377)
Taxes		(55)	(29)
Losses, impairment and changes in provisions for trading operations	10	(367)	(74)
Depreciation of fixed assets	**6 and 7**	**(786)**	**(248)**
Impairment and gains/losses on disposal of fixed assets	**7**	**(1)**	**1,424**
Other results		**127**	**(306)**
OPERATING INCOME		**7,110**	**8,140**
Financial expenses		**(4,831)**	**(967)**
Payable to group and subsidiaries	15 and 18	(441)	(32)
For debts owed to third parties	15	(4,390)	(935)
Financial income		**106**	**2**
Exchange rate differences		**(271)**	**117**
FINANCIAL RESULT		**(4,996)**	**(848)**
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**2,114**	**7,292**
Tax on profits	16	(555)	(1,857)
RESULT FOR THE YEAR		**1,559**	**5,435**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in thousands of euros)

A) STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	As at 31 December	
		2023	2022
Income statement result	3	**1,559**	**5,435**
Total income and expenses recognised directly in equity		**111**	**(18)**
Financial assets at fair value through changes in equity	10	148	(93)
Grants, donations and legacies	7	-	100
Tax effect	7	(37)	(25)
Total transfers to income statement		-	-
TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		**1,670**	**,5.417**

RIBA MUNDO TECNOLOGÍA, SA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in thousands of euros)

B) STATEMENT OF TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Capital (Note 13)	Share premium (Note 13)	Reserves (Note 13)	Result for the year (Note 3)	Financial assets at fair value through changes in equity (Note 10)	Grants, donations and legacies received (Note 7)	TOTAL
FINAL BALANCE as at 31 December 2021	2,032	-	90	2,567	-	-	4,689
ADJUSTED BALANCE, STARTING on 1 January 2022	2,032	-	90	2,567	-	-	4,689
Total recognised income and expenses	-	-	-	5,435	(93)	75	,5.417
Other changes in net equity							
Transfer of the result	-	-	-	(2,567)	-	-	(2,567)
Implementation of the result	-	-	2,567	-	-	-	2,567
Dividend distribution	-	-	(2,225)	-	-	-	(2,225)
FINAL BALANCE at 31 December 2022	2,032	-	432	5,435	(93)	75	7,881
ADJUSTED BALANCE, STARTING 1 January 2023	2,032	-	432	5,435	(93)	75	7,881
Total recognised income and expenses	-	-	-	1,559	111	-	1,670
Transactions with partners or owners							
Capital increases	268	5,012	-	-	-	-	5,280
Other changes in net equity							
Transfer of the result	-	-	-	(5,435)	-	-	(5,435)
Implementation of the result	-	-	5,435	-	-	-	5,435
FINAL BALANCE at 31 December 2023	2,300	5,012	5,867	1,559	18	75	14,831

RIBA MUNDO TECNOLOGÍA, SA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in thousands of euros)

	Note	As at 31 December	
		2023	2022
1. Results for the year before tax.		**2,114**	**7,292**
2. Adjustments to the result.		**6,288**	**(182)**
a) Depreciation of fixed assets (+).	6 and 7	786	248
b) Impairment allowances (+/-).		367	74
c) Change in provisions (+/-).		26	(47)
e) Results on disposal and sale of fixed assets (+/-).	7	1	(1,427)
(g) Financial income (-).		(105)	(2)
h) Financial expenses (+).	15	4,831	996
i) Exchange rate differences (+/-).		271	(117)
f) Change in fair value of financial instruments (+/-).	10	111	93
3. Changes in current capital.		**(27,620)**	**(5,071)**
a) Inventories (+/-).	11	(13,045)	(10,617)
b) Trade and other receivables (+/-).	10	(18,779)	(10,805)
c) Other current assets (+/-).	10	(404)	(601)
d) Creditors and other accounts payable (+/-).	14	4,608	16,952
4. Other cash flows from operating activities		**(6,040)**	**(2,610)**
a) Interest payments (-).		(4,831)	(996)
(b) Interest receipts (+).		105	2
(c) Income tax payments	16	(1,314)	(1,616)
(I) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**(25,258)**	**(571)**
6. Payments for investments (-).		**(7,031)**	**(6,310)**
a) Group and subsidiaries	18	(1,083)	(3,145)
b) Intangible assets.	6	(2,688)	(1,552)
c) Tangible fixed assets	7	(651)	(326)
(d) Other financial assets	10	(2,609)	(1,287)
7. Divestment proceeds (+).		**141**	**2,754**
(c) Other financial assets	7	141	2,754
(e) Other financial assets		-	-
B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(6,890)**	**(3,556)**
9. Receivables and payments for equity instruments.		**5,279**	**-**
b) Amortisation of equity instruments.		5,279	-
10. Receivables and payments for financial liability instruments.		**25,264**	**20,879**
a) Issuance		**260,579**	**183,323**
2. Debts to credit institutions (+)	15	238,882	179,523
3. Payable to group and subsidiaries (+).	18	21,697	3,800
b) Repayment		**(235,315)**	**(162,444)**
2. Repayment and amortisation of bank borrowings (-)	15	(224,943)	(162,044)
3. Repayment and amortisation of debts with Group and subsidiaries	18	(10,372)	(400)
11. Dividend and remuneration payments on other equity instruments.		**-**	**(2,225)**
C) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**30,543**	**18,654**
D) EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES		**-217**	**117**
E) NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH OR CASH EQUIVALENTS (+/-A+/-B+/-C+/- D)		**(1,822)**	**14,644**
Cash or cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	12	16,429	1,785
Cash or cash equivalents at the end of the year.	12	14,607	16,429

RIBA MUNDO TECNOLOGÍA, SA

REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2023
(Expressed in thousands of euros)

1. **Company activity**

Riba Mundo Tecnología, SA (hereinafter, the Company) was established for an indefinite duration on 20 September, 2018, under the corporate name Riba Mundo Tecnología, SL, and is registered in the Commercial Registry of Valencia.

At the Universal General Meeting of Partners held on 3 May, 2023, the transformation of the company into a public limited company was approved, under the same name, but with the acronym "SA".

On 26 July, 2023, the admission of the Company's shares to trading on the Euronext Growth market in Milan was authorised. Specifically, 279,200 ordinary shares were authorised for trading at an initial trading price of 19.70 euros per share, with a total capital raised of 5.5 million euros.

28 July, 2023 was the first day of trading of the Company's shares on the Euronext Growth market in Milan.

Its corporate purpose, which coincides with the main activity carried out by the Company, is described in Article 2 of its Articles of Association and consists of the wholesale and retail trade of computers, peripheral equipment, computer software, electronic and telecommunications equipment and their components and household appliances. The Company's activities do not have a significant environmental impact, given their nature.

Its registered office is in Loriguilla (Valencia), where it carries out its activities.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 March 2024.

The Company is the head of a group of subsidiaries and subsidiaries and therefore, in accordance with current legislation, prepares its consolidated annual accounts separately. The financial year 2023 is the first year in which the Company is the head of this group (hereinafter the Riba Mundo Group), and it is therefore the first year in which the consolidated annual accounts of the Group have been prepared. These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 March 2024.

2. **Basis of presentation of the annual accounts**

a) *Regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company*

These financial statements have been prepared by the Board of Directors in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company, which is set out in

- the Commercial Code and other commercial legislation.

- The General Accounting Plan approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007, which was amended by Royal Decree 1159/2010, Royal Decree 602/2016 and Royal Decree 1/2021.

- The mandatory rules approved by the Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas (Accounting and Auditing Institute) in development of the General Accounting Plan and its complementary rules.

- All other applicable Spanish accounting legislation.

b) *Faithful representation*

These financial statements have been prepared from the Company's accounting records and are presented in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the

Company and, in particular, with the accounting principles and criteria contained therein, so that they give a true and fair view of the Company's net worth, financial position and results of operations for the year.

In particular, the going concern principle has been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, as there are no significant doubts as to whether the company's activity will continue. Furthermore, the Board of Directors has not taken, and does not intend to take in the next twelve months, any decision that would significantly change the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, or the period within which assets will be realised or liabilities settled.

These annual accounts, which have been prepared by the Board of Directors of the Company, will be submitted for approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders, and it is expected that they will be approved without any changes. The annual accounts for 2022 were approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 31 May 2023 and have been filed with the Valencia Mercantile Registry.

c) *Accounting principles*

The accounting policies and methods applied in the preparation of these financial statements are summarised in Note 4 of this report. No non-mandatory accounting principles have been applied. In addition, the directors of the Company have prepared these financial statements taking into account all the mandatory accounting principles and standards that have a material effect on the financial statements. There is no accounting principle that is mandatory but no longer applied.

d) *Critical aspects of uncertainty valuation and estimation*

In preparing these financial statements estimates have been made by the Company's directors in order to measure certain of the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments reported herein. These estimates have been made on the basis of the best information available at year-end. However, given the inherent uncertainty, future events may make it necessary to amend these forward-looking statements, if necessary on a prospective basis.

Estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are explained below:

- The assessment of possible impairment losses on financial assets in equity instruments (Note 4-e)

The Company has equity instruments. For those equity instruments that are traded in an active market and others that are not, the Company uses the quotation value of those listed equity instruments to determine their fair value.

For those equity instruments that are not listed on an active market, their value is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses judgment to select a number of methods and makes assumptions that are based primarily on market conditions existing at the end of the reporting period.

At least annually, it is analysed whether there are signs of deterioration in the value of equity instruments and, if there is, its possible deterioration is checked using the selected valuation techniques.

In which case, the Company uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are based primarily on market conditions existing at the end of the reporting period, using key assumptions generally used in these valuation techniques. such as the use of discount rates, increase rates and the estimation of cash flows.

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

Although these estimates have been made on the basis of the best information available at the date of preparation of these annual financial statements, it is possible that future events may cause these estimates to change (upwards or downwards) in future periods. This would be done prospectively, if necessary, by recognising the effects of the change in estimate in the related future income statements.

e) *Comparison of information*

The information contained in these annual accounts for the financial year 2022 is presented solely for the purpose of comparison with the information for the financial year 2023.

f) *Grouping of items*

In order to facilitate understanding of the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement, these statements are grouped together for ease of comprehension, although, to the extent that it is material, the information is disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

g) *Correction of errors*

In preparing these financial statements, no material errors have been identified that would require restatement of the amounts included in the financial statements for the year 2022.

3. Application of results

The proposed application of profit for the financial year 2023, formulated by the Board of Directors of the Company and to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders for approval, as well as that approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders in the financial year 2022, is as follows:

Thousands of euros	2023	2022
Legal reserve	54	-
Voluntary reserves	1,505	5,435
Total	**1,559**	**5,435**

4. Recording and valuation rules

The main valuation standards used by the Company when preparing its annual accounts for the financial year 2023, in accordance with those established by the Spanish National Chart of Accounts, were as follows:

a. *Intangible assets*

As a general rule, intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition or production cost. They are subsequently measured at cost less the related accumulated amortisation and, where applicable, any impairment losses, in accordance with the criteria mentioned in note 4-c. These assets are depreciated over their useful lives. Where the useful life of these assets cannot be reliably estimated, they are depreciated over a period of ten years.

Computer applications

In this account the Company records the costs incurred in the acquisition and development of computer software, including the costs of developing the Company's business system.

Expenses related to the maintenance of computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred. Costs directly related to the development of unique and identifiable software controlled by the Company that are probable to generate economic benefits in excess of costs for more than one year are recognised as intangible assets. Costs related to the acquisition and development of software applications include the costs of IT consultants to the Company for the development mainly of the Company's operating system.

Computer software is amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of five years. Management determines the estimated useful lives and related amortisation charges for its computer software based on the expected life and technological obsolescence. This could change as a result of technical and technological innovations. Management may increase the depreciation charge when useful lives are shorter than previously estimated lives or write off or write down technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned.

If the actual useful lives of the software differ by 20% from management's estimates, the carrying value of the software is estimated at plus or minus EUR 135 thousand.

b. *Tangible fixed assets*

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, except in the case of land, which is not depreciated and is presented net of impairment losses.

Historical cost includes expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when it is replaced. All other repair and maintenance expenses are charged to the income statement in the financial year in which they are incurred.

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment using the straight-line method, applying annual depreciation rates calculated on the basis of the years of estimated useful life and residual value of the respective assets, as follows:

	Years of estimated useful life
Constructions	4 - 10
Technical installations and machinery	10
Other fixtures, fittings and furnishings	10
Information-processing equipment	4 - 10
Other fixed assets	4 - 10

The Company carries on its business in leased premises. Expenditure incurred in the refurbishment of properties leased by the Company, basically relating to refurbishment work and investments in fixed installations which are definitively incorporated into these properties, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the years of estimated useful life or the term of the related lease contract from the time the activity commences in each of these properties, and is presented, classified according to its nature, under "Property, plant and equipment" in the balance sheet.

c. ***Impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment***

At the reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its intangible assets and property, plant and equipment to determine whether those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is measured to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). If the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company calculates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

d. ***Leases***

Financial leasing tenant

The Company acquires certain property, plant and equipment under finance leases. Leases of property, plant and equipment in which the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as financial leases. Financial leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the current value of the agreed minimum lease payments. The present value is calculated using the contract's implicit interest rate and, if this cannot be determined, the Company's interest rate for similar transactions.

Each lease payment is distributed between the liability and the finance charge. The total finance charge is spread over the lease term and is taken to the income statement in the year in which it accrues, using the effective interest method. Contingent dues are an expense of the year in which they are incurred. The corresponding lease obligations, net of finance charges, are included in "Finance lease payables". Fixed assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over their useful life.

Operating lease tenant

The Company obtains leases of certain property, plant and equipment in which the lessor retains a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership and are therefore classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement in the period in which they are earned on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Sale and leaseback

When the economic terms of a disposal linked to the subsequent lease of the assets disposed of indicate that the disposal is a financing method and is therefore a finance lease, the lessee shall not change the classification of the asset and shall not recognise any gain or loss on the transaction. In addition, it shall record the amount received with a credit to an item that discloses the corresponding financial liability.

The total finance charge shall be spread over the lease term and taken to the income statement in the period in which it accrues, using the effective interest method. Contingent dues shall be expenses for the year in which they are incurred.

In the event that the lease does not qualify as a finance lease, in accordance with the conditions included in this note, the Company records the corresponding income from the sale, and operating lease expenses are charged to the income statement for the year in which they accrue.

e. ***Financial instruments***

Financial assets

The financial assets held by the Company are classified into the following categories:

a) Financial assets at depreciated cost

Includes financial assets, including those admitted to trading on an organised market, for which the Company holds the investment with the objective of receiving cash flows from the performance of the contract, and the contractual terms of the asset give rise, at specified dates, to cash flows that are solely collections of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

In general, they are included in this category:

i) Trade receivables: arising from the sale of goods or the provision of services in connection with trade transactions for which payment is deferred, and

ii) Non-trade receivables: financial assets which, not being equity instruments or derivatives, do not have a commercial origin and whose proceeds are of a fixed or determinable amount and which derive from loans or credit operations granted by the company.

Initial valuation

Financial assets classified in this category are initially measured at fair value, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration given, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

However, trade receivables maturing in less than one year and which do not have an explicit contractual interest rate, as well as receivables from staff, dividends receivable and payments due on equity instruments, the amount of which is expected to be received in the short term, are measured at nominal value to the extent that the effect of not discounting cash flows is deemed not to be material.

Subsequent valuation

Financial assets included in this category are measured at amortised cost. Accrued interest is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method.

However, loans and advances falling due in less than one year which, in accordance with the previous paragraph, are initially valued at their nominal value, continue to be valued at that amount, unless they have become impaired.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset change due to the issuer's financial difficulties, the company assesses whether an impairment loss should be recognised.

The Company derecognises financial assets at amortised cost when the rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, such as in trade receivables transfers in non-recourse factoring transactions in which the Company retains no significant risk. As of 31 December, 2023, the Company had derecognised balances for this concept amounting to EUR 7,543 thousand with an available amount of EUR 8,150 thousand (EUR 5,463 thousand in 2022).

Impairment

Impairment write-downs are made at least at the balance sheet date and whenever there is objective evidence that a financial asset, or a group of financial assets with similar risk characteristics measured collectively, is impaired as a result of one or more events that occurred after its initial recognition and that result in a reduction or delay in estimated future cash flows, which may be caused by the insolvency of the debtor.

Impairment losses, and their reversal when the amount of the impairment loss decreases due to a subsequent event, are recognised as an expense or income, respectively, in the income statement. The reversal of impairment is limited to the carrying amount of the asset that would have been recognised at the date of reversal had no impairment loss been recognised.

b) Financial assets at fair value through changes in equity

This category includes financial assets whose contractual terms give rise, at specified dates, to cash flows that are solely collections of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, and are not held for trading and are not classified in the category "Financial assets at amortised cost". Also included in this category are investments in equity instruments for which the irrevocable option for classification as "Financial assets at fair value through changes in equity" has been exercised.

Initial valuation

The financial assets included in this category are initially measured at fair value, which is generally the transaction price, i.e. the fair value of the consideration given, plus any directly attributable transaction costs, including the amount of any pre-emptive subscription rights and similar rights acquired.

Subsequent valuation

Financial assets included in this category are measured at fair value, without deducting any transaction costs that might be incurred on disposal. Changes in fair value are recognised directly in equity until the financial asset is derecognised or impaired, at which time the amount so recognised is taken to the income statement.

However, impairment losses and gains and losses arising from exchange differences on monetary financial assets denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method and accrued dividends are also recognised in the income statement. Where these assets are to be valued due to derecognition or otherwise, the weighted average value method is applied for homogeneous groups.

In the exceptional case that the fair value of an equity instrument becomes unreliable, previous adjustments recognised directly in equity shall be treated in the same manner as for impairment of financial assets at cost.

In the case of the sale of pre-emptive subscription rights and similar rights or their segregation for exercise, the amount of the rights decreases the book value of the respective assets. This amount corresponds to the fair value or cost of the rights, consistent with the valuation of the associated financial assets.

Impairment

At least at the end of each reporting period, impairment losses are recognised whenever there is objective evidence that a financial asset, or group of financial assets included in this category with similar risk characteristics measured collectively, has become impaired as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition and that give rise to an impairment loss:

(a) in the case of purchased debt instruments, a reduction or delay in the estimated future cash flows resulting from the insolvency of the debtor; or

(b) in the case of investments in equity instruments, the lack of recoverability of the carrying amount of the asset, as evidenced by a prolonged or significant decline in its fair value. In general, considering that the instrument has become impaired after a one and a half year or forty per cent fall in its price, without recovery of its value, notwithstanding the fact that it may be necessary to recognise an impairment loss before this period has elapsed or the price has fallen by the aforementioned percentage. The impairment loss on these financial assets is the difference between their cost or amortised cost less any impairment loss previously recognised in the income statement and the fair value at the time of measurement.

Cumulative losses recognised in equity due to impairment in fair value are recognised in the income statement, provided that there is objective evidence of impairment.

Increases in fair value in subsequent years are credited to the income statement for the year to reverse the impairment loss recognised in prior years. Except for increases in the fair value of an equity instrument that is recognised directly in equity.

c) Financial assets at cost

In all cases, the Company's financial assets included in this valuation category include:

- Investments in the equity of group companies, jointly-controlled entities and associates.

Initial valuation

Investments included in this category are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given plus directly attributable transaction costs, the latter not being included in the cost of investments in group companies. However, in cases where an investment exists prior to its classification as a group company, jointly controlled entity or associate, the cost of this investment is taken to be the carrying amount that the investment should have had immediately before the company was classified as such. The initial valuation includes the amount of any pre-emptive subscription rights and similar rights that may have been acquired.

Subsequent valuation

Equity instruments included in this category are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. When these assets are to be assigned a value due to derecognition or otherwise, the weighted average cost method is applied for homogeneous groups, i.e. securities with equal rights. In the case of the sale of pre-emptive subscription rights and similar rights or the segregation of such rights for exercise, the amount of the cost of the rights decreases the book value of the respective assets.

Contributions made as a result of a joint venture and similar contracts will be valued at cost, increased or decreased by the profit or loss, respectively, accruing to the company as a non-managing partner, less any accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment

At least at year-end, the necessary valuation adjustments are made whenever there is objective evidence that the carrying amount of an investment will not be recoverable. The amount of the valuation adjustment is the difference between its carrying amount and the recoverable amount, the latter being the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows arising from the investment, which in the case of equity instruments is calculated either by estimating those expected to be received as a result of the distribution of dividends by the investee and the disposal or derecognition of the investment in the investee, or by estimating its share of the cash flows expected to be generated by the investee from its ordinary activities and from the disposal or derecognition of the investment.

Unless there is better evidence of the recoverable amount of investments in equity instruments, the estimate of the impairment loss on this class of assets is calculated on the basis of the investee's equity and the unrealised gains existing at the measurement date, net of the tax effect. In determining this value, and provided that the investee has itself invested in another investee, the equity included in the consolidated annual accounts prepared in accordance with the criteria of the Commercial Code and its implementing rules is taken into account.

The recognition of impairment losses and, where applicable, their reversal are recognised as an expense or income, respectively, in the income statement. The reversal of impairment is limited to the carrying amount of the investment that would have been recognised at the reversal date had no impairment loss been recognised.

However, if an investment in the company had been made prior to its classification as a group company, jointly controlled entity or associate and, prior to that classification, valuation adjustments had been made and recognised directly in equity in respect of that investment, those adjustments are maintained after classification until the investment is disposed of or derecognised, at which time they are recognised in the income statement, or until the following circumstances occur:

i) in the case of previous valuation adjustments for increases in value, impairment losses are recorded against the equity item reflecting the previously made valuation adjustments up to the amount of those adjustments, and the excess, if any, is recorded in the income statement. The impairment loss recognised directly in equity is not reversed.

ii) In the case of previous valuation adjustments due to write-downs, when the recoverable amount subsequently exceeds the carrying amount of the investments, the latter is increased, up to the limit of the aforementioned write-down, against the item that reflected the previous valuation adjustments and thereafter the new amount arising is treated as the cost of the investment. However, when there is objective evidence of impairment in the value of the investment, accumulated losses are recognised directly in equity in the income statement.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, for valuation purposes, are included in the following category:

a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

In general, this category includes both trade and non-trade payables:

a) Trade payables: financial liabilities arising from the purchase of goods and services in connection with business transactions for which payment is deferred, and

b) Non-trade payables: financial liabilities which, not being derivative instruments, do not have a commercial origin, but arise from loans or credit operations received by the company.

Participating loans that have the characteristics of an ordinary or common loan are also included in this category without prejudice to the agreed interest rate (zero or below market rates).

Initial valuation

Financial liabilities included in this category are initially measured at fair value, which is the transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs.

However, trade payables falling due in less than one year and not bearing a contractual interest rate, as well as disbursements required by third parties on participations, the amount of which is expected to be paid in the short term, are measured at their nominal value, when the effect of not discounting the cash flows is not significant.

Subsequent valuation

Financial liabilities included in this category are measured at amortised cost. Accrued interest is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method.

However, debts maturing in less than one year that are initially valued at their nominal value continue to be valued at that amount.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument represents a residual interest in the Company's equity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded in equity at the amount received, net of issue costs.

f. *Inventories*

The Company's inventories at 31 December 2023 and 2022 correspond entirely to merchandise and are valued at the lower of acquisition price or net realisable value. Trade discounts, rebates obtained, other similar items and interest incorporated in the nominal amount of the debits are deducted when determining the acquisition price. Discounts for prompt payment, whether or not they appear on the invoice, are also included as a lower purchase price.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs to market, sell and distribute.

The Company uses the first-in, first-out (hereinafter FIFO) method to assign value to its inventories, although the accounting impact of applying the weighted average cost method would not be material.

The Company makes the appropriate valuation adjustments and recognises them as an expense in the income statement when the net realisable value of inventories is lower than their acquisition cost.

g. *Foreign currency transactions*

a) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's annual accounts are presented in euros, which is the presentation and functional currency of the information. Consequently, transactions in currencies other than the euro are considered to be denominated in foreign currencies.

b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of these transactions and from the conversion at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currencies classified in the fair value through changes in equity category are analysed between conversion differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Conversion differences are recognised in the income statement and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in equity.

Conversion differences on non-monetary items, such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss, are presented as part of the fair value gain or loss. Conversion differences on non-monetary items, such as equity instruments classified as at fair value through changes in equity, are included in equity.

h. *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. On the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are classified as financial debt under current liabilities.

i. *Tax on profits*

The income tax expense or income comprises the portion relating to current tax expense or income and the portion relating to deferred tax expense or income.

Current tax is the amount payable by the Company as a result of corporate income tax assessments relating to a financial year. Deductions and other tax benefits, excluding withholdings and payments on account, as well as tax losses carried forward from previous years and effectively applied in the current year, result in a lower amount of current tax.

Deferred tax expense or income relates to the recognition and derecognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities. These include temporary differences identified as amounts expected to be payable or recoverable arising from differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases, as well as tax loss carry-forwards and tax credit carry-forwards. These amounts are recorded by applying the tax rate at which they are expected to be recovered or settled, to the relevant temporary difference or credit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except those arising from the initial recognition of goodwill or other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither taxable profit nor accounting profit and is not a business combination.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is considered probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from transactions charged or credited directly to equity accounts are also recognised with a balancing entry in equity.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted if there are doubts as to their future recoverability. In addition, off-balance sheet deferred tax assets are assessed at each balance sheet date and recognised to the extent that it becomes probable that they will be recoverable against future taxable profits.

j. *Income and expenditure*

The Company is a wholesaler and retailer of technology products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has been transferred, i.e. when the products are delivered to the customer who has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products are under the control of the customer, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred and the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the contract or sales agreement or the Company has objective evidence that all acceptance criteria have been met.

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the monetary amount received or, where appropriate, at the fair value of the consideration received or expected to be received, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is the agreed price less any discounts, taxes and interest incorporated in the face value of receivables. The best estimate of the variable consideration is included in the valuation of income when its reversal is not considered highly probable.

Revenue from commitments that are performed at a specific point in time is recognised at that date, with the costs incurred up to that point in the production of the goods or services being recorded as inventories.

The Company has no commitments for warranties granted to customers from the sale of goods as these are assumed by the manufacturers, who are obliged to compensate customers in the event that the goods do not meet the agreed specifications.

k. *Provisions and contingencies*

In the formulation of the annual accounts a distinction is made between:

a) Provisions: credit balances that cover present obligations arising from past events, the settlement of which is probable to result in an outflow of resources, but the amount and/or timing of which is uncertain.

b) Contingent liabilities: possible obligations arising from past events, the future realisation of which is conditional on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events beyond the control of the Company.

These consolidated annual accounts include all the provisions with respect to which it is estimated that the probability that the obligation will have to be met is greater than otherwise. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements, but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements to the extent that they are not considered to be remote.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best possible estimate of the amount required to settle or transfer the obligation, taking into account available information about the event and its consequences, with adjustments arising from the discounting of such provisions recorded as a finance cost as accrued.

The compensation to be received from a third party at the time of settlement of the obligation, provided that there is no doubt that such reimbursement will be received, is recorded as an asset, unless there is a legal link whereby part of the risk has been externalised and the Company is not liable. In this situation, the compensation is taken into account in estimating the amount for which, if any, the corresponding provision will be recorded.

l. Employee benefits

i. Short-term liabilities

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accrued sick leave that are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services, are recognised in respect of employee service up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities are shown in the balance sheet as current employee benefit obligations.

ii. Severance pay

Severance benefits are paid to employees as a result of the Company's decision to terminate their employment contract before the normal retirement age. The Company recognises these benefits when it is demonstrably committed to terminating the employees' employment in accordance with a detailed formal plan without the possibility of withdrawal. The benefits that will not be paid within twelve months of the balance sheet date are deducted at their present value.

m. Related-party transactions

The Company considers its partners, investments in joint ventures, as well as its directors and key management and associated individuals to be related parties.

The Company conducts all its related-party transactions at market values. Additionally, the transfer prices are adequately supported until the year 2022, with the updating of said documentation currently being in process, with the objective of finalising it within the required period (before the presentation of the corporate tax for the year 2023), in accordance with the requirements established by current tax regulations, so the directors of the Parent Company consider that there are no significant risks in this aspect from which significant liabilities may arise in the future. The Company's Sole Director is of the opinion that there are no significant risks in this respect that could give rise to material liabilities in the future.

n. Classification of balances between current and non-current

Current assets are defined as assets related to the normal operating cycle, which is generally considered to be one year, as well as other assets whose maturity, disposal or realisation is expected to take place in the short term from the reporting date, financial assets held for trading and cash and cash equivalents. Assets that do not meet these requirements are classified as non-current.

Similarly, current liabilities are those linked to the normal operating cycle, financial liabilities held for trading, with the exception of financial derivatives whose settlement period exceeds one year, and in general all obligations whose maturity or extinction will occur in the short term. Otherwise, they are classified as non-current.

o. Equity

The share capital is represented by ordinary shares.

The costs of issuing new shares or options are shown directly against equity as a reduction in reserves.

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

In the case of acquisitions of the Company's own shares, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs, is deducted from equity until cancellation, reissue or disposal. When these shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any amount received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs, is included in equity.

p. Dividends

A provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, when properly authorised and not at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not yet distributed.

5. Financial risk management

5.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities are exposed to various financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's global risk management programme focuses on the uncertainty of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial risk management centres on general and financial management, which has the necessary mechanisms in place to control exposure to changes in interest and exchange rates, as well as credit and liquidity risks.

Both qualitative and quantitative information on the main financial risks impacting the Company are described below:

a) Market risk - exchange rate:

The Company operates internationally and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk on currency transactions, especially the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises mainly from commercial transactions. At 31 December 2023 and 2022 there are no hedging contracts, as the Company considers the exchange rate risk to be immaterial.

At year-end 2023 and 2022 the Company held the following balances in foreign currencies:

	2023 Dollars	2022 Dollars
Trade accounts payable	961	-
Trade accounts receivable	310	-
Treasury	208	5

Sensitivity analysis

As of 31 December, 2023, if the euro had devalued/revalued by 5% against the US dollar, keeping the other variables constant, the profit after taxes for the year would have changed by EUR 19 thousand (without impacting the 2022 financial year), mainly as a result of foreign currency exchange rate gains from the conversion of trade accounts receivable, treasury and trade accounts payable denominated primarily in dollars.

b) Market risk - price:

The Company is mainly exposed to the price risk of the goods and services it purchases and trades. The Company's management is actively involved in the purchase of its commercial products, as well as in the pricing for their subsequent sale in order to minimise possible price variations that may occur during the year. Management does not consider this to be a significant risk for the Company's operations and normal functioning.

c) Market risk - cash flow interest rate and fair value risk:

The Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings from credit institutions and related parties. The Company's policy is to obtain financing from owners as well as from reputable credit institutions.

The Company analyses its exposure to interest rate risk by trading interest rates. The financial debt held by the Company is mainly due to credit policies with banking entities as of 31 December, 2023 and 2022, so it is estimated that the interest risk is limited in line with the nature of this financing.

The debt held by the Company is mainly at variable interest rates. Management believes that a change in interest rates would not have a significant impact on the Company's results. A maturity analysis is presented in note 15.

Based on the different scenarios, the Company manages the cash flow interest rate risk by arranging the most appropriate financing at any given time.

(d) Credit risk:

In general, the Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents in financial institutions of recognised prestige. The Company has contracted credit insurance on part of its receivables, considering its historical experience and the nature of its services and customers.

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as from customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. In relation to banks and financial institutions, only institutions that have been independently rated as having high credit standards are accepted.

If customers have been independently rated, then these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, credit control assesses the creditworthiness of the customer, taking into account the customer's financial position, past experience and other factors. The Company has contracted credit insurance on part of its receivables, considering its historical experience and the nature of its services and customers.

e) Liquidity risk:

The Company manages liquidity risk prudently, based on the maintenance of sufficient cash, the availability of funding through a sufficient amount of committed credit facilities and sufficient capacity to liquidate market positions.

Given the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Company's treasury department aims to maintain flexibility in financing through the availability of credit lines with banks if necessary.

Management monitors the forecasts of the Company's liquidity reserve (comprising cash and cash equivalents) on the basis of expected cash flows.

5.2 Fair value estimation

Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or prices established by financial intermediaries for similar instruments

- for all other financial instruments - discounted cash flow analysis.

Valuation processes

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets (such as held-for-trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market is determined using valuation techniques such as estimated discounted cash flows.

The carrying amount of trade receivables and payables is assumed to approximate fair value. The fair value of financial liabilities for financial reporting purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate available to the Company for similar financial instruments.

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

6. Intangible assets

The changes during the years 2023 and 2022 under the heading "Intangible fixed assets" has been as follows:

Financial year 2023

	Thousands of euros			
	Opening balance	Additions	Withdrawals	Closing balance
Cost: Computer applications	1,938	2,689	(5)	4,622
Total Cost:	**1,938**	**2,689**	**(5)**	**4,622**
Amortisations: Computer applications	(193)	(673)	-	(866)
Total amortisation:	**(193)**	**(673)**	**-**	**(866)**
Net book value	**1,745**			**3,756**

Financial year 2022

	Thousands of euros			
	Opening balance	Additions	Withdrawals	Closing balance
Cost: Computer applications	384	1,553	-	1,937
Total Cost:	**384**	**1,553**	**-**	**1,937**
Amortisations: Computer applications	(3)	(189)	-	(192)
Total amortisation:	**(3)**	**(189)**	**-**	**(192)**
Net book value	**381**			**1,745**

The main additions in 2023 and 2022 relate to enhancements and additions to the main IT applications used by the Company for normal business operations.

Other information

In both 2023 and 2022, there are no relevant intangible asset purchase or sale commitments, no intangible assets have been acquired from group and subsidiaries, there are no intangible assets located abroad, there are no intangible assets subject to reversion, there are no intangible assets not used in operations and no grants related to intangible assets have been obtained.

In addition, there are no fully amortised intangible assets.

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

7. Tangible fixed assets

The changes under the heading "Tangible fixed assets" during the financial years 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

Financial year 2023

	Thousands of euros			
	Opening balance	Additions	Withdrawals	Closing balance
Cost:				
Technical installations and machinery	36	12	(1)	47
Other fixtures, fittings and furnishings	422	17	-	439
Information-processing equipment	43	16	(6)	53
Other fixed assets	3	558	-	561
Fixed assets under construction and advances	82	47	(129)	-
Total Cost:	**586**	**650**	**(136)**	**1,100**
Amortisations:				
Technical installations and machinery	(5)	(4)	1	(8)
Other fixtures, fittings and furnishings	(45)	(44)	-	(89)
Information-processing equipment	(20)	(11)	-	(31)
Other fixed assets	(2)	(53)	-	(55)
Total amortisation:	**(72)**	**(112)**	**1**	**(183)**
Net book value	**514**			**917**

Financial year 2022

	Thousands of euros			
	Opening balance	Additions	Withdrawals	Closing balance
Cost:				
Land	454	-	(454)	-
Constructions	672	-	(672)	-
Technical installations and machinery	20	17	(1)	36
Other fixtures, fittings and furnishings	110	312	-	422
Information-processing equipment	27	16	-	43
Other fixed assets	3	-	-	3
Fixed assets under construction and advances	231	82	(231)	82
Total Cost:	**1,517**	**427**	**(1,358)**	**586**
Amortisations:				
Constructions	(15)	(15)	30	-
Technical installations and machinery	(2)	(3)	-	(5)
Other fixtures, fittings and furnishings	(15)	(29)	-	(44)
Information-processing equipment	(10)	(11)	-	(21)
Other fixed assets	(1)	(1)	-	(2)
Total amortisation:	**(43)**	**(59)**	**30**	**(72)**
Net book value	**1,474**			**514**

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

During financial year 2022, the Group carried out an operation to sell the warehouse and buildings located in the municipality of Loriguilla, where the Group carries out its operations, with a subsequent operating lease on the aforementioned facilities. In accordance with regulation 4.d, the Parent Company's management carried out an analysis which concluded that it was not a financial lease, mainly, given that the lease contract did not cover the term of most of the economic life of the asset neither did the current value of the minimum payments agreed for the lease represent practically the entire fair value of the leased asset.

Thus the Company recorded a disposal of EUR 1,126 thousand, generating a positive result of EUR 1,457 thousand, recorded under "Impairment and gains/losses on disposal of fixed assets" in the income statement.

During the year 2023 additions of EUR 649 thousand have been recorded mainly due to investments made in security improvements at the Company's warehouse.

As of 31 December, 2023, there are items with a cost of EUR 4.6 thousand that are fully amortized (there were no fully amortized elements as of 31 December, 2022).

Impairment losses

During the years 2023 and 2022, no valuation adjustments due to impairment have been recognised or reversed for any individual property, plant and equipment.

Other information

At 31 December 2023 and 2022 there are no assets not assigned to operations.

All fixed assets are for own use and at 31 December 2023 and 2022, there are no items leased to third parties.

The Company's policy is to take out insurance policies to cover the possible risks to which its Tangible fixed assets are subject. The Group's Directors consider that, as of 31 December, 2023, these policies sufficiently cover these items.

During the years 2023 and 2022 there are no commitments to purchase or sell relevant property, plant and equipment, there are no assets acquired from group companies or subsidiaries, there are no property, plant and equipment located abroad, no financial expenses have been capitalised, there are no property, plant and equipment assigned upon reversal, there are no property, plant and equipment subject to guarantees and there are no property, plant and equipment that have been seized.

Grants received

Details of non-refundable capital grants appearing in the balance sheet under the heading "Grants, donations and legacies received" are as follows:

Grantor	Amount granted	Repayable amount	Purpose
Valencia Institute of Finance	500	400	Conditioning of facilities and other costs associated with the guarantor entity, derived from the achievement of financing.
TOTAL	**500**	**400**	

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

During financial year 2022, the Group was granted a loan with the purpose of financing and subsidising capital investment. The total amount of financing obtained is EUR 500 thousand, with a non-refundable tranche of EUR 100 thousand recorded under "Grants, donations and legacies received" in equity in the amount of EUR 75 thousand and EUR 25 thousand recorded as a deferred tax liability. The repayable amount is recorded under the heading "Long-term and short-term financial debt". (Note 15).

In financial year 2023, the non-refundable subsidy has not changed, given that said subsidy will begin to be made at the time the subsidised asset is put into operation, which is expected to take place during financial year 2024.

The movement of the repayable subsidy has been as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
Opening balance	**369**	**-**
Received during the year	-	400
Other reductions	(125)	(31)
Total	**244**	**369**

8. Operating leases

The total future minimum payments for non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
Less than one year	276	250
Between one and five years	1,095	1,049
Total	**1,371**	**1,299**

The total amount of operating lease payments recognised as an expense in 2023 amounted to EUR 350 thousand (EUR 204 thousand in 2022) and is included under "Other operating expenses" in the accompanying income statement (Note 17).

The main lease payments at year-end 2023 relate to the lease of the warehouse where the Company carries out its activity (Note 7).

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

9. Holdings in group and subsidiaries

a) Equity instruments

None of the group companies in which the Company has an interest is listed on the stock exchange.

The changes during the financial years 2023 and 2022 in the accounts forming this heading are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
Opening balance	**2,650**	-
Additions by incorporation of RMT Magazzino, SLU	3	-
Additions due to acquisition of shares in PB Online, Srl	-	2,650
Closing balance	**2,653**	**2,650**

The most relevant information related to the entities at year-end 2023 is as follows:

				Thousands of euros
Company	**Activity**	**Capital**	**Result**	**Total Net Equity**
PB Online, Srl	Trade in technological products	5,300	(1,635)	2,806
RMT Magazzino, SLU	Trade in technological products	3	(5.7)	(2.7)
Total		**5,303**	**(1,641)**	**2,203**

There are no companies in which having less than 20% it can be concluded that there is significant influence and having more than 20% it can be concluded that there is no significant influence. The Company has not incurred any contingencies in relation to subsidiaries.

Information on additions

On 10 October, 2022,The Comapny subscribed to half of the shares in the share capital of the Italian company PB Online Srl, with the other partner subscribing to the remaining half of the shares. Management has carried out an analysis of this investment, concluding that there is joint control by the two partners of the entity, derived from the rights and obligations held by both parties and detailed in the agreements and bylaws of the associated entity, and it is therefore classified as a joint venture.

The transaction was carried out in order for the jointly controlled company to acquire certain assets from Eprice, SpA, associated with the "ePrice" sales platform and brand, an Italian online shop specialising in the sale of high-tech products.

On 16 February 2023, the Company incorporated the subsidiary RMT Magazzino, SLU with a share capital of EUR 3 thousand, fully subscribed by Riba Mundo Tecnología, SA. This subsidiary was incorporated in the context of the Company obtaining financing from an investment entity. In the context of this operation, the Parent Company signed a contract, made public on 10 April, 2023, to transfer all of the shares to a trust company until the date of termination or return of the financing obtained by the subsidiary. Thus, the trust company legally retains ownership of the shares for the purposes of guarantor with regard to the company that finances RMT Magazzino, SLU.

Information relating to value adjustments

In the 2023 financial year, the Company has assessed its shareholdings in the entity for impairment and has concluded that it is not necessary to make valuation adjustments. At 31 December 2023, no impairment indications have been detected and it has not been necessary to make any valuation adjustments to the investee.

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

Management reviews the business performance of the investee and determines its recoverable amount based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on management-approved financial budgets covering a five-year period. The flows are discounted with a market interest rate.

Management has carried out a sensitivity analysis on the main assumptions used, indicating no additional impairments to those recorded in the holdings.

As a result of the aforementioned analysis, there have been no valuation corrections in the 2023 financial year, nor have there been valuation corrections in the 2022 financial year, given that the investee follows the established business plan.

10. Financial assets

Details of financial asset items, in addition to those described in Note 9, included in the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
Financial assets	**2023**	**2022**
Non-current		
Financial assets with changes in equity	-	2,341
Financial assets at depreciated cost	104	595
	104	**2,936**
Current		
Financial assets with changes in equity	2,701	-
Financial assets at depreciated cost	41,228	22,870
	43,929	**22,870**
Total financial assets	**44,033**	**25,806**

Financial assets at fair value with changes in equity

Financial assets at fair value with changes in equity correspond mainly to investments held by the Company in equity instruments in investment funds of publicly traded securities denominated in the eurozone and denominated in euros. Certain shares in investment funds are pledged as collateral for various currency discount lines, import financing lines granted by financial entities to the Group (Note 15).

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of securities classified as financial assets at fair value with changes in net equity. During the financial years 2023 and 2022 there have been no provisions for impairment losses on financial assets at fair value with changes in net equity.

The movement during the year in Financial assets at fair value with changes in equity is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	**2022**
Opening balance	**2,341**	**1,372**
Additions	812	1,062
Withdrawals	(563)	-
Net gains/(losses) transferred to equity	111	(93)

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

Closing balance	**2,701**	**2,341**

Financial assets at depreciated cost

Details of financial assets at amortised cost in the long and short term are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	**2022**
Non-current assets		
Loans to companies (Note 18)	-	495
Other financial assets	104	100
Current assets		
Sales and service customers	36,419	21,749
Sundry accounts receivable	3,009	803
Staff	-	1
Loans to companies (Note 18)	1,575	-
Loans to third parties	-	60
Other financial assets	225	257
Total assets at amortised cost	**41,332**	**23,465**

At 31 December 2023 the Company has short-term receivables from Group companies amounting to EUR 1,575 thousand (EUR 495 thousand at 31 December 2022 long-term) (Note 18).

Trade receivables are initially recognised at the amount of the consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financial components, when they are recognised at fair value. Trade receivables are held by the Company with the aim of collecting the contractual cash flows and are therefore subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Due to the short-term nature of current receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

There is Information on the Company's exposure to credit risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk (Note 5.1).

Past due trade receivables less than six months old are not considered to be impaired. As of 31 December, 2023, accounts receivable amounting to EUR 974 thousand had become due (as of 31 December, 2022, no accounts receivable had become due). These balances correspond to customers for whom there is no history of delinquency and for whom payments have been received during financial year 2024. For this reason, these balances are not considered to have any collection risk.

Therefore, at 31 December 2023 and 2022 the Company has not recorded any allowance for doubtful accounts receivable. The Company has recognised an uncollectible loss of EUR 96.6 thousand recognised under "other income" in the income statement (EUR 74 thousand in financial year 2022).

11. Inventories

All inventories at 31 December 2023 and 2022 correspond to commercial inventories in the consumer electronics sector. There are no firm purchase and sale commitments for significant amounts, no futures contracts on inventories, and no availability restrictions.

The Company has taken out insurance policies to cover the possible risks to which its inventories are subject, such that at 31 December 2023 and 2022 these policies partially covered their net book value.

The Company has not capitalised financial expenses, does not hold any futures contracts on inventories and no inventories are pledged or seized. As of 31 December, 2023 and 2022, the Group does not maintain provisions for inventory impairment due to the high turnover of inventories and the expected net realizable value of these.

At the end of financial years 2023 and 2022, the fair value of the inventories is higher than the net realizable value.

As described in Note 15, the Group maintains collateral stocks in the context of the financing obtained through the subsidiary RMT Magazzino, SLU with an independent third-party investment entity. The amount as of 31 December, 2023 subject to collateral for said loan amounts to EUR 26,073 thousand (no amount in 2022) (Notes 9, 15 and 18).

The amount recorded as advances to suppliers are advances made to the Group's main suppliers of electronic and telecommunications products.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

At the end of 2023 and 2022, the balance of "Cash and cash equivalents" in the balance sheet corresponds almost entirely to the available liquid balances of the current accounts held by the Company with reputable financial institutions, bearing interest at market rates in both years, which are not significant in relation to these financial statements.

13. Equity

Details of capital and share premium for December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Capital and share premium

The registered capital is made up of 2,300,000 ordinary bearer shares (nominative; represented by book entries) of 1 euro par value each, fully paid up.

On 9 August, 2023, derived from the agreements reached through the listing process (Note 1), it was agreed to increase the capital of the Company with monetary contributions for a nominal amount of EUR 268 thousand through the issuance and putting into circulation of 268,000 new ordinary shares, of the same class and series as the shares outstanding, at 1 euro par value each, with a unit share premium of EUR 18.7 and for a total amount of EUR 5,011,600.

There are no restrictions on their free transfer.

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

As at 31 December 2023, the companies with a shareholding of 10% or more in the share capital are as follows:

Company	2023	2022
Gioya 1218, SL	19.66%	36%

As of 31 December, 2023, 12.14% of the shares are listed on the Euronext Milan Growth Stock Exchange (they were not listed as of 31 December, 2022).

The share premium reserve is freely distributable.

Reserves

Details of the reserves and results of prior years as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
Legal and statutory		
Legal reserve	406	406
Other reserves		
Voluntary reserves	5,461	26
Total reserves	**5,867**	**432**

Legal reserve

In accordance with the Spanish Companies Act, an amount equal to 10% of the profit for the financial year must be transferred to the legal reserve until it reaches at least 20% of the share capital. The legal reserve may only be used to increase the share capital to the extent of its balance that exceeds 10% of the increased capital.

Except for the above-mentioned purpose, and as long as it does not exceed 20% of the share capital, this reserve may only be used to offset losses, provided that sufficient other reserves are not available for this purpose.

At year-end 2023 this reserve is partially funded (fully funded at year-end 2022).

Voluntary reserves

Voluntary reserves are freely distributable.

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

14. Financial liabilities

Details of the financial liability items included in the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
Financial liabilities		
Non-current		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Debts to credit institutions (Note 15)	9,840	10,791
Other financial debts (Note 15)	2,265	2,455
Long-term payables to group and subsidiaries (Notes 15 and 18)	15,000	-
Current		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Debts to credit institutions (Note 15)	20,060	16,333
Other financial debts (Note 15)	4,534	3,061
Short-term payables to group and subsidiaries (Notes 15 and 18)	3,869	-
Trade and other payables	36,373	31,734
	91,941	**64,374**

The carrying amount of current liabilities approximates to their fair value, as the effect of discounting is not significant.

Trade and other payables

Details of trade and other payables are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
Current liabilities	2023	2022
Short-term suppliers	35,093	29,202
Sundry accounts payable	665	1,237
Staff (outstanding remuneration)	200	169
Customer advances	415	1,126
Trade and other payables	**36,373**	**31,734**

15. Financial debt

The composition of the financial debt is as follows:

31/12/2023	Thousands of euros		
	Current	Non-current	Total
Loans	8,112	24,840	32,952
Credit lines and other lines of finance	15,817	-	15,817
Debts to partners	3,489	2,265	5,754
Other financial liabilities	1,045	-	1,045.00
	28,463	**27,105**	**55,568**

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

31/12/2022

	Thousands of euros		
	Current	Non-current	Total
Loans	2,877	10,791	13,668
Credit lines and other lines of finance	13,456	-	13,456
Debts to partners	3,061	2,455	5,516
	19,394	**13,246**	**32,640**

The fair value of the Company's financial debt does not differ significantly from its carrying amount, as the interest payable is close to current market rates (Note 14).

Debts to credit institutions

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company has certain loans with a total amount drawn down of EUR 32,377 thousand and EUR 13,668 thousand, respectively, mainly in respect of loans with credit institutions and group companies. Bank and group loans ultimately mature in the long term and bear interest at Euribor plus a market spread.

The main loan with financial institutions that the Group has is related to two loans obtained during financial year 2022, the total amount of which amounts to EUR 10,000 thousand, which accrue a market interest rate and have a long-term final maturity (EUR 10,000 thousand in 2022). The loans have a grace period of 2 years, accruing interest during this period. These loans are subject to financial ratios and as of 31 December, 2023, the Company correctly complies with all of them.

During financial year 2023, the Group obtained financing through the subsidiary RMT Magazzino, SLU, for a total amount of EUR 18,869 thousand, which in turn has obtained financing from an independent third party. The loan is intended to finance the normal operating activities of Riba Mundo Tecnología, SA. The financing received is divided into two tranches called "Inventories tranche" and "VAT tranche" of which, as of 31 December, 2023, the amount received amounts to EUR 15,000 and EUR 3,869 thousand, respectively. The final maturity of the entire principal will occur in the long term, specifically in 2029 and it accrues interest payable annually that is calculated based on the sales levels achieved in relation to the inventories that are maintained as collateral for the operation (Note 11). The amount of stock secured by the financing obtained is approximately double the amount financed by RMT Magazzino, SLU to Riba Mundo Tecnología, SA. The amount subject to guarantee at 31 December 2023 being EUR 26,073 thousand. Additionally, the shares of RMT Magazzino, SLU have been transferred to a third-party trustee as a legal guarantee until the maturity of the financing obtained. This loan is subject to financial ratios and as of 31 December, 2023, the Company correctly complies with all of them.

In addition, there are other debts granted by certain public bodies, mainly the Instituto Valenciano de Finanzas (Valencian Institute of Finance) (IVF) (Note 7).

Credit lines and other lines of finance

During financial years 2023 and 2022, the Company contracted various operating financing lines and import financing lines with a drawdown limit of EUR 16,400 thousand in financial year 2023 (EUR 7,950 thousand in financial year 2022), with the drawn amount of EUR 15,817 thousand (EUR 7,465 thousand in financial year 2022), being recorded in current liabilities of the attached consolidated balance sheet.

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

Additionally, as of 31 December, 2023 and 2022, the Group has credit policies granted with a limit of EUR 2,000 thousand in financial year 2023 (EUR 7,500 thousand in financial year 2022), of which it has drawn down EUR 1,921 thousand (EUR 5,990 thousand in financial year 2022). Likewise, the Group has drawn balances on bank cards amounting to EUR 1 thousand (EUR 1 thousand in 2022).

Loans, credit facilities and financing facilities bear interest at market rates and are all denominated in euros. In 2023, accrued interest amounted to EUR 3,914 thousand (EUR 804 thousand in 2022), which is recognised under "Finance costs" in the accompanying income statement.

Debts to partners

The balance of "Other financial liabilities" under current and non-current liabilities in the accompanying balance sheet at 31 December 2023 and 2022 relates mainly to loans granted by the entity's shareholders (Note 19).

During 2023, interest accrued on this debt amounted to EUR 441 thousand (EUR 163 thousand in 2022), recognised under "Finance costs" in the accompanying income statement.

Debt maturities are presented below:

31/12/2023		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
	Book value	**Less than 1 year**	**More than 1 year but not more than 2 years**	**More than 2 years but not more than 3 years**	**More than 3 years but not more than 4 years**	**More than 4 years but not more than 5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Bank loans	32,952	8,112	179	150	119	9,375	15,017
Credit policies	15,817	15,817	-	-	-	-	-
Debts to partners	5,754	3,489	515	-	-	-	1,750
Other financial liabilities	1,045	1,045	-	-	-	-	-
	55,568	**28,463**	**694**	**150**	**119**	**9,375**	**16,767**

31/12/2022		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
	Book value	**Less than 1 year**	**More than 1 year but not more than 2 years**	**More than 2 years but not more than 3 years**	**More than 3 years but not more than 4 years**	**More than 4 years but not more than 5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Bank loans	13,668	2,877	1,098	2,740	2,578	2,500	1,875
Credit policies	13,456	13,456	-	-	-	-	-
Debts to partners	5,516	3,061	-	-	-	-	2,455
	32,640	**19,394**	**1,098**	**2,740**	**2,578**	**2,500**	**4,.330**

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

16. Fiscal situation

Current balances with public authorities

The composition of current balances with general government as at 31 December 2023 and 2023 is as follows:

				Thousands of euros
	2023		2022	
	Debit balances	Credit balances	Debit balances	Credit balances
Public Finance for:				
Corporation Tax	188	-	-	571
Value Added Tax	2,778	-	1,211	-
Personal income tax	-	70	-	30
Social Security Institutions	-	61	-	48
Total	**2,966**	**131**	**1,211**	**649**

Reconciliation between the accounting result and the tax base

Corporation tax is calculated on the basis of the economic or accounting result, obtained by applying generally accepted accounting principles, which does not necessarily have to coincide with the tax result, understood as the taxable base of the tax.

The reconciliation of the accounting result to the tax base for Corporation Tax purposes for 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

Financial year 2023

			Thousands of euros
	Increases	Decreases	Amount
Accounting result after tax			1,559
Permanent differences:			
Corporation Tax	555	-	555
Other non-deductible expenses	106	-	106
Tax base			**2,220**

Financial year 2022

			Thousands of euros
	Increases	Decreases	Amount
Accounting result after tax			**5,435**
Permanent differences:			
Corporation Tax	1,857	-	1,857
Other non-deductible expenses	137	-	137
Tax base			**7,429**

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

Reconciliation between accounting result and Corporation Tax expense

The reconciliation between the accounting result and the Corporation Tax expense (income) for financial years 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
Accounting result before tax	2,114	7,292
Permanent differences	106	137
Quota at 25%	555	1,857
Income tax expense/(Income)	**555**	**1,857**

The current Corporation Tax results from applying a tax rate of 25% on the tax base. Withholdings and payments on account amount to EUR 743 thousand (2022: EUR 1,286 thousand). As of 31 December, 2023, the Group has recorded an account to be returned for corporation tax of EUR 188 thousand (2022: EUR 571 thousand to pay).

Years to be audited and audits to be carried out

Under current legislation, taxes cannot be considered finally settled until the returns filed have been inspected by the tax authorities or the four-year limitation period has elapsed. At the end of financial year 2023, the Parent Company has open for inspection by the tax authorities all the taxes that have been applicable to it since its incorporation, that is, the financial years 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

In addition, a VAT inspection procedure was initiated in the 2022 financial year for the 2021 financial year. This procedure was concluded during the 2022 financial year, with a certificate of compliance resulting in a refundable amount in favour of the Company, which was collected at the year end.

The Board of Directors of the Company considers that the tax settlements have been adequately carried out, therefore, even if discrepancies arise in the current regulatory interpretation due to the tax treatment granted to the operations, the resulting liabilities, if materialized, would not significantly affect these annual accounts.

17. Income and expenditure

Foreign currency transactions

The amounts of transactions in foreign currencies are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
	US dollar	US dollar
Purchases	34,014	3,913
Sales	13,110	597
Services received	-	8
Total	**47,124**	**4,518**

Net turnover

The net turnover for the financial years 2023 and 2022 consists almost entirely of sales to retailers and wholesalers of electronic products, which accrue at a specific point in time.

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

The distribution of net revenues for the financial years 2023 and 2022, broken down by geographic market, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
National	85,609	52,933
Community	277,452	216,481
Remainder	71,111	59,679
Total	**434,172**	**329,093**

Consumption of goods

The breakdown of this item in the income statements, as well as the distribution by geographical markets, is as follows for the financial years 2023 and 2022:

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
Purchase of goods		
- National	180,683	151,481
- Community	223,757	170,966
- Remainder	20,077	610
Change in goods inventory	(4,239)	(8,663)
Purchase returns	(5,512)	(5)
Discounts for purchases	(1,442)	(606)
Total	**413,324**	**313,783**

Staff costs

The breakdown of the balance of the item "Staff costs" in the accompanying income statements for 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
Wages and salaries	2,763	1,526
Social Security	566	343
Other social expenditure	7	3
Total	**3,336**	**1,872**

At 31 December 2023 and 2022 the Company has no employee severance or other commitments.

External services

The breakdown of the balance of this item in the accompanying income statements for 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
Leases and royalties (note 8)	351	210
Repairs and maintenance	29	6
Independent professional services	2,502	1,722
Transport	4,103	3,217
Insurance premiums	879	684
Banking and similar services	144	107
Advertising, publicity and public relations	767	265
Supplies	31	60
Other services	443	106
Total	**9,249**	**6,377**

18. Related-party transactions and balances

Related-party transactions

Details of related party transactions during the financial years 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

2023				**Thousands of euros**
Related party	**Sales of goods**	**Purchase of goods**	**Financial expenses**	**Asset purchases**
Coinver Gestión Hungary KFT	171	4,096	-	-
Coinver Austria AT GmbH	12	48,380	-	-
PB Online, Srl	289	4,238	-	-
DZ Capital Ltd	-	-	-	1,886
RMT Magazzino, SLU (Nota 15)	-	-	1,240	-
4SAFE Ltd	5,173	-	-	-
Portobello SPA	6,478	-	-	-
Lucky SRL	7	-	-	-
FGCV HOLDING	710	2,552	-	-

2022			**Thousands of euros**
Related party	**Sales of goods**	**Purchase of goods**	**Asset purchases**
4SAFE Ltd	3,342	-	-
DZ Capital Ltd	-	-	1,361

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

Balances with related parties

Details of balances held with related parties during the financial years 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Debit balances

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
Coinver Austria AT GmbH	65	-

Credit balances

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
4SAFE Ltd.	2,026	441
Coinver Austria AT GmbH	12	-
Portobello, SPA	225	-
PB Online SRL	266	-
Lucky SRL	2	-

Credits to group companies

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
PB Online, Srl	1,575	495

Amounts owed to group companies

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
RMT Magazzino, SLU (Nota 15)	18,869	-

The entities Coinver Gestión Hungary KFT, Coinver Austria AT GmbH and DZ Capital Ltd maintain a relationship with the Company since their majority shareholder is the same as that of the Company. The rest of the entities are related entities since members of the board of directors and shareholders of the Company are also shareholders of these.

The transactions carried out with related parties are purchases and sales of merchandise for the normal business operations of the Company, which have been carried out at market value. Additionally, purchases of fixed assets correspond to the technological developments and additions of the Company's business system during the year (Note 6).

The current balances with related companies reflected under "Trade receivables for sales and services" and "Sundry creditors" arise from the trade transactions explained above.

The balance of "Other financial liabilities" on the liability side at 31 December 2023 includes the financing provided to the Company in 2023 and 2022 by its shareholders amounting to EUR 5,754 thousand (EUR 5,516 thousand in 2022). It corresponds to six contracts with two of its shareholders, which were signed during 2021 and 2022. Certain contracts have a long-term maturity, mainly 10 years, while the rest have a short-term maturity.

These loan agreements accrue annual interest at market rates, which resulted in an accrued expense of EUR 441 thousand in the year 2023 recorded under "Finance costs" in the accompanying income statement (EUR 230 thousand in the year 2022). Of these, all are unpaid at 31 December 2023, which are recorded under "Current liabilities - Other financial liabilities" in the accompanying balance sheet.

The balance related to debts with group companies is due to the financing obtained by the Company from RMT Magazzino, SLU (Note 15).

Remuneration to members of the Board of Directors

During the financial year 2023, the amount accrued by the members of the board of directors amounted to EUR 723 thousand for senior management remuneration (in the financial year 2022 the sole director did not receive any remuneration for his position as a director, apart from that received as senior management). The members of the governing body of the Company have not received any remuneration in the form of profit sharing or bonuses. Neither have they received shares or share options during the year, nor have they exercised options nor do they have options pending to be exercised, and there are no remunerations for other items.

As of 31 December, 2023 and 2022, there are no credits or advances granted to the governing body of the Company, nor are there any pension plans or other similar contracts signed by the Parent Company in its favour.

Remuneration and loans to senior management personnel

The remuneration received by senior management in financial year 2023 amounts to EUR 591 thousand (EUR 220 thousand in financial year 2022). Likewise, there is no obligation incurred by the Parent Company regarding pensions, civil liability insurance or payment of life insurance premiums, with respect to members of senior management.

Information relating to situations of directors' conflicts of interest

In the duty to avoid situations of conflict with the interest of the Group, during the year the directors who hold positions in the governing body have complied with the obligations provided for in article 228 of the consolidated text of the Capital Companies Law. Likewise, both they and the people linked to them have refrained from being involved in any cases of conflict of interest provided for in article 229 of said law, except in cases in which the corresponding authorisation has been obtained.

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

19. Other information

Staff

The average number of persons employed in the course of the financial years 2023 and 2022 distributed by professional category and gender, which does not differ significantly from the headcount at year-end, was as follows:

Financial year 2023

	Number of employees		
	Men	Women	Total
Advisors	5	-	5
Senior management	3	1	4
Administration and support	15	24	39
Warehouse	22	4	26
Total	**45**	**29**	**74**

Financial year 2022

	Number of employees		
	Men	Women	Total
Senior management	1	-	1
Administration and support	18	23	41
Warehouse	21	3	24
Total	**40**	**26**	**66**

During the financial years 2023 and 2022, the Company has not employed any person with a disability greater than or equal to thirty-three per cent.

Guarantees

As of 31 December, 2032, the Parent Company maintains guarantees with various financial entities before third parties for a total amount of EUR 3,380 thousand (EUR 1,129 thousand in 2022). These guarantees have been obtained in the ordinary course of business to ensure compliance with the obligations assumed by the Company.

Audit fees

The fees related to the audit services in financial year 2023 provided by the Group's auditor amounted to EUR 85 thousand (EUR 45 thousand in 2022), as well as for other audit and review work amounting to EUR 15 thousand (EUR 165 in 2022). In addition, other services have been provided by companies related to the auditor during the 2023 financial year in the amount of EUR 513 thousand (EUR 55 thousand in the 2022 financial year).

Off-balance sheet arrangements

The Company considers that there are no off-balance sheet arrangements not disclosed elsewhere in these notes to the financial statements, if any, that are material to the Company's financial position.

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

Information on the average payment period to suppliers

The information required by the third additional provision of Law 15/2010, of 5 July (amended through the second final provision of Law 31/2014, of 3 December) prepared in accordance with the Resolution of the ICAC of 29 January, 2016 on the information to be incorporated in the consolidated report of the consolidated annual accounts in relation to the average payment period to suppliers in commercial operations in the years 2023 and 2022 is shown below:

	Days	
	2023	2022
Average payment period to suppliers	29	24
Ratio of paid operations	28	24
Ratio of operations pending payment	37	26

	Thousands of euros	
	2023	2022
Total payments made	411,752	309,336
Total pending payments	21,365	30,439
Payments made within a period less than the established maximums	411,752	309,336
Number of invoices paid within a period less than the established maximums	5015	4,622
% of total payment volume	95.07%	97.57%
% of total invoices	95.96%	97.57%

In accordance with the ICAC resolution, to calculate the average payment period to suppliers, the commercial operations corresponding to the delivery of goods or services accrued since the date of entry into force of Law 31/2014 of 3 December, have been taken into account.

The data in the above table on payments to suppliers refer to those who by their nature are trade creditors for debts to suppliers of goods and services, so that they include the data relating to the item "Sundry creditors" on the current liabilities side of the accompanying balance sheet.

The "average period of payment to suppliers" is understood to be the period that elapses between the delivery of the goods or the provision of the services by the supplier and the material payment for the operation.

The maximum legal payment period applicable to the Group in financial year 2023 according to Law 11/2013 of 26 July, which implements Law 3/2004, of 29 December, which establishes measures to combat late payment in commercial operations, is 30 days, unless there is an agreement between the parties, in which case the maximum period would be 60 days.

Subsequent events

On 27 March, 2024, a capital increase was authorised in the investee entity PB Online, Srl for a total amount of EUR 4,133,718, on which the Parent Company will subscribe a total amount of EUR 3,670,591, and the change in corporate name to ePRICE IT, Srl. The share capital of this entity will be EUR 9,433,718, and the Parent Company will hold 67% of the shares, thus obtaining control of the entity. This increase will be carried out through the conversion of the loans held in PB Online, Srl for an amount of EUR 1,602,271 and a monetary contribution of EUR 2,068,320.

RIBA MUNDO TECNOLOGÍA, SA

MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2023
(Expressed in thousands of euros)

Business performance and situation of the Company

In trying to make a brief description of the most relevant events that have influenced the internal and external aspects of the Group during financial year 2023, we highlight:

- The net amount of the turnover amounted to EUR 434,172 thousand, corresponding entirely to the activity of distribution of technological products.

- The operating result for the year amounted to EUR 7,111 thousand.

Average payment period

Based on the second final provision of Law 31/2014, of 3 December, which modifies the Capital Companies Law, the average payment period (APP) to suppliers for the year 2023 has been 29 days.

Foreseeable development of the Company

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company estimates that in 2024 and following years the trend shown in 2023 will be maintained, which will allow the Group to maintain the necessary profitability of operations and the financial and equity balance with which to meet its commitments with third parties. Likewise, gradual and exponential growth is expected in the coming years.

Environmental aspects

As of 31 December, 2023, the Group has not recorded any provision for possible environmental risks since they estimate that there are no significant contingencies related to possible litigation, compensation or other concepts. In addition, the Company has insurance policies and security plans that reasonably ensure coverage for any possible contingency that may arise from its environmental activities.

Research and development activities

No relevant research and development activities have been carried out during financial year 2023.

Transactions with own shares

No transactions with own shares have been carried out during the 2023 financial year.

Use of derivative financial instruments

There has been no use of financial instruments by the Group that is relevant for the valuation of its assets, liabilities, financial situation and results, additional to those operations described, where applicable, in the annual accounts.

Staff

In relation to the Group's staff, in the 2023 financial year the average workforce has risen to 74 people, a figure higher than the previous year, as a result of the growth and increase in activity that the Parent Company is experiencing. Additionally, in compliance with rules on equality and non-discrimination and disability, there are no relevant aspects to be broken down, additional to those that, where applicable, appear in the annual report for the year.

Information on the nature and level of risk of financial instruments

The Company's financial risk management centres on general and financial management, which has the necessary mechanisms in place to control exposure to changes in interest and exchange rates, as well as credit and liquidity risks. The main financial risks affecting the Company are set out below:

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk on currency transactions, especially the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises mainly from commercial transactions. As at 31 December, 2023 and 2022 there are no hedging contracts.

b) Price risk:

The Company is mainly exposed to the price risk of the goods and services it purchases and trades. The Company's management is actively involved in the purchase of its commercial products, as well as in the pricing for their subsequent sale in order to minimise possible price variations that may occur during the year. Management does not consider this to be a significant risk for the Company's operations and normal functioning.

c) Cash flow interest rate risk and fair value risk:

The Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings from credit institutions and related parties. The Company's policy is to obtain financing from owners as well as from reputable credit institutions.

The Company analyses its exposure to interest rate risk by trading interest rates. The financial debt held by the Company is mainly due to credit policies with banking entities as of 31 December, 2023 and 2022, so it is estimated that the interest risk is limited in line with the nature of this financing.

Based on the different scenarios, the Company manages the cash flow interest rate risk by arranging the most appropriate financing at any given time.

d) Credit risk:

In general, the Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents in financial institutions of recognised prestige. The Company has contracted credit insurance on part of its receivables, considering its historical experience and the nature of its services and customers.

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as from customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. In relation to banks and financial institutions, only institutions that have been independently rated as having high credit standards are accepted.

If customers have been independently rated, then these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, credit control assesses the creditworthiness of the customer, taking into account the customer's financial position, past experience and other factors. In addition, the Company has contracted credit insurance on part of its receivables, taking into account its historical experience and the nature of its services and clients.

e) Liquidity risk:

The Company manages liquidity risk prudently, based on the maintenance of sufficient cash, the availability of funding through a sufficient amount of committed credit facilities and sufficient capacity to liquidate market positions.

Given the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Company's treasury department aims to maintain flexibility in financing through the availability of credit lines with banks if necessary.

Management monitors the forecasts of the Company's liquidity reserve (comprising cash and cash equivalents) on the basis of expected cash flows.

Subsequent events

On 27 March, 2024, a capital increase was authorised in the investee entity PB Online, Srl for a total amount of EUR 4,133,718, on which the Parent Company will subscribe a total amount of EUR 3,670,591, and the change in corporate name to ePRICE IT, Srl. The share capital of this entity will be EUR 9,433,718, and the Parent Company will hold 67% of the shares, thus obtaining control of the entity. This increase will be carried out through the conversion of the loans held in PB Online, Srl for an amount of EUR 1,602,271 and a monetary contribution of EUR 2,068,320.

RIBA MUNDO TECNOLOGÍA, SA

FORMULATION OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2023

Preparation of annual accounts and management report

On 28 March, 2024, the Board of Directors of **Riba Mundo Tecnología, SA,** in compliance with the requirements established in article 253 of the Spanish Companies Act and article 37 of the Spanish Commercial Code, proceeded to prepare the annual accounts (balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity and notes) and the management report for the year ended 31 December 2023, which are made up of the documents attached hereto.
The Board of Directors authorises the Secretary of the Board on 28 March 2024, who accepts, to sign the remaining pages of these notes to the Annual Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023, numbered from page 1 to page 44, as well as the Directors' Report, numbered from page 1 to page 3.

Signa ture:

Marco Dezi
Chief Executive Officer

Jose Piñera
Secretary

Maurizio Bernardo
Board director

Andrea Dezi
Board director

Vincenzo Poeta
Board director