

**INTERIM REPORT ON BUSINESS ACTIVITIES  
of SHELLY GROUP AD**

**first half of 2024**

**consolidated basis**



**Pursuant to Art. 100o, Para. 4 in conjunction with Para. 7 of the Public Offering of Securities Act and Art. Art. 12 of Ordinance No. 2 dated 09.11.2021 on the for initial and subsequent disclosure of information in public offerings of securities and admission of securities to trading on a regulated market**

These Notes to the Interim Report on the Business Activities of SHELLY GROUP on consolidated basis present information about the company, relevant to the end of second quarter of 2024 for the period 01.01.2024 – 30.06.2024 (the “reporting period”).

## 1. INFORMATION ABOUT THE GROUP

SHELLY GROUP AD is a public listed joint stock company, established in 2010 in the city of Sofia and entered in the Commercial Register at the Registry Agency on 11.02.2010 under UIC (unified identification code): 201047670 and LEI code (identification code of the legal entity) 8945007IDGKD0KZ4HD95 and is established for an unlimited period. Its name is written in Latin: SHELLY GROUP AD (former company name ALLTERCO JSCo).

The company has its registered office and address of management: Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia County, Sofia Municipality, Sofia 1407, 103 Cherni Vrah Blvd. The address for correspondence is the same; Tel: +359 2 957 12 47. The website of the Company is [www.corporate.shelly.com](http://www.corporate.shelly.com).

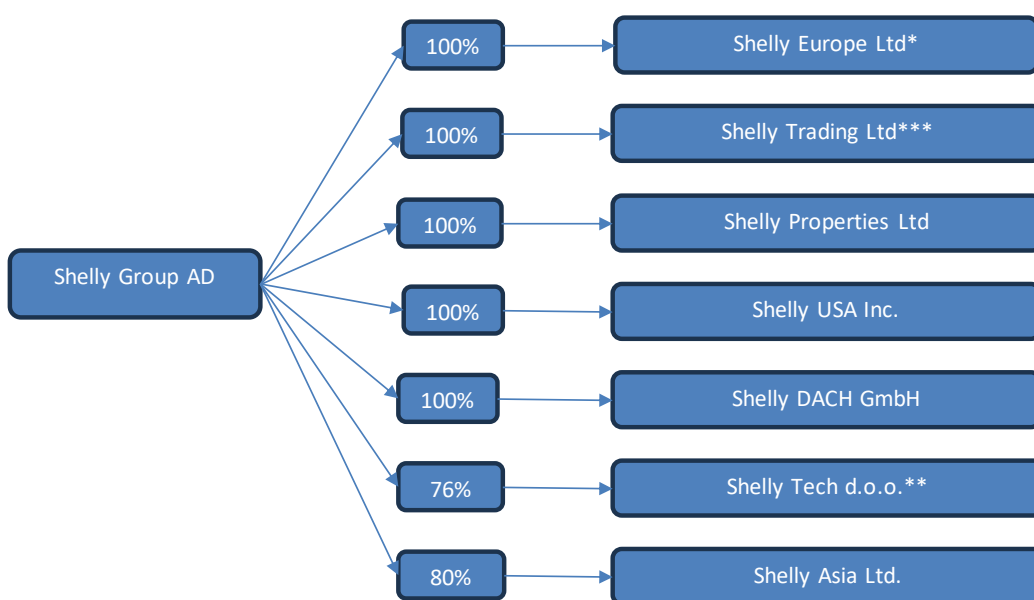
The Company is public listed within the meaning of the Public Offering of Securities Act and is registered as a public company in the register kept by the FSC with Decision 774 - PD of November 14, 2016 as a result of successfully completed initial public offering of shares from the Company’s capital increase.

Since November 22, 2021 the shares of SHELLY GROUP AD are traded on two regulated markets in EU – Bulgarian Stock Exchange and Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

The company operates according to Bulgarian legislation.

The economic group consists of the parent company SHELLY GROUP AD and its subsidiaries as shown below:

### 1.1. Structure of the economic group at the end of the second quarter for 2024



\* In the beginning of 2024 the subsidiary Shelly Europe Ltd. has closed its branch in Ireland.

\*\* In January 2024 the Company exercised its Call Option to acquire an additional 16% stake in the capital of its Slovenian IoT subsidiary Shelly Tech (formerly known as GOAP Računalniški inženiring in avtomatizacija proces d.o.o. Nova Gorica). The exercise of the Call Option is the second stage of the acquisition of the Slovenian Company on the ground of an Option Agreement between Shelly Group and the shareholders of the Slovenian Company entered into and disclosed in January 2023. The total acquisition price of the 16% interest under the exercised Call Option amounts to EUR 586,666.30, calculated in accordance with the terms of the Option Agreement. The remaining 24% of the shares of the Slovenian company held by three individual partners are subject to an additional Call/Put option exercisable in 2026 in accordance with the terms of the Option Agreement.

\*\*\*The subsidiary Shelly Trading Ltd. has registered a branch in the United Kingdom.

On 31<sup>st</sup> of May the Group exercised its Call option to acquire 50% in the associate company Shelly Asia Ltd., (formerly known as Allterco Asia Ltd.), and thus the ownership share reached 80%. The price paid for the acquired shares is EUR 520 000

SHELLY GROUP AD has participation of 625 new preference shares representing 10% of the capital of Corner Solutions Ltd. The participation was acquired for the price of BGN 196 thousand (EUR 100 000) as a result of an Investment Agreement that was entered into in the reporting quarter by and between Shelly Group AD and Vitosha Venture Partners - Fund I KD, UIC: 206223492, as co-investors, on one hand, and Ground Solutions Group AD, its founders Mr. Vladimir Konstantinov Todorov, Mr. Denis Krasimirov Florov, Mr. Nikola Konstantinov Ruychev and Corner Solutions Ltd, with UIC 206375571, on the other hand.

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the Board of Directors has resolved and the Company has entered into a preliminary agreement for the sale of 100% of the capital of the subsidiary Shelley Properties Ltd.

The scope of business of the SHELLY GROUP AD, according to Art. 4 of its Articles of Association is: Acquisition, management, evaluation and sale of share participations in Bulgarian and foreign companies; acquisition, management and sale of bonds; acquisition, evaluation, sale and assignment of licenses for the use of patents and other intellectual and industrial property rights; financing of companies in which SHELLY GROUP AD participates; purchase of goods and other items for resale in their original, manufactured or processed form; sale of goods of own production; foreign trade transactions; commission, forwarding, warehousing and leasing transactions; transport transactions in the country and abroad; transactions of commercial representation and intermediation of local and foreign individuals and legal entities; consulting and marketing transactions; providing management and administration services to local and foreign legal entities; as well as any other commercial transactions not prohibited by law.

The core business of the Company and its Group during the reporting period of 2024 remains the development, production and sales of IoT devices. As of today, majority of the income for the Group is coming from sales of products under the brand of Shelly.

## **1.2. Management**

During the reporting period there has been change in the personnel of the Board of Directors. Based on Resolution of the General Meeting of the Shareholders of 18.12.2023, as of 01.01.2024 Mr. Gregor Bieler (who has resigned his position as a member of the BoD) has been replaced by Mr. Christoph Vilanek. With Resolution of the BoD of 18.12.2023 the as of 01.01.2024 the Board of Directors consists of:

- Christoph Vilanek - Chairman;

- Nikolay Martinov - Deputy Chairman;
- Dimitar Dimitrov - Executive Director and Representative;
- Wolfgang Kirsch - Executive Director and Representative;
- Svetlin Todorov - Member of the Board of Directors and Representative;

The representatives represent the Company together or individually.

### **1.3. Capital structure**

As of the end of the reporting period the issued, subscribed, paid-in and registered capital of the Company amounts to 18 105 559 BGN, divided into 18 105 559, dematerialized ordinary registered voting shares, with a par value of 1 (one) BGN each.

The capital is fully paid in five contributions:

- Non-monetary contribution representing 100% of the shares of Teravoice EAD, with an appraised monetary value of BGN 50,000;
- Non-monetary contribution representing 69.60% of the shares of Terra Communications JSCo, with an appraised monetary value of BGN 5,438,000;
- A combination of non-monetary and cash contributions amounting to BGN 8,012,000.
- Cash contributions at the amount of BGN 1,500,000 compared to 1,500,000 subscribed and fully paid-in dematerialized ordinary registered voting shares with a par value of BGN 1 each, as a result of a procedure for Initial Public Offering of a new issue of shares.
- Cash contributions at the amount of BGN 2,999,999 against 2,999,999 subscribed and paid-in dematerialized ordinary registered voting shares with a nominal value of BGN 1 each, as a result of a procedure for Public Offering of a new issue of shares. The public offering of shares from the capital increase of SHELLY GROUP AD was carried out in the period 28.09.2020 - 30.10.2020, on the basis of a Prospectus, together with the supplements thereto, confirmed by the Financial Supervision Commission with Decision № 148- F of 18.02.2020, Decision № 405-E of 11.06.2020, Decision № 601-E of 13.08.2020 and Decision № 791-E of 29.10.2020.
- In July 2023 the Company's capital was increased to 18 050 945 BGN, divided into 18 050 945 ordinary registered shares with voting rights, with a par value of 1 BGN per share. The increase was made by cash contributions in the total amount of BGN 50 496 in procedure of initial public offering of the issue of shares, held in the period from 28.06.2023 to 29.06.2023, in accordance with the procedure under Art. 112, par. 3 of the Public Offering of Securities Act, without a prospectus and based on Information Document pursuant to Article 1(4)(i) in conjunction with Article 1(5)(h) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market
- In June 2024 the Company successfully completed closing of a public offering of shares. The increase was addressed to employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. The capital increase was in the amount of 54 614 BGN representing 54 614 ordinary, registered, dematerialized, voting shares, with a par value of BGN 1 each. The capital of Shelly Group PLC following the increase amounts to 18 105 559 BGN, representing 18 105 559 ordinary, registered, dematerialized, voting shares, with a par value of BGN 1 each.

As of 30 June, 2024 the capital structure of SHELLY GROUP AD is as follows:

NAME OF SHAREHOLDER	CAPITAL PERCENTAGE
Svetlin Todorov*	29,28 %
Dimitar Dimitrov*	30,33 %
Other individuals and legal entities	40,56 %

*\*As a result of the capital increase procedure addressed to employees of the company (excluding BoD members) after the end of the reporting period the percentage held by Svetlin Todorov is 29,19% and by Dimitar Dimitrov 30,25%*

At the end of the reporting period, the Company holds no treasury shares.

#### **1.4. Development and research activities**

The company has not carried out activities in the area of research and development and does not plan such in the near future. One of the subsidiaries of SHELLY GROUP AD has carried out such activity during the reporting period, namely: Shelly Europe Ltd.

## **2. IMPORTANT EVENTS FOR SHELLY GROUP AD**

Detailed information about the important events that occurred during the reporting period for SHELLY GROUP AD, as well as other information that could be important for investors is regularly disclosed by the company in accordance with regulatory requirements. In compliance with the requirement of Art.43a et seq. of Ordinance No. 2 of FSC, in conjunction with Art. 100t, Para 3 of the POSA, the Company discloses the regulated information to the public through selected information media. All information provided to the media in fully unedited text is available at: <http://www.x3news.com/>. The required information is submitted to the FSC - through the unified system for submission of information electronically, developed and maintained by the FSC - e-Register. The information is also available on the Company's website at: <https://corporate.shelly.com/publications/inside-information/>

The announced important events that occurred during the reporting period did not have a significant impact on the financial results of the company on consolidated basis.

## **3. FINANCIAL POSITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS ACTIVITIES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**

### **3.1. Revenue and Operating income**

During the six months of 2024 the Company has reported net profit in the amount of BGN 18 102 thousand, while for the same period previous year it has reported net profit in the amount of BGN 11 427 thousand which is an increase of 58.4% compared to 2023.

During the reporting period SHELLY GROUP AD consolidated revenue from sales of goods is BGN 81 239 thousand which is an increase of 48.3% compared to previous year.

The increase in services revenue during the period is because the company has recognized revenue from premium subscription services.

REVENUE	6 months of 2023 thousand BGN	Change %	6 months of 2024 thousand BGN
Sale of goods and production	54 767	48.3%	81 239
Revenue from services and rents	18	2216.7%	417
Other operating revenue	141	302.1%	567
<b>Total operating revenue</b>	<b>54 926</b>	<b>49.70%</b>	<b>82 223</b>
Share in the profit of associated companies	50	-105.0%	-3
Profit from operation with financial assets	10	10.0%	11

### 3.2. Operating expenses

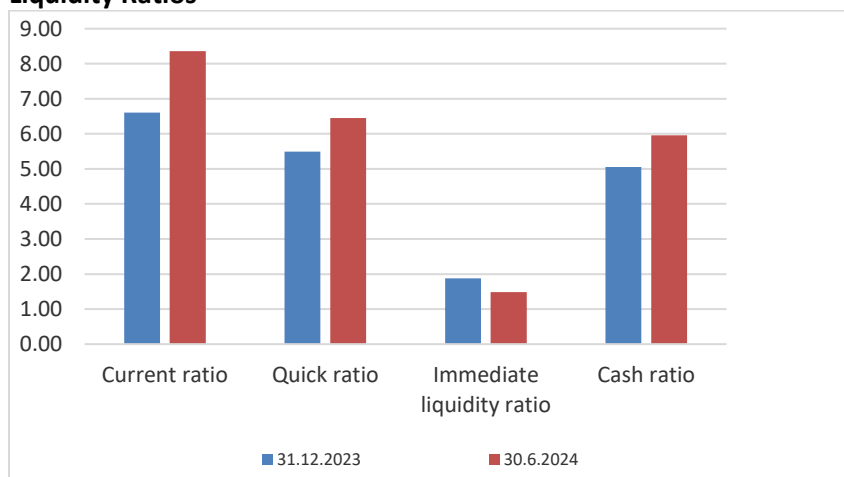
As of the end of the reporting period the total operating expenses of SHELLY GROUP AD increased by 43.0% compared to the same reporting period of the previous year. This is mainly due to increase of sales and marketing expenses with 186.5% and salaries remuneration with 23.4%.

The biggest part of the reported operating expenses for the reporting period belongs to the expenses for salaries and social securities with 45.1% share in total expenses, followed by marketing and sales expenses with a share of 32.1%.

EXPENSES	6 months of 2023 thousand BGN	y/y change %	6 months of 2024 thousand BGN
Materials	(175)	-2.9%	(170)
External services	(3 698)	-0.1%	(3 693)
Depreciation	(378)	33.1%	(503)
Salaries	(8 931)	23.4%	(11 022)
Other administrative expenses	(832)	-28.4%	(596)
	<b>(14 014)</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>(15 984)</b>
Sales and marketing	(2 740)	186.5%	(7 849)
Other operating expenses	(350)	78.0%	(623)
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>(17 104)</b>	<b>43.0%</b>	<b>(24 456)</b>

### 3.3. Financial indicators

#### Liquidity Ratios



LIQUIDITY RATIOS	31-12-23	30-06-24
Current ratio	6.61	8.36
Quick ratio	5.49	6.45
Immediate liquidity ratio	1.87	1.49
Cash ratio	5.06	5.96

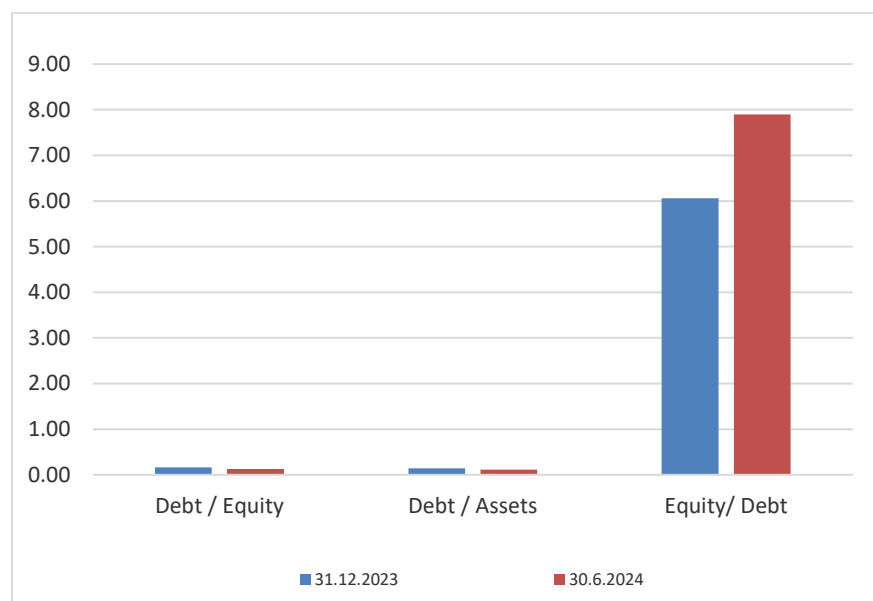
**The current liquidity ratio at the end of the reporting period increased due to the following:** the current assets increased by 6.5% compared to the end of 2023, while the current liabilities decreased by 15.8%.

**The quick liquidity ratio at the end of the reporting period increased due to the following:** the current assets less inventories decreased by 1.2% compared to the end of 2023, while the current liabilities decreased by 15.8%.

**The absolute liquidity ratio at the end of the reporting period decreased due to the following:** the current liabilities decreased by 15.8% compared to the end of 2023, while cash also decreased by 33.2%.

**The cash ratio at the end of the reporting period decreased due to the following:** The current liabilities decreased by 15.8% compared to the end of 2023, while cash decreased by 33.2%, the commercial receivables increased by 18.3%.

#### Financial autonomy coefficients



DEBT RATIOS	31-12-23	30-06-24
Debt / Equity	0.16	0.13
Debt / Assets	0.14	0.11
Equity / Debt	6.06	7.91

**The change in the debt/equity ratio at the end of the reporting period is due to the following:** the Company's total liabilities decreased by 14.7% compared to the end of 2023, and the equity increased by 11.3%.

**The change in the debt/assets ratio at the end of the reporting period is due to the following:** the Company's total assets increased by 7.6% compared to the end of 2023, while the Company's total liabilities decreased by 14.7%.

**The change in equity/ debt ratio at the end of the reporting period is due to the following:** the total liabilities of the Company decreased by 14.7% compared to the end of 2023, and the equity increased by 11.3%

#### 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The risks associated with the core business of the Company can generally be divided into systemic (general) and non-systemic (related specifically to its business and the industry in which it operates). Relevant for the Company are also the similar categories of risks inherent in the company business and the industry in which its subsidiaries operate, insofar as they are the main source of the Company's income. Separately, investors in the Company's financial instruments are also exposed to risks related to the investments in securities themselves (derivative and underlying).

##### 4.1. SYSTEMIC RISKS

Systemic risks are related to the market and the macro environment in which the Company operates, which is why they cannot be managed and controlled by the Company's management team. Systemic risks are: political risk, macroeconomic risk, inflation risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, tax risk and unemployment risk.

Type of risk	Description
POLITICAL RISK	<p>Political risk is the likelihood of a change of Government, or of a sudden change in its policy, of occurrence of internal political turmoil and adverse changes in European and/or national legislation, as a result of which the environment in which local businesses operate will change negatively, and investors will incur losses. On 5 March 2024, Prime Minister Nikolay Denkov deposited the resignation of the cabinet before the Parliament. The next day, the cabinet's resignation was accepted by parliament with 216 votes in favour. In June 2024 early parliamentary elections were held. As of the reporting date there is still not elected a regular parliament.</p> <p>Political risks for Bulgaria internationally are related to the commitments undertaken to implement serious structural reforms in the country in its capacity as an equal member of the EU, increasing social stability, limiting inefficient spending, on the one hand, as well as the strong destabilization of the countries of The Middle East, military interventions and conflicts in the region of the former Soviet Union, the refugee waves generated by these factors, and the potential instability of other key countries in the immediate proximity of the Balkan</p> <p>Other factors that also affect this risk are the possible legislative changes and in particular those concerning the economic and investment climate in the country.</p>
GENERAL MACROECONOMIC RISK	<p>According to the National Statistical Institute, in June 2024, the overall business climate indicator decreased with 0.9 points compared to May (from 25.4% to 24.5%) which is due to unfavorable business climate in the retail trade and in the service sector. <sup>1</sup></p>

<sup>1</sup> [Business Conjuncture, June 2024 \(nsi.bg\)](https://www.nsi.bg/en/business-conjuncture/june-2024)



	<p>Overall, average annual real GDP growth is expected to be 0.9% in 2024 and accelerate to 1.4% in 2025 and 1.6% in 2026. Compared with the March 2024 forecasts the growth forecast has been revised up for 2024 due to surprisingly positive data in the beginning of the year and better incoming information. The forecast for GDP growth was slightly revised down for 2025 and remains unchanged for 2026.<sup>2</sup></p>																
<p><b>INTEREST RATE RISK</b></p>	<p>Interest rate risk is related to possible negative changes in interest rates established by the financial institutions of the Republic of Bulgaria.</p> <p>At its meeting on 6 June 2024 the Governing council decided to decrease ECB’s three key interest rates by 25 basis points. The Governing council is determined to ensure a timely return of inflation to the medium-term target of 2%. The key interest rates will be kept at a restrictive level as long as it is needed in order to achieve its target.</p> <p>At its meeting on 7 March 2024 the Governing Council decided to keep the ECB's three key interest rates unchanged. The Governing Council is determined to ensure a timely return of inflation to the medium-term target of 2%. On the basis of its current assessment, it considers that the ECB's key interest rates are at a level which, if sustained for a sufficiently long period, will contribute substantially to achieving this objective. <sup>3</sup></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Basic Interest Rate</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Date</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">01.07.2024</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.63</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">01.06.2024</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">01.05.2024</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">01.04.2024</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.79</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">01.03.2024</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">01.02.2024</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.79</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">01.01.2024</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.79</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">*Source: BNB<sup>4</sup></p>	Date	Percentage	01.07.2024	3.63	01.06.2024	3.78	01.05.2024	3.78	01.04.2024	3.79	01.03.2024	3.80	01.02.2024	3.79	01.01.2024	3.79
Date	Percentage																
01.07.2024	3.63																
01.06.2024	3.78																
01.05.2024	3.78																
01.04.2024	3.79																
01.03.2024	3.80																
01.02.2024	3.79																
01.01.2024	3.79																
<p><b>INFLATION RISK</b></p>	<p>Inflation risk is a general price increase in which money depreciates and households and firms are likely to suffer a loss.</p> <p>The consumer price index is the official measure of inflation in the Republic of Bulgaria. It assesses the overall relative change in the prices of goods and services used by households for personal (non-productive) consumption and is calculated by applying the structure of final monetary consumption expenditure of Bulgarian households.</p> <p>According to the NSI, in June 2024, monthly inflation is -0.2% and annual inflation is 2.5%. Inflation is measured by the CPI, where monthly inflation is for June 2024 compared to the previous month and annual inflation is for June 2024 compared to the same month of the previous year.<sup>5</sup></p>																

<sup>2</sup> [ECB Economic Bulletin, Issue 4 / 2024 \(bnb.bg\)](https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/ecb-economic-bulletin/2024/issue-4-2024/index.en.html)

<sup>3</sup> [ECB Economic Bulletin, Issue 4 / 2024 \(bnb.bg\)](https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/ecb-economic-bulletin/2024/issue-4-2024/index.en.html)

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.bnb.bg/Statistics/StBIRAndIndices/StBIBaseInterestRate/index.htm>

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.nsi.bg/sites/default/files/files/pressreleases/Inflation2024-03\\_IF8MJCQ.pdf](https://www.nsi.bg/sites/default/files/files/pressreleases/Inflation2024-03_IF8MJCQ.pdf)

	<p>The Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices is a comparable measure of inflation for EU countries. It is one of the criteria for price stability and for Bulgaria's accession to the euro area. The HICP, like the CPI, measures the overall relative change in the price level of goods and services.</p> <p>According to the NSI, in June 2024 monthly inflation is 0.2% and annual inflation for June 2024 compared to June 2023 is 2.8%. Year-to-date inflation (June 2024 to December 2023) is 0.7% and the average annual inflation rate for July 2023 to June 2024 compared to July 2022 to June 2023 is 4.7%.<sup>6</sup></p> <p>Since the Governing council meeting held in September 2023 the inflation has decreased with more than 2.5% and the perspective has improved significantly. The main inflation has also decreased, confirming the prospects for decrease in the price pressure, while expectation for inflation is also decreasing across all time horizons [...] Currently experts forecast general inflation to be on average 2.5% in 2024, 2.2% in 2025 and 1.9% in 2026. In respect to inflation excluding energy and food components, experts forecast average level of 2.8% during 2024., 2,2% during 2025 and 2.0% during 2026. It is expected economic growth to increase to 0.9% for 2024, 1.4% for 2025 and 1.6% for 2026[...] According to preliminary information from Eurostat the yearly inflation has increased from 2.4% in April till 2.6% in May. Inflation of food decreased to 2.6%. Inflation of energy increased to 0.3%, after a year of negative values. During month of May inflation of non-energy industrial goods continued to decrease to 0.8%, while during April inflation of services has increased significantly to 4.1% from 3.7%.<sup>7</sup></p>
CURRENCY RISK	<p>Exposure to currency risk is the dependence and effects of changes in exchange rates. Systemic currency risk is the probability of a possible change in the currency regime of the country (currency board), which would lead either to BGN devaluation or to BGN appreciation compared to foreign currencies.</p> <p>Currency risk will have an impact on companies with market shares, the payments of which are made in a currency other than BGN and EUR. Since, according to the current legislation in the country the Bulgarian lev is fixed to the euro in the ratio EUR 1 = BGN 1.95583, and the Bulgarian National Bank is obliged to maintain a level of Bulgarian levs in circulation equal to the bank's foreign exchange reserves, the risk of devaluation of the BGN compared to the European currency is minimal and consists in the eventual early abolition of the currency board in the country. At this stage, this seems unlikely, as the currency board is expected to be abolished upon the adoption of the EUR in Bulgaria as an official unit of payment.</p> <p>Theoretically, currency risk could increase when Bulgaria joins the second stage of the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM II). This is a regime in which the country must maintain the exchange rate compared to the EUR within +/- 15% on the background of the central parity. In practice, all countries currently in this mechanism (Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta) are witnessing fluctuations that are significantly less than the allowed ones of ± 15%.</p> <p>On July 10, 2020, Bulgaria joined the ERM II exchange rate mechanism, known as the 'euro area's waiting room'. The central rate of the Bulgarian lev is fixed at EUR 1 = BGN 1.95583. Around this central exchange rate of the BGN, the standard range of plus or minus 15</p>

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.nsi.bg/sites/default/files/files/pressreleases/Inflation2024-03\\_IF8MJCO.pdf](https://www.nsi.bg/sites/default/files/files/pressreleases/Inflation2024-03_IF8MJCO.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> [https://www.bnb.bg/bnbweb/groups/public/documents/ecb\\_publication/publications\\_ecb\\_mb\\_202402\\_bg.pdf](https://www.bnb.bg/bnbweb/groups/public/documents/ecb_publication/publications_ecb_mb_202402_bg.pdf)

	<p>percent will be maintained. Bulgaria joins the exchange rate mechanism with its existing currency board regime, as a unilateral commitment and without additional requirements to the ECB.<sup>8</sup> At the same time, our country must enter into close cooperation with the unified banking supervision. The fixed exchange rate of the BGN to the EUR does not eliminate for the Bulgarian currency the risk of unfavorable movements of the euro exchange rate against other major currencies (US dollar, British pound, Swiss franc) on the international financial markets, but at present the company does not consider that such a risk would be material to its business. The company may be affected by currency risk depending on the type of cash flow currency and the type of currency of the company's potential loans.</p> <p>The SHELLY GROUP AD Group companies operate in Bulgaria as well as in EU countries and first countries, mainly in the USA, Latin America and Australia. At present, the main revenues from the Group's IoT business are in BGN or EUR, and the costs of delivery of goods in this segment are mainly in US dollars and are largely tied to the Chinese yuan, which is why the appreciation of the US dollar or Chinese yuan would have an adverse effect on the business performance. In terms of US dollar exposure, the Group companies are expected to have significant US dollar sales revenue in the US and other non-EU markets in the future, which to some extent balances the Group's net exposure to this major currency.</p> <p>To limit the effects of the currency risk, the companies of the Group have introduced a system for planning the deliveries from countries inside and outside the EU, as well as procedures for ongoing monitoring of the movements in the exchange rates of the foreign currencies and control over the forthcoming payments. Currently, the Group companies do not use derivative instruments for hedging the currency risk but, if necessary, the management is ready to enter into such transactions.</p>
Credit risk of the state	<p>Credit risk is the probability of deterioration of Bulgaria's international credit ratings, caused by the government's inability to repay its liabilities regularly. Low credit ratings of the country can lead to higher interest rates, more difficult financing conditions, both for the state and for individual economic entities, including the Company. Credit ratings are prepared by specialized credit rating agencies and serve to determine and measure a country's credit risk.</p>
	<p><b>In its report from 27.04.2024 Fitch Ratings</b> has affirmed Bulgaria's 'BBB' long-term foreign and local currency sovereign credit rating with a positive outlook.</p> <p>Fitch Ratings has affirmed Bulgaria's Long-Term Foreign and Local Currency Issuer Default Ratings (IDR) at 'BBB' with a Positive Outlook.</p> <p>Bulgaria's ratings are supported by its strong external economic and public balance sheets versus 'BBB' peers and credible policy framework, underpinned by EU membership and a long-standing currency board. On the other hand, the low level of investments/GDP and unfavorable demographics weigh on potential growth and government finances over the long term.</p> <p>The Positive Outlook reflects the prospects for euro adoption, which would lead to further improvement in external metrics. Despite the euro adoption process being delayed beyond January 2025 and renewed political uncertainty, Fitch considers that there is broad political commitment locally and at the EU level to euro adoption. All legislative measures to address the post ERMII commitments have been adopted and await</p>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/date/2020/html/ecb.pr200710~4aa5e3565a.en.html>

	<p>implementation, while the Law on the Central Bank was passed in February 2024. Euro adoption: Bulgaria's HICP inflation has considerably eased but remains above that of the three best performing EU member states, and Fitch expects that Bulgaria will not comply with the price stability criterion in mid-2024. Bulgaria intends to request a reassessment of its progress on convergence criteria in 2H24, which should allow for eurozone entry later in 2025. In Fitch's view, Bulgaria could comply with the price stability criterion in 4Q24 at the earliest, conditional on inflation developments across the EU. Bulgaria is on course to meet all other euro-adoption nominal criteria (public finances, interest rate and exchange rate). Nonetheless, a lack of stable government and potentially lengthy coalition negotiations could delay the eurozone entry beyond 2025. Overall, we consider euro adoption as supportive to the rating. Gradual Growth Recovery: The Bulgarian economy grew by 1.8% in 2023, supported by robust household spending, positive net export and solid investment growth. Weak external demand, renewed political uncertainty and slow absorption of EU funds will impede economic activity in 1H24, while positive real wage growth and strong credit growth will support private consumption. Fitch expects real GDP growth to accelerate to 2.4% in 2024 and further to 3.1% in 2025.</p> <p><u>Disinflation Dynamics to Ease:</u> Harmonised inflation (HICP) was 3.1% in March 2024, above the EU27 rate of 2.6%, but down from a peak of 15.6% in September 2022. The decline was mainly due to the base effects, lower prices of energy and slower food price inflation. We expect HICP inflation to continue to ease, albeit more slowly. In our view, the government's measures and tax changes should be broadly neutral for inflation. We expect the average HICP to be 3.3% in 2024 and 2.9% in 2025, down from 8.6% in 2023.</p> <p><u>Wider Medium-Term Fiscal Deficits:</u> The general government budget deficit stood at 1.9% of GDP in 2023. A robust labour market boosted revenue from personal income tax and social contributions, while higher social and capital spending weighed on expenditure. We forecast a budget deficit of 2.9% in 2024 and 3% in 2025. Rising social needs, delays in reform implementation and a lack of credible medium-term fiscal planning, due to the instability of recent cabinets, has weakened Bulgaria's fiscal position in recent years.</p> <p><u>Factors that Could, Individually or Collectively, Lead to Positive Rating Action/Upgrade:</u> Further progress towards euro adoption, for example, through confirmation that Bulgaria has met convergence criteria and greater certainty regarding the likely timing of euro adoption. An improvement in growth potential, for example, via the implementation of structural and governance reforms to improve the business environment and/or effective use of EU funds.</p> <p><u>Factors that Could, Individually or Collectively, Lead to Negative Rating Action/Downgrade:</u> Lack of progress in eurozone accession due to persistent political instability or a failure in meeting convergence criteria. Weaker economic growth prospects, for example, as a result of adverse political developments that weigh on reform implementation.<sup>9</sup></p>
Unemployment risk	<p>As a major factor affecting consumer purchasing power, an increase in unemployment would reduce demand for IoT products. On the other hand, the demand for staff from businesses continues to be very active, so such a risk seems negligible within the next year. Eurostat estimates the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the euro area at 6.4% in May 2024, stable compared to April 2024 and down from 6.5% in May 2023. In May</p>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.minfin.bg/en/news/12384>

	<p>2024, the EU unemployment rate is 6.0%, also stable compared to April 2024 and to May 2023. These data are published by Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union.<sup>10</sup></p> <p>Registered unemployment in the country decreased to 5.3% in June. Its level is 0.1 percentage points lower than in May, according to the administrative statistics of the Employment Agency. At the end of June, there were 150,990 unemployed people registered in the labor offices. Their number decreased by 3,281 people compared to the previous month. Unemployed persons who started work in June were 2,423 less than a month earlier. Their number has decreased to 14,964. 428 pensioners, students and employed people have also started work with the support of the labor offices.<sup>11</sup></p>
Risk associated with the legal system	<p>Although Bulgaria has introduced a number of significant legislative changes since joining the EU and most of the Bulgarian legislation has been harmonized with EU legislation, the legal system in the country is still in the process of reform. Judicial and administrative practices remain problematic and it is difficult to effectively resolve property disputes, breaches of laws and contracts and other. Deficiencies in the legal infrastructure can result in uncertainties arising from the implementation of corporate actions, the implementation of supervision and other issues.</p>
TAX RISK	<p>It is essential for the financial performance of the companies to maintain the current tax regime. There is no guarantee that the tax legislation, which is directly relevant to the core business of the Company, will not be changed in a direction that would lead to significant unforeseen expenses and, accordingly, would adversely affect its profit. The taxation system in Bulgaria is still developing, as a result of which a contradictory tax practice may arise.</p>

## 4.2. NON-SYSTEMIC RISKS

### Risks related to the industry in which the Group operates

Such risks are: risk of shortage of key personnel, risk of strong competition, risk related to personal data security and hacker attacks, risk of technology change.

#### Risk of shortage of key personnel

One of the biggest challenges for technology companies, such as the companies of the Group, as well as given the specific scope of their business in the field of telecommunications and engineering and software development, is the shortage of skilled personnel. Insufficient availability of suitable staff in the subsidiaries could adversely affect the future development of the Group due to delays in the development of new products/services and the maintenance of existing ones. On the other hand, the high competition in this sector raises the cost of labor. Thus, the financial position and market share of the Group companies could suffer.

#### Risk of strong competition

After the sale of most of the telecommunication business of the group, the Group companies operate mainly in the segment of the Internet of Things (IoT). This segment is one of the most modern and promising sectors

<sup>10</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Unemployment\\_statistics#Unemployment\\_in\\_the\\_EU\\_and\\_the\\_euro\\_area](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Unemployment_statistics#Unemployment_in_the_EU_and_the_euro_area)

<sup>11</sup> [Безработицата се понижи до 5,3 % през юни... | Агенция по заетостта \(government.bg\)](#)

of the industry, which attracts the interest of many technology giants and start-up companies. The loss or inability to gain market share and the fall in final product prices due to increased competition may have a negative effect on revenue, profit and profit margins. Maintaining a competitive position requires investment in the creation of devices with new utilities, improvement of existing solutions and expansion of market share and it cannot be taken for granted that new developments will be established among the competing ones on the market.

#### **Risk related to personal data security and hacker attacks**

The technology industry is characterized by digital transmission of information that could be strictly confidential, containing personal data of users of products, financial information of companies, information about new products and other. The protection of such information is a critical factor for the normal operation of companies in the industry, including of the Group. The sales of the devices and the use by the users of the accompanying mobile applications and cloud services provided by the Group are related to the exchange and storage of personal data. Potential breaches in information security can lead to: i) Loss of customers and/or partners and their migration to competing companies; (ii) Imposing sanctions and lawsuits related to breaches of applicable data protection and privacy laws; (iii) Lost or delayed orders and sales; (iv) Adverse effects on reputation, business, financial position, profits and cash flows.

#### **Risk of regulatory and specific technical requirements**

The supply of IoT devices is related to *regulation regarding the certification of products* for sale in the respective country. In the European Union, products are required to bear the 'CE' marking, which indicates that the product has been evaluated and meets the requirements of safety, health and environmental protection. In the US, the equivalent is 'UL' certification. For certification purposes, accredited laboratories are assigned compliance tests, which involve significant costs. In addition, specifics in the requirements of local regulators and contractors (especially mobile operators) may require additional tests and certification to be performed, which increases the cost of entering a particular market or particular distribution channel.

Sales of the Group companies' products cover an increasing number of markets, which often have local regulation regarding the certification of similar products in the respective country. Meeting the requirements of local regulation is related to time and resources and may delay the Company in entering new markets or require additional costs in order to meet different standards.

The change in regulatory requirements for devices may involve additional costs for making them compliant with the new requirements, including costs for withdrawing products from the market to making them compliant with these requirements. The Group companies and their local partners regularly monitor planned changes in the legislation and take timely measures to ensure the compliance of products with them.

Potential changes in telecommunications service regulations may also have some impact on the Group's operations as mobile operators are one of the main sales channels for the existing Myki products. Many of the IoT devices developed and sold by the Group companies use Internet-based technology and can work with the services of any Internet service provider. In this sense, the Group is now less dependent on regulations in the field of telecommunications insofar as the companies in its structure are not telecommunications service providers and mobile operators are only one of the marketing and distribution channels for IoT devices.

### **Risk of technology change**

Shelly Group AD and its subsidiaries operate in an extremely dynamic segment, in which technologies have a significant impact and are a source of competitive advantage. To that effect, there is a risk of delayed adaptation to new technologies due to lack of knowledge, experience or sufficient funding, which may have a negative impact on the Company. The slow adaptation to the new realities may lead to a loss of competitive positions and market shares, which in turn will lead to a deterioration of the Group's performance.

### **Risks related to the Group's business**

Such risks are: operational risk, risk related to business partners, risks arising from new projects and liquidity risk.

#### **Operational risk**

Operational risk can be defined as the risk of loss as a result of inadequate or non-functioning internal management procedures. Such risks may be caused by the following circumstances:

- Adoption of wrong operational decisions by the management staff related to the management of current projects;
- Insufficient amount of skilled personnel needed for the development and implementation of new projects;
- Leaving key employees and inability to replace them with new ones;
- Risk of excessive increase in management and administration costs, leading to a decrease in the overall profitability of the Company;
- Technical damages leading to prolonged interruption of the provided services may lead to termination of contracts with clients.

The effects of such circumstances would be a decrease in the Company's revenues and deterioration of its business performance.

#### **Risk associated with business partners**

Production activities in the IoT segment is outsourced, mainly to China, concentrated in several manufacturers. Potential risks associated with key subcontractors are related to the accurate and timely execution of deliveries or termination of business relationships. Although management believes that there is a wide range of alternative suppliers, the possible transfer of production to new partners and diversification of subcontractors may lead to delivery delays and additional costs, which may affect the ability of the Group companies to perform agreed orders from customers and adversely affect the Group's reputation and financial performance.

#### **Risks arising from new projects**

The main business activity of SHELLY GROUP AD is related to investments in subsidiaries. There is a risk that some of the subsidiaries will not be able to meet their goals, which will lead to lower or negative return on investment.

The development of new products and services by the subsidiaries of SHELLY GROUP AD is related to the investment in human resources, software, hardware, materials, goods and services. Should new products

and services fail to be marketed, such investments would be unjustified. This in turn would have a negative impact on the costs and assets of the Company, as well as on the performance of its business activities. In order to manage the risk arising from new projects, the Group companies perform a market analysis, prepare a financial analysis containing different scenarios, and in some cases discuss with potential customers the concept of the new service/product.

### **Liquidity risk**

The expression of the liquidity risk in relation to the Group is associated with the possibility of lack of timely and/or sufficient available funds to meet all current liabilities. This risk may appear both in case of significant delay of the payments by the debtors of the Company, as well as in case of insufficiently effective management of the cash flows from the operation of the Company.

Some of the Group companies use bank financing in the form of an investment loan, overdraft or revolving credit line, which can be used in case of liquidity problems.

The company pursues a conservative liquidity management policy, through which it constantly maintains an optimal liquidity cash reserve and good ability to finance its business activities. In order to control the risk, the Company monitors the timely payment of incurred liabilities. The company monitors and controls the actual and projected cash flows for periods ahead and maintains a balance between the maturity limits of the assets and liabilities.

## **5. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED OR INTERESTED PARTIES**

For the reporting period the Company has not entered into transactions with interested parties in the meaning according to the Bulgarian Public Offering of Securities Act.

The Company has not entered into any transactions with other Group companies that fall beyond its scope of regular business or that significantly deviate from the market conditions. Transactions in the ordinary course of business with subsidiaries are presented in the Separate Interim Report, published on 30 June, 2024 and are excluded for the purpose of the consolidation.

### **Board of Directors**

During the reporting period, to the members of the Board of Directors have been paid gross remunerations in total amount of BGN 788 thousand. The amounts paid are in compliance with the approved remuneration policy of the Company and the changes made in the number of seats in the Board and the appointment new members, that were appointed on an extraordinary meeting of shareholders held on 18 December 2023.

## **6. INFORMATION ON NEWLY INCURRED SIGNIFICANT RECEIVABLES AND/OR LIABILITIES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR TO THE END OF THE REPORTING QUARTER**

No material new receivables and/or payables arose during the period, except as described in paragraph 5 of this Report.



## 7. INFORMATION ON THE TRADING IN THE SHARES OF SHELLY GROUP AD DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Historical data on trade						
Date	Volume	Turnover	Highest Price	Lowest Price	Opening Price	Closing Price
28.06.2024	24654	1 724 387.40	74,200	68,200	74,200	69,800
31.05.2024	32308	2 308 091.20	75,000	67,800	67,800	74,400
30.04.2024	50483	3 390 025.40	68,400	64,800	67,600	68,000
28.03.2024	83420	5 432 623.80	70,000	58,600	59,000	67,600
29.02.2024	55900	3 232 975.80	59,400	56,600	58,400	59,200
31.01.2024	34844	1 971 916.80	59,200	46,000	47,300	58,800

Source: Investor.bg

Information on the trading of SHELLY GROUP AD shares during the reporting period on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange is available at <https://www.boerse-frankfurt.de/equity/allterco-jsco/price-history/historical-prices-and-volumes>

## 8. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

After the end of the reporting period, SHELLY GROUP AD submitted to the FSC, the BSE and the public additional information.

Date	NOTIFICATION
11.07.2024	Shelly Group announced an acquisition via one of its subsidiaries of the material assets, including intellectual property (IP) and inventory of the Dutch company for smart locks LOQED B.V. which is currently undergoing insolvency proceedings. The deal also includes direct access to the contract manufacturer's plant in the People's Republic of China and to the suppliers of the primary products, so that both the immediate takeover of production and its future optimization can take place seamlessly. The acquisition price is in the amount of EUR 150 thousand paid in cash.
03.07.2024	Shelly Group announced that the capital increase of 54 614 BGN representing 54 614 ordinary, registered, dematerialized, voting shares, with a par value of BGN 1 each, has been registered with the Commercial Register at the Register Agency. The capital of Shelly Group PLC following the increase amounts to 18 105 559 BGN, representing 18 105 559 ordinary, registered, dematerialized, voting shares, with a par value of BGN 1 each.
09.07.2024	Shelly Group announced preliminary consolidated revenue for the first six months of 2024. The company announces 49.0% year-on-year increase in revenue from sales of devices and related services to EUR 41.7 million (BGN 81.6 million).

23.07.2024	The Board of Directors of Shelly Group AD (Ticker: SLYG / ISIN: BG1100003166) (“Shelly Group” / “the Company”) has approved a Conversion Plan for the conversion of the Company into a European Company (“SE”) registered in Republic of Bulgaria in accordance with Article 2 (4) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2157/2001 of 8 October 2001 on the Statute for a European Company (SE) (the “Conversion”). The preparations for the conversion were approved by the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company on 18 December 2023. The plan for the conversion of Shelly Group AD into Shelly Group SE will be available on the Company's website in the IR section under Corporate Governance as of 23 July 2024. The Board of Directors of Shelly Group AD will propose the resolution to convert the company into an SE to the shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting planned for the fourth quarter of 2024.
------------	---

## 9. OTHER INFORMATION AT THE DISCRETION OF THE COMPANY

After the end of the reporting period the Board of Director took a decision and the Company signed a preliminary contract for the sale of 100% of the capital of its subsidiary Shelly Properties Ltd.

Except to the information disclosed with this report, the financial statements and the additional documents thereto, there is no further information that the Company considers as sufficient.

Date: 13 August 2024

For SHELLY GROUP AD:

Dimitar Dimitrov  
CEO