

STX COMMODITIES HOLDING B.V.

Annual Report 2023/2024

STX



PricewaterhouseCoopers
Accountants N.V.
For identification
purposes only

Key Financial Figures

31 March 2024



Total Assets

914 (EURm)



Shareholders Equity

222 (EURm)



Table of Contents

Directors' Report	4	10. Derivative Financial Instruments	38
Consolidated Financial Statements	17	11. Loans Receivable	40
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2024	18	12. Inventory	41
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2024	20	13. Trade and Other Receivables	41
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024	21	14. Prepayments	42
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024	23	15. Receivables from Clearing Organizations	42
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	24	16. Cash and Cash Equivalents	42
1. Corporate Information	25	17. Capital and Reserves	42
2. Basis of Preparation	26	18. Trade and Other Payables	43
3. Basis of Consolidation	27	19. Borrowings	43
4. Basis of Combinations	28	20. Accrued Liabilities	43
5. New Standards and interpretations	28	21. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management	44
6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	28	22. Lease Liabilities	48
6.1. Fair Value Measurement	28	23. Revenue	49
6.2. Derivative Financial Instruments	29	24. Cost of Sales	50
6.3. Non-Derivative Financial Instruments	30	25. Other Operating Income	51
6.4. Inventory	31	26. Operating Expenses	51
6.5. Cash and Cash Equivalents	32	27. Interest Income and Expenses	52
6.6. Intangible Assets	32	28. Other Financial Items	52
6.7. Tangible Fixed Assets	32	29. Income Tax	53
6.8. Equity, Reserves and Dividend Payment	33	30. Commitments and Contingencies	54
6.9. Leases	33	31. Related Parties	54
6.10. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets	34	32. Subsequent Events	57
6.11. Revenue	34	Company Financial Statements	58
6.12. Cost of Sales	35	Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2024	59
6.13. Employee Benefits	35	Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2024	61
6.14. Income Tax	35	Notes to the Company Financial Statements	62
6.15. Other Operating Income	36	1. Intangible Assets	64
6.16. Operating Expenses	36	2. Investments in Subsidiaries	64
6.17. Interest Income and Interest Expenses	36	3. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	66
6.18. Rounding of Amounts	36	4. Receivables from Related Parties	66
7. Intangible Assets	36	5. Cash	66
8. Tangible Fixed Assets	37	6. Capital and Reserves	66
9. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	38	7. Trade and Other Payables	69
		8. Other Operating Expenses	69
		9. Contingent Assets and Liabilities	69
		Other Information	70

STX

Directors' Report



PricewaterhouseCoopers
Accountants N.V.
For identification
purposes only



Directors' Report

The Directors' report is available at the registered office.

STX

Consolidated Financial Statements



PricewaterhouseCoopers
Accountants N.V.
For identification
purposes only



Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2024

(before proposed result appropriation)

	Notes	31 March 2024 EUR	31 March 2023 EUR
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	7	4,065,365	1,548,770
Tangible fixed assets	8	25,803,685	2,832,894
Loans to related parties	31	12,226,830	11,418,958
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	22,552,266	17,789,548
Derivative financial instruments	10	196,262,765	265,188,423
Loans receivable	11	5,672,397	-
		266,583,308	298,778,593
Current assets			
Inventory	12	84,462,425	99,086,097
Trade and other receivables	13	203,382,964	137,496,136
Receivables from related parties	31	830,387	1,727
Prepayments	14	6,964,122	1,120,717
Loans to related parties	31	70,407	-
Loans receivable	11	953,891	-
Receivables from clearing organizations	15	7,003,806	2,513,509
Derivative financial instruments	10	326,510,376	465,767,574
Cash and cash equivalents	16	17,872,813	91,751,762
		648,051,190	797,737,522
Total assets		914,634,499	1,096,516,116

Shareholders' Equity and Liabilities

	Notes	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
		EUR	EUR
Shareholders' equity			
Issued and paid-in capital	17	11,899	11,885
Additional paid-in capital	17	46,462,675	50,528,244
Retained earnings	17	126,797,892	84,715,499
Translation reserve	17	536,971	475,520
Unappropriated result		48,657,756	63,038,493
		222,467,193	198,769,641
Non-current liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments	10	111,527,477	217,813,418
Deferred tax liabilities	29	32,352,147	24,131,800
Lease liabilities	22	19,730,035	929,005
		163,609,659	242,874,223
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	185,909,832	168,037,809
Payables to related parties	31	2,000,000	29,385
Corporate tax	29	2,178,496	13,894,382
Derivative financial instruments	10	262,915,954	429,800,872
Borrowings	19	47,909,310	10,027,088
Accrued liabilities	20	26,242,918	31,941,280
Lease liabilities	22	1,401,135	1,141,435
		528,557,646	654,872,251
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		914,634,499	1,096,516,116

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	2023 / 2024 EUR	2022 / 2023 EUR
Revenue	23	2,449,177,738	1,176,573,756
Cost of sales	24	(2,282,186,186)	(1,008,372,912)
Gross profit		166,991,552	168,200,844
Other operating income	25	236,840	274,594
Operating expenses	26	(100,187,106)	(84,131,420)
Operating profit		67,041,286	84,344,018
Interest Income	27	2,109,980	246,809
Interest Expenses	27	(3,292,252)	(361,714)
Other financial items	28	(470,767)	572,432
Profit before taxation		65,388,247	84,801,545
Income tax	29	(16,730,492)	(21,763,052)
Profit for the period		48,657,756	63,038,493
Total profit for the period attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		–	–
Owners of the parent		48,657,756	63,038,493
		48,657,756	63,038,493
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax attributable to:			
Foreign currency translation on foreign operations:			
Non-controlling interest		–	–
Owners of the parent		61,451	(77,579)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		48,719,207	62,960,914
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		–	–
Owners of the parent		48,719,207	62,960,914
		48,719,207	62,960,914

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

		Attributable to Owners of the Company						
	Notes	Issued and paid-in capital	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Unappropriated result	Translation reserve	Non-controlling interests	Total
		EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Balance at 1 April 2022		10,001	29,538,223	27,778,185	57,637,314	553,099	16,669,827	132,186,649
Comprehensive income								
Appropriation result prior year		-	-	57,637,314	(57,637,314)	-	--	-
Profit for the period		-	-	-	63,038,493	-	-	63,038,493
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency revaluation		-	-	-	-	(77,579)	-	(77,579)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	57,637,314	5,401,178	(77,579)	-	62,960,914
Transactions with owners of the company								
Repurchase of shares	17	-	(3,579,833)	-	-	-	-	(3,579,833)
Issue of shares	17	1,884	-	-	-	-	-	1,884
Contributions of equity	17	-	14,211,289	-	-	-	-	14,211,289
Movement in equity*	17	-	10,358,565	-	-	-	(16,669,827)	(6,311,262)
Cumulative preference share dividend paid	17	-	-	(700,000)	-	-	-	(700,000)
Total transactions with owners of the company		1,884	20,990,021	(700,000)	-	-	(16,669,827)	3,622,079
Balance 31 March 2023	17	11,885	50,528,244	84,715,499	63,038,493	475,520	-	198,769,641

* Movement in equity as a result of the shareholders roll-up from subsidiaries to STX Commodities Holding, resulting in 100% shareholding of all subsidiaries

	Notes	Attributable to owners of the Company					Non-controlling interests	Total
		Issued and paid-in capital	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Unappropriated result	Translation reserve		
		EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Balance at 1 April 2023		11,885	50,528,244	84,715,499	63,038,493	475,520	-	198,769,641
Total comprehensive income								
Appropriation result prior year		-	-	63,038,493	(63,038,493)	-	-	-
Profit for the period		-	-	-	48,657,756	-	-	48,657,756
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency revaluation		-	-	-	-	61,451	-	61,451
Total comprehensive income		-	-	63,038,493	(14,380,737)	61,451	-	48,719,207
Transactions with owners of the company								
Repurchase of shares	17	(112)	(8,749,999)	(2,195,676)	-	-	-	(10,945,787)
Issue of shares	17	126	-	-	-	-	-	126
Contributions of equity	17	-	4,684,429	-	-	-	-	4,684,429
Dividend paid	17	-	-	(17,826,450)	-	-	-	(17,826,450)
Cumulative preference share dividend paid	17	-	-	(933,973)	-	-	-	(933,973)
Total transactions with owners of the company		14	(4,065,570)	(20,956,099)	-	-	-	(25,021,655)
Balance 31 March 2024	17	11,899	46,462,674	126,797,893	48,657,756	536,971	-	222,467,193

Note: As per Article 2:390 of the Dutch Law, due to development costs capitalized as Intangible Assets, an amount of EUR 2,341,349 of the Retained earnings has been allocated to restricted reserves.

Consolidated cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	2023/2024 EUR	2022/2023 EUR
Cash generated from operating activities			
Operating profit		67,041,286	84,344,018
Adjustments for			
Depreciation / Amortization	7, 8	3,570,316	1,740,653
Foreign exchange gains and losses		(1,800,600)	(1,396,805)
Fair value adjustment of derivatives	10	(64,988,002)	(1,401,887)
Fair value adjustment of inventory	12	32,019,096	(12,110,523)
Fair value adjustment on cumulative preference shares	28	-	700,000
Lease liabilities	22	(20,588)	1,888,465
Expected credit loss	11	(110,146)	-
		(31,329,925)	(10,580,097)
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	13	(65,886,828)	(91,345,341)
(Increase) in Inventory	12	(17,395,423)	(33,775,754)
(Increase) in prepayments	14	(5,843,405)	(561,369)
(Increase) / decrease in related party receivables and payables	31	1,141,956	2,402,409
(Increase) in clearing organizations	15	(4,490,297)	(880,482)
Increase in current liabilities	18, 20	12,173,661	137,021,839
		(80,300,337)	12,861,304
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		(44,588,975)	86,625,225
Interest received	27	2,109,980	246,809
Interest paid	27	(2,546,297)	(361,714)
Corporate tax paid	29	(20,226,030)	(7,119,297)
		(20,662,347)	(7,234,202)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		(65,251,323)	79,391,022
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of financial assets	9	(3,371,432)	(2,802,000)
Loans receivable	11	(6,516,142)	-
Loans to related parties	1	(878,280)	(10,019,417)
Sales of intangible and tangible fixed assets	7, 8	-	466,364
Additions of intangible and tangible fixed assets	7, 8	(9,454,441)	(4,493,520)
Net cash used in investing activities		(20,220,295)	(16,848,573)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Contributions of Equity	17	4,684,429	14,211,289
Share repurchases	17	-	(6,311,262)
Cash received for shares issued	17	126	1,884
Share repurchases	17	(10,945,787)	(3,579,833)
Dividends paid	17	(18,760,423)	(700,000)
Principal elements of lease payments	22	(1,267,899)	(1,319,587)
Borrowings received	19	293,438,307	10,027,088
Repayment of borrowings	19	(255,556,085)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		11,592,668	12,329,579
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(73,878,949)	74,872,028
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	16	91,751,762	16,879,734
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		17,872,813	91,751,762



STX

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements



1. Corporate Information

STX Commodities Holding B.V. (“STX”, “STX Commodities Holding”, “Company” or “We”) is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in The Netherlands with the registered office located at Gelrestraat 30, 1079 MZ Amsterdam, KVK number 82358265. The consolidated financial statements of STX for the year ended 31 March 2024 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 19 September 2024.

Activities

STX Commodities Holding is a global environmental commodities trading firm with a business model of facilitating transactions amongst participants in the wholesale environmental commodities markets. Products serviced include certificates and physical products that can be used for either voluntary or compliance purposes. In such transactions, STX Commodities Holding acts as a dealer and counterparty in principal transactions.

For principal transactions, STX buys and sells products for its account and risk. STX also has a Service Level Agreement in place for support functions such as back office, finance, risk, legal and compliance, with:

- STX Commodities LLC
- STX Commodities Sweden AB
- STX Commodities Pte. Ltd.
- STX Commodities S. de R.L. de C.V.
- STX Commodities GmbH
- STX Commodities SAS
- THG Quoten GmbH
- STX Commodities (Belgium) B.V.
- STX Commodities (UK) Ltd.
- STX Commodities S.L.

Group Structure

STX holds the majority voting rights and has control over the below legal entities (“Group”). All companies below, except for STX Commodities (Poland) Sp. z.o.o and STX Commodities (Italy) S.r.l. have been included in the consolidated financial statements.

Name	Registered Office	Country	Date of Acquisition	Ownership as at 31 March 2024
STX Commodities B.V	Amsterdam	The Netherlands	1 September 2021	100.00%
STX Commodities AB	Gothenburg	Sweden	23 October 2021	100.00%
STX Commodities LLC	New York	United States of America	1 December 2021	100.00%
STX Commodities S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City	Mexico	1 December 2021	99.00%
STX Commodities Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore	17 May 2021	100.00%
STX Commodities GmbH	Berlin	Germany	16 July 2021	100.00%
STX Commodities SAS	Lyon	France	5 April 2022	100.00%
STX Commodities S.L.	Madrid	Spain	12 July 2022	100.00%
STX Commodities (Belgium) B.V	Brussels	Belgium	27 January 2023	100.00%
Zelený plyn s.r.o.	Prague	Czech Republic	3 April 2023	100.00%
STX Commodities (UK) Ltd	London	United Kingdom	10 March 2023	100.00%
STX Asset Management SARL	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	20 April 2023	100.00%
STX Commodities (Poland) Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	Poland	6 November 2023	100.00%
STX Commodities (Italy) S.r.l.	Milan	Italy	10 January 2024	100.00%

2. Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of STX have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union (IFRS - EU) and in accordance with Book 2, Title 9 of the Dutch Civil code.

Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments, financial assets through profit or loss and inventories which have been measured at fair value and fair value less costs to sell, respectively. The accounting principles applied in the consolidated financial statements are based on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Foreign Currencies

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euros, which is also the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially measured at the respective currency spot rates at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Differences arising in settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. The functional currencies of entities in the Group are defined as follow:

- STX Commodities B.V. (EUR)
- STX Commodities AB (SEK)
- STX Commodities LLC (USD)
- STX Commodities S. de R.L. de C.V. (USD)
- STX Commodities Pte. Ltd. (SGD)
- STX Commodities GmbH (EUR)
- STX Commodities SAS (EUR)
- STX Commodities S.L. (EUR)
- STX Commodities (UK) Ltd (GBP)
- STX Commodities (Belgium) B.V. (EUR)
- Zelený plyn s.r.o. (CZK)
- STX Asset Management SARL (EUR)
- STX Commodities (Italy) S.r.l. (EUR)
- STX Commodities (Poland) Sp. z.o.o (PLN)

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The nature of these estimates and judgments, including the related assumptions, are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statement items in question, as follows:

Estimates

Fair value measurement: The Company has made significant estimates in determining the fair value measurement of derivative financial instruments, inventories and financial assets. This includes determining the most appropriate valuation technique and pricing convention, namely the mid-market pricing convention. Refer to note '6.1 Fair value measurement' for further information.

Judgements

Classification of derivative financial instruments: When determining the classification of contracts to buy and sell non-financial assets, management has used its judgement to classify the contracts as derivative financial instruments. Refer to note '6.2 Derivative financial instruments'.

Recognition of derivative financial instruments: Judgement has been used to determine the point in time of recognition of derivative financial instruments linked to specific projects. These derivative financial instruments are recognized once the projects pass compliance approval from the regulator and first issuance is confirmed.

Fair value classification: Classifying the inputs used to measure derivatives in accordance with the fair value hierarchy as Level 1, 2 or 3 inputs required management judgement. Refer to note '6.1 Fair value measurement' for further information.

Revenue recognition: Judgement has been used to conclude that recognition of revenue occurs at a point in time, rather than over time for contracts with counterparties. Refer to note '6.11 Revenue' for further information.

Consolidation analysis: Management used judgement to determine whether STX has established control over its financial assets requiring consolidation in accordance with IFRS 10 and concluded it is not required, as there is no link between STX's power over the relevant activities of the financial asset (no voting rights) and its variability of returns (fixed return).

3. Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of STX Commodities Holding B.V. comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 March 2024. All subsidiaries have a reporting date of 31 March and the accounting policies of all subsidiaries are consistent with those of STX Commodities Holding B.V.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which STX Commodities Holding has control. STX Commodities Holding controls an entity where the STX Commodities Holding is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

All transactions and balances between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Profits or losses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed during the year are recognized from the effective date of the acquisition, or up to the effective date of disposal, as applicable.

The Company attributes total comprehensive income or loss of subsidiaries between the owners of the parent and the non-controlling interests based on their respective ownership interests.

4. Business Combinations

For normal acquisitions, the Company applies the acquisition method in accounting for business combinations. The consideration transferred by the Company to obtain control of a subsidiary is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred, and the equity interests issued by the group, which includes the fair value of any asset or liability arising from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition costs are expensed as incurred. For business combinations under common control, the pooling of interest method is applied. The consideration transferred by the company is calculated as the sum of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities transferred at the date of transfer or merger. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at their acquisition date fair values.

5. New Standards and Interpretations

At the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements, the following standards and related amendments and interpretations had been issued and not yet adopted by the EU:

Amendments to:

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Non-current liabilities with covenants

IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows & IFRS 7 Financial instruments: Supplier finance

IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability

IFRS 16 Leases: Leases on sale and leaseback

New standards applicable for the first time:

IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Presentation of Financial Statements: Disclosure of Accounting Policies

IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates

IAS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from Single Transaction

It is not expected that the new standards, amendments and standards applicable for the first time during the current financial year would have significant impacts on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

OECD Pillar Two Rules will be applicable for STX Commodities Holding and will be assessed and reported on ultimate parent company level. It is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

6.1. Fair Value Measurement

STX Commodities Holding measures derivative financial instruments and financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and inventories at fair value less cost to sell at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

STX Commodities Holding measures the fair value of all derivative financial instruments and products using the mid-market pricing convention. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell an asset or transfer the liability takes place in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability that is accessible to the Company. When measuring fair values, the Company maximizes the use of relevant quoted prices from active markets. If not available, the Company maximizes the use of inputs from relevant observable markets and minimizes the use of inputs from unobservable markets.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- **Level 1:** Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- **Level 2:** Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- **Level 3:** Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is not based on observable market data

STX Commodities Holding is mostly active in Over-The-Counter (OTC) markets where liquidity and volatility are limited. For these forward trades, no quoted market prices are available. The Company has a dedicated trading department which performs valuations on a daily basis, are reviewed by the risk department, and ultimately reported to the managing board. As part of the valuation process, trades are mapped to one of the product groups that are defined. For each product group, bid, mid and ask prices are estimated based upon an evaluation of the most recent trades that have taken place for identical assets. These prices are corroborated with external broker quotes (where available) and market insights from our sales traders. The trading volume trends of such assets support that trading occurs on a regular basis, thereby corroborating the observability of the inputs. There is sufficient data available to measure these derivative financial instruments using the market approach and to classify these inputs as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

The Company also acts as a liquidity provider in the carbon emissions market. The market for carbon emissions is more liquid and transparent. With public prices and well-established exchanges, this structure allows transactions to be closed both OTC and on exchange. Accordingly, the market approach is used to measure these derivatives and the inputs are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, STX Commodities Holding determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

When a transaction price differs from the fair value measurement at the inception of the contract, 'day one' gains and losses arise. Day one gains or losses are recognized immediately as the valuation is Level 1 and Level 2.

6.2. Derivative Financial Instruments

STX undertakes principal trading activities involving forward transactions with counterparties. These derivative financial instruments mainly consist of energy certificates and physical product derivative financial instruments that are held for trading as part of ordinary business activities.

On initial recognition and in accordance with IFRS 9, such financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value, plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial instrument. When incurred, transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, when determining the classification and subsequent measurement of these transactions, the definition of a derivative in terms of IFRS 9 has been considered:

A derivative is a financial instrument with all three of the following characteristics:

- Its value changes in response to the change in commodity price, credit rating or other variables, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract;
- It requires zero or low-value investment; and
- It is settled at a future date.

STX's derivative financial instruments are contracts to buy or sell non-financial items and are determined to be readily convertible to cash or are "held for trading". Accordingly, all forward transactions with counterparties have been classified as derivative financial instruments and are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. Net gains and losses, including any interest and relating first day gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at the trade date. Positive fair values are recognized as a non-current asset if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months or a current asset if the remaining maturity of the instrument is less than 12 months. Negative fair values are recognized as a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months or a current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is less than 12 months. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as gross revenue for short positions and in the cost of sales for long positions.

The Company derecognizes derivative assets when the contractual rights to the cashflows expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cashflows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred, or in which STX neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the derivative asset.

Derivative liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. STX also derecognizes derivative liabilities when items are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In such cases, a new derivative liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

STX does not apply hedge accounting.

The principal risks arising from the financial instruments are market risk, commodity price risk, foreign currency exchange risk, counterparty risk, liquidity risk, compliance risk and credit risk. STX applies a risk framework policy to monitor and mitigate exposure and risks. Refer to note '21. Financial instruments and financial risk management' for further information.

6.3. Non-derivative Financial Instruments

STX' non-derivative financial assets comprise financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables to and from related parties, trade receivables, non-trade accounts receivable, other receivables, receivables from clearing organizations and cash and cash equivalents. Non-derivative financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables, accrued liabilities, payables to clearing organizations payables to related parties and borrowings.

All non-derivative financial instruments are recognized when STX becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Trade receivables which do not contain significant financing components are initially recognized at their transaction price when they originate.

In accordance with IFRS 9, all financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value plus, or minus directly attributable transaction costs.

Non-derivative Financial Assets – Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, or fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at fair value through profit or loss:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cashflows.

- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. 'Principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition and 'Interest' is defined as the consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount during a particular period and other lending risks, costs and profit margins

All of STX's non-derivative financial assets, except for the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss which is measured at fair value through profit and loss, meet the above definition and are therefore subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The amortized cost is adjusted by impairment losses, interest income or expense, and foreign exchange gains or losses which are all recognized in profit or loss.

Non-derivative Financial Liabilities – Subsequent Measurement

A financial liability is measured at amortized cost unless it is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss or an entity has opted to measure the liability at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if it is:

- Held for trading
- It is a derivative
- It is designated as such on initial recognition

None of the above requirements apply to STX non-derivative financial liabilities and the Company has not opted to measure non-derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Accordingly, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The amortized cost is adjusted by impairment losses, interest income or expense, and foreign exchange gains or losses which are all recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities aligns with the accounting policy of derivative financial assets. Refer to note '6.2. Derivative financial instruments'.

Impairment of Non-derivative Financial Assets

Management assesses financial assets for impairment on an annual basis using a forward-looking expected credit loss model.

In this model, the Company determines whether the credit risk of a financial instrument increased or remained the same since initial recognition. Where credit risk remained the same, the allowance for credit losses is measured at the amount equal to the expected credit loss using a 12-month expected credit loss. Where a significant increase in credit risk is identified, the allowance is measured at the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. The company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due. When estimating the cash flows the company expects to receive, STX determines the probability of default of each counterparty or institution by using publicly available credit ratings. The impairment allowance is recognized directly in the statement of comprehensive income at operating expenses while the carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced.

6.4. Inventory

Inventory, principally energy certificates and physical products held for trading, are measured at fair value less costs to sell. The fair value used is the spot price at the balance sheet date. Changes in the fair value of inventories are recorded directly in the statement of comprehensive income as cost of sales in the period in which the change occurred.

Inventories are derecognized and recognized as cost of sales at the date of delivery to the counterparty and in the same period in which the related revenue from their sale is recognized. Refer to note '6.1 Fair value measurement' for further information on the determination of fair values.

6.5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method. The cash items disclosed in the cash flow statement are comprised of cash and cash equivalents. Interest paid and received, and corporate taxes paid are included in cash from operating activities. Purchase consideration paid for the acquisition of financial assets, tangible and intangible assets and loans receivable are recognized as cash generated from or used in investing activities. Share repurchases, dividends paid, borrowings and lease payments are recognized as cash generated from or used in financing activities. Investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents are excluded from the statement of cash flows.

6.6. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization of intangible assets is calculated on a straight-line basis over the economic life of the asset. Intangible assets are assessed for impairment losses when impairment indicators exist. Goodwill and trademarks have an infinite useful life and are not amortized. The useful lives of the below intangible assets are finite and are as follows:

- Software – 5 years

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

The useful lives and the amortization method for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end. Refer to note '6.10 Impairment of non-financial assets' for the accounting policy on impairment.

6.7. Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Refurbishments – 5 years
- Computers – 5 years
- Other tangible fixed assets – 5 years
- Right-of-use lease assets – 1–10 years

Included in tangible fixed assets is the value of all right-of-use lease assets. Refer to note '6.9 Leases' for further information.

Tangible fixed assets are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end. Refer to note '6.10 Impairment of non-financial assets' for the accounting policy on impairment.

Depreciation expenses are presented in the operating expenses line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

6.8. Equity, Reserves and Dividend Payments

Issued and paid-in capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Additional paid-in capital includes any premiums received on the issue of share capital.

Retained earnings includes prior period retained profits.

All transactions with owners of the parent are recorded separately within equity.

Dividend distributions payable to equity shareholders are included in accrued liabilities when the dividends have been approved in a general meeting prior to the reporting date.

6.9. Leases

At inception of a contract, STX assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. STX' leases mainly consist of office spaces. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods and include renewal options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a range of different terms and conditions.

Right-of-use Assets

Right-of-use assets are recognized at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the number of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Leased buildings – 1–10 years

Right-of-use assets have been presented in the statement of financial position as tangible fixed assets.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, STX recognizes lease liabilities at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or conditions that trigger the payment occurs. Where lease payments include lease components and non-lease components, STX has elected to account for all components as a single lease component.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, STX uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date, being the rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions. To determine the incremental borrowing rate, STX uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for STX's credit spread.

Extension and termination options are included in all leases. Judgements are made by STX in determining lease terms by considering all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise a renewal option, or not to exercise a termination option. Renewal options are only included in the lease term if it is reasonably certain that the lease will be extended, or not terminated. The lease term is reassessed if an option is exercised (or not exercised) or if STX becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the STX.

After initial recognition, lease liabilities are increased to reflect interest charged on the outstanding balance and reduced for the lease payments made. Furthermore, STX is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Lease liabilities are remeasured when there is a modification, change in lease term, change in the expected lease payments or a change in the option to purchase the underlying asset.

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

Short-Term and Low-Value Assets Leases

When applicable, STX applies the short-term lease (leases with an expected term of 12 months or less) and leases for low value assets recognition exemption to its leases. Lease payments on such leases are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

6.10. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

This accounting policy applies to intangible assets, and tangible fixed assets (including right-of-use lease assets). At each reporting date, STX reviews the carrying amounts of non-financial assets to determine whether there are any changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount. Impairment losses are only reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

In some cases, the fair values of the individual assets cannot be determined as the individual assets do not generate cash flows. Instead, STX groups assets together in the smallest group of assets which generate cashflows from continuing use (cash-generating units) when reviewing for impairment indicators.

Impairment losses are accounted for in the depreciation line item in operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

6.11. Revenue

Revenue arises in the ordinary course of business and includes revenues earned on 'principal' transactions (sale of energy certificates and physical products) and the brokerage revenue on 'name-give-up' transactions. Revenue is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the counterparty at an amount that reflects the consideration to which STX expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is measured at the transaction price, which includes only those amounts to which STX has rights under the present contract and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the relative stand-alone selling price of the goods or services provided to the counterparty. The practical expedient in terms of IFRS 15 paragraph 63 has been applied, whereby no financing components have been considered when determining transaction price as all payment terms are less than one year after satisfying performance obligations.

The Company recognizes contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as a payable in its statement of financial position. Similarly, if the Company satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the company recognizes either a contract asset or a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

Refer to note '23. Revenue' for further information regarding the nature and timing of revenue recognition per revenue stream.

6.12. Cost of Sales

Cost of sales includes the principal value bought for 'principal' transactions, clearing costs and revaluation of inventory. In addition, the fair value movement of derivative financial instruments for long positions and inventory are included in cost of sales. Refer to note '6.2 Derivative financial instruments' for further information.

6.13. Employee Benefits

STX has a defined contribution pension scheme in place to which the provisions of the Dutch Pension Act are applicable. Short-term employee benefits payable for the financial year are charged to the profit and loss account. Prepaid and accrued pension premiums are not applicable at the financial year end.

Provisions are recognized for legally enforceable or constructive obligations that exist at the balance sheet date, and for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required, and a reliable estimate can be made. There are no provisions or other obligations in addition to the premiums paid.

6.14. Income Tax

The income tax expense is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income, based on the applicable income tax rate, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences.

Current Income Tax

The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current income tax charge are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed each year and only recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and where the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax balances are valued at nominal value and deferred tax expense is recognized in profit or loss.

6.15. Other Operating Income

Other income is generated by recharging expenses incurred for providing support and operational services to related parties. Other income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when all costs incurred to provide the services can be reliably estimated. Other income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received.

6.16. Operating Expenses

Operating expenses are recognized in profit or loss upon utilization of the service or as incurred.

6.17. Interest Income and Interest Expenses

Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognized in profit and loss. Interest expenses is calculated using the effective interest method and are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and recognized in profit and loss.

6.18. Rounding of Amounts

All amounts disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest whole number, unless otherwise stated.

7. Intangible Assets

The table below summarizes the movements in STX' intangible assets for the reporting periods presented.

	Software EUR	Trademark EUR	Goodwill EUR	Total EUR
Cost				
At 1 April 2022	275,831	–	–	275,831
Additions	1,720,190	–	–	1,720,190
Disposals	(186,945)	–	–	(186,945)
At 31 March 2023	1,809,076	–	–	1,809,076
Additions	2,611,013	363,758	38,915	3,013,686
At 31 March 2024	4,420,089	363,758	38,915	4,822,762
Accumulated amortization				
At 1 April 2022	(47,467)	–	–	(47,467)
Amortization	(258,654)	–	–	(258,654)
Disposals	45,815	–	–	45,815
At 31 March 2023	(260,306)	–	–	(260,306)
Amortization	(497,091)	–	–	(497,091)
At 31 March 2023	(757,397)	–	–	(757,397)
Net book value				
At 31 March 2024	3,662,692	363,758	38,915	4,065,365
At 31 March 2023	1,548,770	–	–	1,548,770

During the financial year there was amortization of EUR 497,091 (2022/23: EUR 258,654).

During the financial year there were additions of EUR 1,223,191 (2022/23: EUR 1,701,054), which relate to the development of the THG Quoten platform, EUR 1,387,822 (2022/23: EUR 0) which relates to cost for new trading software and EUR 363,758 (2022/23: EUR 0) which relate to the purchase of a trademark.

No impairment losses have been identified during the reporting periods.

8. Tangible Fixed Assets

The table below summarizes the movements in STX' tangible fixed assets for the reporting periods presented.

	Refurbishments	Computers	Other tangible fixed assets	Right-of-use lease assets	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Cost					
At 1 April 2022	365,047	800,326	747,928	2,835,780	4,749,081
Additions	273,409	325,243	63,482	2,111,194	2,773,328
Disposals	-	(27,271)	(17,676)	-	(44,947)
Remeasurement	-	-	-	(298,966)	(298,966)
At 31 March 2023	638,456	1,098,298	793,734	4,648,008	7,178,496
Additions	5,109,915	1,267,354	91,619	19,603,261	26,072,149
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,536,814)	(2,536,814)
Remeasurement	-	-	-	(29,905)	(29,905)
Exchange differences	(3,200)	(2,022)	-	12,328	7,106
At 31 March 2024	5,745,171	2,363,630	885,353	21,696,878	30,691,032
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2022	(287,204)	(582,047)	(650,209)	(1,362,822)	(2,882,282)
Depreciation	(76,346)	(94,245)	(55,096)	(1,256,312)	(1,481,999)
Disposals	-	8,035	10,644	-	18,679
At 31 March 2023	(363,550)	(668,257)	(694,661)	(2,619,134)	(4,345,602)
Depreciation	(303,504)	(209,989)	(41,041)	(2,518,690)	(3,073,225)
Disposals	-	-	-	2,536,814	2,536,814
Exchange differences	867	654	-	(6,857)	(5,335)
At 31 March 2024	(666,187)	(877,592)	(735,702)	(2,607,867)	(4,887,348)
Net book value					
At 31 March 2024	5,078,984	1,486,038	149,651	19,089,011	25,803,685
At 31 March 2023	274,906	430,041	99,073	2,028,874	2,832,894

Other tangible fixed assets relate to furniture and equipment.

Right-of-use lease assets comprise leased buildings where STX is a lessee. Refer to note '22. Lease liabilities' for further information.

The significant increase in tangible fixed assets during the financial year was due to the move to the new office building in Amsterdam.

No impairment losses were identified during the reporting periods.

9. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

STX operates as principal trader in the environmental commodities market. As such it facilitates trades and creates liquidity in environmental commodities.

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	EUR	EUR
Cost price of shares	19,673,432	16,302,000
Fair value adjustment of shares	2,878,834	1,487,548
Total	22,552,266	17,789,548

Movements in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	EUR	EUR
Opening balance	17,789,548	13,795,890
Additions	3,371,432	2,802,000
Fair value adjustment	1,391,286	1,191,658
Closing balance	22,552,266	17,789,548

8% Senior Cumulative Preference Shares

One preference share is authorized and issued from VEF Holding B.V. to STX Commodities B.V. with an initial value of EUR 16,300,000 paid in cash. During the year, there was a fair value adjustment of EUR 1,307,573 (2022/23: EUR 1,191,658) based on the discretionary dividend return of 8% p.a. The balance at year-end including the fair value adjustments was EUR 19,095,121 (2022/23: EUR 17,787,549).

The Company is entitled to a discretionary 8% dividend on the nominal value of the shares. These preference shares do not have voting rights and there is no maturity date. The preference shares are redeemable at the discretion of the issuer and are not convertible into ordinary shares.

During the year, the Company invested EUR 3,362,521 into an investment fund which was paid in cash, with a fair value adjustment of EUR 83,713 (2022/23: EUR 0). The balance at year-end including the fair value adjustments was EUR 3,446,234 (2022/23: 0).

All financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured using level 2 fair value measurement inputs.

10. Derivative Financial Instruments

STX operates as principal trader in the environmental commodities market. As such it facilitates trades and creates liquidity in environmental commodities.

STX facilitates counterparties using derivative financial instruments resulting in a trading book with long and short positions. The majority of these positions are matched. The business model is not to take any proprietary trading positions or directional views on the market. An open position is a result from facilitation provided to counterparties and the warehousing function. The markets STX is active in can be characterized by non-standardization, fragmented liquidity and non-transparent pricing. Liquidity and volatility are low. There may be a mismatch in buying and selling interests that relate to:

- Timing of the buying and selling interest
- Volume
- Flexibility in contract
- Product specifications
- Location of the buying and selling asset

At the balance sheet date, STX has derivative financial instruments with a settlement date after year-end. Derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities solely consist of contracts with counterparties for the purchase and sale of environmental commodities. The table below shows the maturity breakdown of derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities:

Derivative financial instruments assets	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	EUR	EUR
<u>Current</u>		
Energy certificates	322,544,653	457,630,051
Physical commodities	3,965,723	8,075,137
Futures	-	62,385
	326,510,376	465,767,574
<u>Non-current</u>		
Energy certificates	196,262,765	265,188,423
	196,262,765	265,188,423
Total derivative financial instruments assets	522,773,141	730,955,997
Derivative financial instrument liabilities		
<u>Current</u>		
Energy certificates	(260,130,940)	(424,844,958)
Physical commodities	(1,621,908)	(4,955,914)
Futures	(1,163,105)	-
	(262,915,954)	(429,800,872)
<u>Non-current</u>		
Energy certificates	(111,527,477)	(217,813,418)
	(111,527,477)	(217,813,418)
Total derivative financial instrument liabilities	(374,443,431)	(647,614,290)
Net derivative financial instruments	148,329,710	83,341,707

The table below represents the fair value measurement hierarchy of STX' derivative financial instruments.

	Fair value measurement using			Carrying amount
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
31 March 2024	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Derivative financial instrument assets	57,120	522,716,021	–	522,773,141
Derivative financial instrument liabilities	(1,218,425)	(373,225,006)	–	(374,443,431)
	(1,161,305)	149,491,015	–	148,329,710
31 March 2023				
Derivative financial instrument assets	53,134	730,902,863	–	730,955,997
Derivative financial instrument liabilities	(12,550)	(647,601,740)	–	(647,614,290)
	40,584	83,301,123	–	83,341,707

Included in the statement of comprehensive income are the following gains or (losses) on derivative financial instruments:

	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
Derivative financial instrument assets	(208,182,855)	375,917,452
Derivative financial instrument liabilities	273,170,859	(374,515,565)
	64,988,003	1,401,887

11. Loans Receivable

	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
Opening balance	–	–
Issue loans	7,464,126	–
Repayment loan	(868,759)	–
Accrued interest	219,779	–
Paid interest	(78,711)	–
Expected credit loss	(110,146)	–
Closing balance	6,626,288	–

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	EUR	EUR
Non-current	5,672,397	–
Current	953,891	–
	6,626,288	–

Loans have been issued to third parties and are secured by the equity of the borrower. This financial year, loans to the amount of EUR 7,464,126 were issued to third parties. (2022/23 EUR 0). At financial year end, the capital outstanding from third party loans receivable consist of EUR 5,782,543 (Maturity 6 years; Interest rate 10% per annum) and EUR 808,494 (Maturity 1 year, Interest rate 24% per annum as bridge loan). The fair value of the loans to third parties approximates the carrying value.

12. Inventory

The following categories of inventory are included in STX' inventory balance at the reporting dates. All inventories are measured at fair value less costs to sell. All eligible inventories are deemed to be pledged as security for the asset base facility agreement.

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	EUR	EUR
Energy certificates	65,758,025	96,370,412
Physical commodities	18,704,399	2,715,685
	84,462,425	99,086,097

The table below represents the fair value measurement hierarchy of STX Commodities Holding's inventory. There were no transfers between the different levels in the fair value hierarchy during the periods presented.

	Fair value measurement using			Carrying amount
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
31 March 2024	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Energy certificates	–	65,758,025	–	65,758,025
Physical commodities	–	18,704,399	–	18,704,399
	–	84,462,425	–	84,462,425
31 March 2023				
Energy certificates	–	96,370,412	–	96,370,412
Physical commodities	–	2,715,685	–	2,715,685
	–	99,086,097	–	99,086,097

13. Trade and Other Receivables

The table below summarizes STX' receivables based on nature:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	EUR	EUR
Trade accounts receivable	190,956,592	132,406,548
Loss allowance for doubtful debts	(1,002,544)	(1,489,237)
Non-trade accounts receivable	1,996,415	890,591
VAT receivables	11,432,502	5,688,234
Total	203,382,964	137,496,136

The fair value of the receivables approximates the carrying amount due to their short-term character and the fact that loss allowance for doubtful debts is recognized, where necessary.

The exposure to credit risk for trade accounts receivable by geographic region was as follows:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	EUR	EUR
European Union	147,444,195	106,855,776
Europe (Non-EU)	30,819,858	20,492,218
Other	12,692,539	5,058,555
Total	190,956,592	132,406,548

Refer to note '21. Financial instruments and financial risk management' for information about STX' exposure to credit and market risks including impairment losses for trade and other receivables.

14. Prepayments

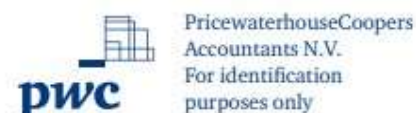
Included under this item are trade deposits, prepaid rent, rental deposits and service charges, insurances, registries and communication costs.

15. Receivables from Clearing Organizations

This item represents the amount of cash that is held in STX accounts at clearing organizations. Per balance sheet date, an amount of EUR 7,003,806 (2022/23: EUR 2,513,509) in total was held. The fair value approximates the carrying amount or book value.

16. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The cash balances comprise cash held at banks that are freely disposable to the Company.



17. Capital and Reserves

	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
Opening balance	198,769,641	132,186,649
Total comprehensive income		
Profit for the period	48,657,756	63,038,493
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Foreign currency revaluation	61,451	(77,579)
Total comprehensive income	247,488,848	195,147,563
Transactions with owners of the Company		
Capital restructuring	(18,760,423)	(700,000)
Dividends paid	(10,945,787)	(3,579,833)
Repurchase of shares	4,684,429	14,211,289
Contributions of equity net of transaction costs	-	(6,311,262)
Movement in equity	126	1,884
Issue of shares	(25,021,655)	3,622,078
Total transactions with owners of the Company	163,609,659	242,874,223
Closing balance	222,467,193	198,769,641

During the previous financial year, the Company paid EUR 3,579,883 to repurchase shares from non-controlling interest, in combination with additional net contributions of equity of EUR 7,900,027 resulting in full control obtained during the previous financial year.

The capital and reserves are further detailed in the notes to the Company financial statements, note “6. Capital and reserves”.

18. Trade and Other Payables

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	EUR	EUR
Trade accounts payable	180,435,846	163,605,553
Other accounts payable	3,459,039	2,078,882
Wage tax and social securities	2,014,946	2,353,374
Total	185,909,832	168,037,809

Payables from the trading activities that are mainly settled within one month after balance sheet date, are presented under this item. All payables are due within one year. The fair value of trade accounts payable approximates the carrying amount or book value.

Other accounts payable refers to amounts owed due to invoices received that are not directly attributable to trading activities. The fair value of other accounts payable approximates the carrying amount or book value. All other accounts payable are due within one year.

19. Borrowings

The table below summarises the movements in the non-controlling interest for the period. The table excludes immaterial non-controlling interests.

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	EUR	EUR
Opening balance	10,027,088	–
Loan received	292,784,221	10,001,000
Repayment loan and interest	(257,878,328)	–
Accrued interest	2,322,243	–
Costs paid through borrowings	654,086	26,088
Closing balance	47,909,310	10,027,088

STX Commodities Holding has an asset base borrowing facility of EUR 100 million. The borrowings utilized from this facility were EUR 47.9 million (31 March 2023: EUR 10 million) per balance sheet date. The interest rate on the facility ranges between 4.2% - 5.2% p.a. (2022/23: 3.7% - 4.2% p.a.).

20. Accrued Liabilities

This refers to miscellaneous accrued operating costs and management charges. The majority represents the accrual of bonuses for personnel. The fair value of the accrued liabilities approximates the book value. All accrued liabilities are due within one year.

21. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the performance of the business. The Company's primary market exposures are commodity price risk and foreign currency exchange risk that could impact the value of the financial asset, liabilities or future cash flows. The Company's exposure to these risks is limited as the Company has introduced appropriate limits and control measures within its risk department to manage its market risk exposure.

Commodity Price Risk

STX Commodities Holding manages its exposures to commodity price risk by matching sales and purchase contracts. The commodity price risk of the open positions (unmatched contracts) is monitored by the risk department on a daily basis. Each of the product groups based on proxy category has a position limit. When a product group is in breach of its limit, no new unmatched trades are approved. Price risk exposures are monitored closely and reviewed by the risk department. The table below represents STX Commodities Holding's sensitivity to a change in commodity prices of 1%:

Commodity price sensitivity

	Effect on pre-tax profit	
	+1%	-1%
	EUR	EUR
31 March 2024		
Derivative financial instruments assets	4,170,817	(4,170,817)
Derivative financial instruments liabilities	(2,979,185)	2,979,185
	1,191,632	(1,191,632)
31 March 2023		
Derivative financial instruments assets	3,873,301	(3,873,301)
Derivative financial instruments liabilities	(3,385,436)	3,385,436
	487,865	(487,865)

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk of loss due to unfavorable changes in the market interest rates. STX Commodities Holding interest rate risk is monitored and managed by the treasury department through cashflow scenario modelling and allocations.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

In order to hedge the currency exchange rate risks resulting from the derivative financial instruments, STX Commodities Holding uses forward currency contracts. Forward exchange contracts are used to hedge foreign currency denominated receivables or payables. The forward exchange contracts consist of several contracts, amounting to EUR 175,020,531 (2022/23: EUR 42,815,647) in the aggregate and maturing in a period between 1 month and 12 months after the balance sheet date. The fair value of these contracts is EUR 174,426,096 (2022/23: EUR 42,546,994). No foreign exchange contracts are used for speculative purposes.

A strengthening/weakening of the EUR could affect the profit before tax and equity due to changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities denominated in USD, GBP, SEK and CHF. STX Commodities Holding's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies are considered not material. The following tables demonstrate STX Commodities Holding's financial assets and liabilities' sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, GBP, SEK and CHF exchange rates of 5% (with all other variables held constant):

Foreign currency sensitivity

	Effect on pre-tax profit	
	Strengthening (+5%)	Weakening (-5%)
Change in USD rate	EUR	EUR
31 March 2024	530,819	(530,819)
31 March 2023	464,038	(464,038)
Change in GBP rate		
31 March 2024	723,128	(723,128)
31 March 2023	520,350	(520,350)
Change in CHF rate		
31 March 2024	169,121	(169,121)
31 March 2023	(29,921)	29,921
Change in SEK rate		
31 March 2024	(66,905)	66,905
31 March 2023	74,824	(74,824)

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the possibility of loss, resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. STX Commodities Holding manages operational risk through an established internal control framework with the aim of reducing risk to acceptable levels through the active identification, assessment, monitoring and mitigation of key risks. The Operational & Enterprise Risk Team co-ordinates the work in this space with the various risk owner and the Internal Control department.

Compliance Risk

Compliance risk includes the risk of entering into transactions with counterparties that have fraudulent intentions. Furthermore, compliance risk also involves exposure to legal penalties, financial forfeiture and material loss an organization faces when it fails to act in accordance with industry laws and regulations. The markets where STX operates are often regulated by the local national supervisory institutions. Many compliance regulations are enacted to ensure that organizations operate fairly and ethically.

To mitigate this type of risk, every new counterparty is pre-approved, following a strict KYC and AML procedure. Transactions cannot be entered into the deal entry system if the counterparty is not approved by the back office and compliance departments.

In order to manage the risks associated with a single counterparty, STX sets a limit on a total counterparty exposure; this is the maximum total exposure that STX as a company is willing to carry on a single counterparty. The single counterparty exposure limit represents a non-risk adjusted back-stop measure to ensure that exposures to a single counterparty are always within a prudent limit.

Credit Risk

Credit risk, or default risk, is defined as the potential loss resulting from the failure of the company's counterparties to fulfil their contractual obligations and that collateral provided does not cover the Company's claims.

STX Commodities Holding is exposed to credit risk on its financial assets. The failure of the Company's counterparties to fulfil their contractual obligations might result in a potential loss. To mitigate the credit risk, STX Commodities Holding uses a framework to assess the maximum amount of credit that the Company is willing to grant to its counterparty. The risk framework builds on the principles of:

- appropriate risk diversification within the Company strategy;
- thorough risk assessment during the trade proposal stage;
- continuous risk monitoring at the individual counterparty level as well as portfolio level;
- avoidance of undesirable risks.

Concentrations of credit risk relating to trade receivables and derivative financial instruments are limited due to the large number of counterparties comprising the Company's trading activities and their dispersion across many different geographic areas. In order to reduce credit risk, the Company has developed and incorporated a strict control methodology into the transaction execution process.

The table below represents STX' highest exposure to credit risk:

Financial assets	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	EUR	EUR
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	22,552,266	17,789,548
Loans to related parties	12,297,238	11,418,958
Derivative financial instruments	522,773,141	730,955,997
Loans receivable	6,626,288	-
Trade and other receivables	191,950,463	131,807,902
Receivables from related parties	830,387	1,727
Receivables from clearing organizations	7,003,806	2,513,509
Cash and cash equivalents	17,872,813	91,751,762
	781,906,400	986,239,402

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss (ECL) per counterparty associated with its financial instruments. The Company recognized a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the probability of default (PD), exposure of default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD). The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each individual counterparty using a 12-month expected credit loss model. For each counterparty identified for which STX has an outstanding derivative contract, a credit rating category based on the full rating scale of Moody's is determined and mapped based on the PD as calculated by Dun & Bradstreet.

The individual contracts outstanding for each reporting period have a contractual duration between one year to ten years, therefore the average PD for the time horizon between this period has been determined based on the 'Annual default study' of Moody's related to the credit rating of the counterparty and the contractual duration per individual trade.

For the determination of the PD of STX, in case the net exposure to credit risk related to the individual trade is a negative exposure, a similar methodology is followed as described above.

STX applies an LGD of 60% which is the standard default rate considered by many market participants. This 60% "flat rate" is applied for the determination of the credit risk adjustments for all individual contracts. The fact that the use of this assumption is conventional in the market is supported by the "CDS-implied EDF™ Credit Measures and Fair-value Spreads" report of Moody's Analytics.

The credit risk adjustment on the derivative financial instruments has been calculated based on the formula described above for each individual contract. In case the contract exposure is positive, the credit risk of the counterparty is incorporated in the calculation. In case the contract exposure is negative, the credit risk of STX is incorporated in the calculation. The results of the calculation of the credit risk adjustment per reporting period are summarized below:

Credit risk adjustment	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	EUR	EUR
CVA adjustment	2,793,028	5,690,448
DVA adjustment	3,860,395	3,459,432
Closing balance	(1,067,367)	2,231,016

Credit risk adjustment	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	EUR	EUR
Within 1 year	(725,763)	980,580
After 1 year	(341,603)	1,250,436
Closing balance	(1,067,366)	2,231,016

Trade Accounts Receivable

There has been no significant level of counterparty default in recent years and no material concentrations of credit risk with counterparties. The ECL for trade accounts receivable is EUR 1,002,544 as at 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023: EUR 1,489,237). The movement in the loss allowance based on the 12-month expected credit losses are as follows:

	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
Opening balance	1,489,237	490,153
Movement in loss allowance for doubtful debt	(486,694)	999,084
Closing balance	1,002,544	1,489,237

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. STX Commodities Holding closely monitor its working capital by matching derivative financial instruments and applying credit limits for counterparties.

To provide for additional liquidity to the company, STX Commodities Holding B.V. implemented and provided access to STX Commodities B.V. and STX Commodities LLC to an asset based borrowing facility of a maximum amount of EUR 100 million as at 31 March 2024. The interest rate on the facility was between 4.2% – 5.2% p.a. (2022/23: 3.7% – 4.2%).

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of STX' financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Within 1 year EUR	After 1 year EUR	Total EUR
31 March 2024			
Derivative financial instruments	(262,915,954)	(111,527,477)	(374,443,431)
Trade, other payables, accrued liabilities and borrowings	(260,047,114)	-	(260,047,114)
	(522,963,068)	(111,527,477)	(634,490,546)
31 March 2023			
Forward contracts	(429,800,872)	(217,813,418)	(647,614,290)
Trade, other payables, accrued liabilities and borrowings	(207,682,188)	-	(207,682,188)
	(637,483,059)	(217,813,418)	(855,296,477)

Capital Management

The executive board of STX' objectives when managing capital are to ensure sufficient financing is available for the stable operation of the Company with regards to its trading activities and business development, while maintaining an optimal capital structure in order to reduce the cost of capital. This is primarily managed through decisions affecting equity (dividend payouts and capital increases) and borrowing facilities (increase / decrease). STX Commodities Holding regards both capital and debt as relevant elements of its financing, and aims to maintain the following to meet certain covenants set by the renewed asset-based facility agreement signed on 1 August 2024:

STX Commodities Holding B.V.	Covenants
Consolidated Tangible Net Worth shall at all times at least be:	EUR 150 million
Current Assets to Current Liabilities shall for any relevant period at least be:	1.1:1

22. Lease Liabilities

This note provides information on leased buildings (or identifiable portions thereof) where the STX is a lessee. Leased buildings are used for commercial purposes as office space.

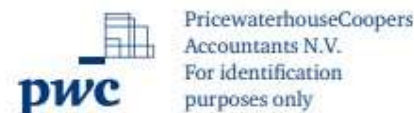
Amounts Recognized in the Statement of Financial Position

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Right-of-use assets		
Buildings	19,089,011	2,028,874
	19,089,011	2,028,874
Lease liabilities		
Current	1,401,135	1,141,435
Non-current	19,730,035	929,006
	21,131,170	2,070,441

Right-of-use lease assets have been presented as part of tangible fixed assets in the statement of financial position. Refer to note '8. Tangible fixed assets' for further information on the movements during the years presented. The incremental borrowing rate used to calculate lease liabilities at the end of the reporting period was between 4.7% and 5.5% (2022/23 2.8% to 3.04%).

Movement in lease liabilities were as follows:



	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
Opening balance	2,070,441	1,501,562
Repayment of lease liabilities	(1,267,899)	(1,319,587)
Recognition of additional lease	19,603,262	2,111,194
Interest on lease liabilities	745,955	76,237
Remeasurement of leases	(20,588)	(298,965)
	21,131,170	2,070,441

The table below shows the maturity breakdown of lease liabilities:

	Within 1 year	After 1 year	Total
March 31, 2024	1,401,135	19,730,035	21,131,170
March 31, 2023	1,141,435	929,006	2,070,441

During the year there were expenses of EUR 1,706,222 (2022/23: EUR 671,436) relating to payments for short-term leases not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities.

The fair value of the lease liabilities approximates the book value.

STX did not sub-lease any of its right-of-use assets during the reporting periods. The lease agreements do not impose any restrictions or covenants.

Amounts Recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

The statement of comprehensive income shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
Depreciation on right-of-use buildings	2,518,690	1,256,312
Interest expense	745,955	76,237
	3,264,645	1,332,549

The total cash outflow for leases in 2023/2024 was EUR 1,267,899 (2022/23 EUR 1,319,587).

23. Revenue

Revenue includes all revenue from trading certificates (including fair value changes in derivative financial instruments of short positions), physical products and the performance of brokerage services. Refer to the information below for the nature and timing of revenue recognition per revenue stream:

Principal Certificate Trades

Principal certificate sales are related to products such as environmental commodities. Revenue is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income at the point in time when control of the certificates is transferred to the counterparty. This is when the certificates are delivered to the counterparty's account via an online portal and at this point in time the legal title of the certificates is transferred to the counterparty. Revenue is recognized at the transaction price agreed in the contract which is a negotiated fixed price.

Principal Physical Trades

Physical product sales relate to the selling of biofuels and waste products. Revenue is recognized at the point in time when control of the physical product is transferred to the buyer based on the incoterms agreed in the contract. This is when the product is loaded onto the freight carrier for free on board (FOB) agreed terms or when transferred to the counterparty for cost, insurance and freight (CFR, CIF) agreed terms.

Revenue is recognized at the fixed transaction price agreed in the contract. While the transaction price is variable, at the time of delivery there is only a minimal risk of a change in the transaction price to be allocated to the volume sold, limited to any change in the final quality testing of the product relative to the forecast quality differential. Accordingly, at the point of sale, there is not a significant risk of revenue reversal relative to the cumulative revenue recognized, and therefore there is no need to constrain any variable consideration.

Payment Terms

Payment terms are negotiated individually on a trade-by-trade basis. Contract liabilities arise when counterparties are required to make prepayments before STX satisfy performance obligations. The table below shows the movements in contract liabilities for the reporting periods. It is expected that the full contract liability balance will be recognized within 12 months after the reporting date. The contract liabilities in the table below are included in trade and other payables in the consolidated financial statements.

	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
Opening balance	12,335,131	5,879,721
Revenue recognised	(12,335,131)	(5,879,721)
Prepayments	11,549,719	12,335,131
Closing balance	11,549,719	12,335,131

Fair Value Changes in Derivative Financial Instruments

The fair value changes in derivative financial instruments for short positions are included in revenue. Refer to note '6.2 Derivative financial instruments' for further information.

The following table represents revenues disaggregated by primary geographical markets.

	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
European Union	1,844,783,009	895,873,211
Europe (Non-EU)	455,486,815	154,710,757
Other	148,907,914	125,989,788
	2,449,177,738	1,176,573,756

24. Cost of Sales

Cost of sales consists of the purchase price of products sold, trading fees and changes in the fair value of inventory and derivative financial instruments for long positions.

25. Other Operating Income

	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
Service level agreement income	–	264,984
Other income	236,840	9,610
Total	236,840	274,594

26. Operating Expenses

The table below shows the breakdown of other operating expenses based on nature:

	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
Audit costs	313,983	229,494
Bad debt	(97,658)	1,231,821
Bank charges	725,732	1,113,425
Depreciation & amortization expense	3,570,316	1,751,836
Information and communication	215,381	161,227
Insurance	685,070	95,588
IT Services	2,950,844	2,233,081
Management charges	643,965	422,305
Marketing	1,565,651	711,376
Office expenses	1,093,581	737,036
Other operating expenses	1,367,599	6,058,072
Personnel expenses	72,237,433	59,942,055
Recruitment fees	1,731,343	1,335,682
Rent	1,706,222	671,436
Seminars and conferences	735,161	320,174
Subscriptions and membership fees	3,325,080	1,461,776
Tax, legal and other advisory fees	4,637,063	4,391,596
Travel & entertainment expenses	2,780,340	1,263,439
Operating expenses	100,187,106	84,131,420

Prior Year Reclassification

The prior year amount for bad debt disclosed above was reclassified from cost of sales to operating expenses.

Personnel Expenses

During this book year, STX had an average of 391 FTEs (2022/23: 245 FTE). The FTE is split into sales traders, 209 FTE (2022/23: 137 FTE) and operations, 182 FTE (2022/23: 108 FTE). During this year an average of 151 employees of STX Commodities Holding worked abroad (2022/23: 63).

All employees participate in a defined contribution pension scheme. STX applies the liability method for the pension scheme. The pensionable salary is 12 times the fixed monthly salary plus the holiday allowance. A standard contribution percentage per age category applies to the pension scheme. During the reporting period, the total contributions made by STX to the pension schemes amounted to EUR 1,814,988 (2022/23: EUR 965,731). This includes pension contributions for management personnel amounting to EUR 37,282 (2022/23: EUR 20,471).

During the reporting period, STX had salaries and wages of EUR 38,787,355 (2022/23: EUR 21,968,365) and social security contributions of EUR 6,898,947 (2022/23: EUR 3,783,234).

For information relating to directors' remuneration, refer to the note '31. Related Parties'.

Audit fees

The audit fees listed above relate to the procedures applied to STX by accounting firms and external independent auditors as referred to in Section 1, subsection 1 of the Audit Firms Supervision Act ('Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties - Wta'). These fees relate to the audit of the 2023/24 consolidated financial statements, regardless if the work was performed during the financial year.

Fees charged by external independent auditors 2023 / 2024

	PwC Netherlands	Other PwC network firms	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Audit of financial statements	215,728	-	215,728
Other audit services	-	-	-
Tax services	13,718	-	13,718
Other non-audit services	-	-	-
Total	229,446	-	229,446

Fees charged by external independent auditors 2022 / 2023

	PwC Netherlands	Other PwC network firms	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Audit of financial statements	139,560	-	139,560
Other audit services	-	-	-
Tax services	-	-	-
Other non-audit services	-	-	-
Total	139,560	-	139,560

27. Interest Income and Expenses

Interest income relates to interest earned on receivables from related parties, interest earned on short-term deposit and interest on loans receivable. Refer to note '31. Related Parties' for further information regarding interest earned from related parties.

Interest expense relates to interest accrued on lease liabilities and interest on the asset base borrowing facility. At the end of the reporting period there is a loan amount outstanding of EUR 47,909,310 (31 March 2023: EUR 10,027,088). Refer to the following notes for further information; '19. Borrowings', '22. Lease liabilities', '30. Commitment and Contingencies' and '31. Related Parties' for further information.

28. Other Financial Items

	2022 / 2023	2021 / 2022
	EUR	EUR
Gain from financial assets classified as FVTPL	1,391,285	1,623,006
Loss with foreign exchange differences	(1,862,052)	(1,050,574)
Total	(470,767)	572,432

29. Income Tax

The significant components of the income tax expense comprise the following:

	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	8,527,830	19,146,526
	8,527,830	19,146,526
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	8,202,661	2,616,526
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	16,730,492	21,763,052

The statutory corporate tax rates applicable for the fiscal years are as follows:

1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022: 15% and 25.8%

1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023: 19% and 25.8%

1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024: 19% and 25.8%

During the current reporting period, the effective tax rate is 13% (2022/23: 23%). The table below represents the reconciliation between the nominal and effective tax rates for the reporting periods.

	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
Accounting profit before income tax	65,388,247	84,801,545
At statutory income tax rate	16,504,572	21,559,478
Tax impact of non-taxable adjustments	(8,025,151)	(2,821,953)
Tax impact of non-deductible expenses	(177,510)	205,427
Tax impact of change in tax rate	225,920	203,574
At effective income tax rate	8,527,830	19,146,526
Current income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	8,527,830	19,146,526

The significant components of the deferred income tax assets and liabilities comprise the following:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	EUR	EUR
Non-current:		
Derivative financial instruments	(21,197,986)	(14,931,053)
	(21,197,986)	(14,931,053)
Current:		
Derivative financial instruments	(16,351,175)	(6,645,887)
Inventory fair value adjustment	5,122,108	(3,133,886)
Non-deductible bonus expense	(177,510)	205,427
Expected credit loss allowance	252,416	373,600
Total deferred tax liabilities	(32,352,147)	(24,131,800)

Refer to the face of the statement of financial position for further details on the current tax assets, or liabilities for the reporting periods presented.

30. Commitments and Contingencies

Credit Facility

STX Commodities Holding has an asset based borrowing facility of EUR 100 million (2022/2023: EUR 75 million), maturing within 1 year after year end, as such the asset based borrowing facility was increased to EUR 275 million with the renewal on the 1st of August 2024. The new facility matures on 31 July 2025 and planned for renewal at that point in time.

Guarantees

As at 31 March 2024 STX Commodities Holding had EUR 1,102,287 (31 March 2023: EUR 0) of bank guarantees outstanding with its respective financial institutions.

STX Commodities Holding provides parent company guarantees to the counterparties of its subsidiaries. As at 31 March 2024, the total amount open was of USD 19,338,044 (2022/2023: EUR 0). The agree terms regarding the expiration date and guaranteed amount can differ per counterparty.

31. Related Parties

The parent and ultimate controlling party of STX Commodities Holding B.V. is STX Holding B.V. All related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. During the financial year, the following related party transactions occurred between STX and related parties:

Key Management Compensation

	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
Short-term benefits	1,071,411	1,251,747
	1,071,411	1,251,747

The remuneration of directors includes fees, salaries, holiday allowance, social charges, pension premiums, travel allowance and bonuses.

Transactions with Related Parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties during the reporting periods.

	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
Interest:		
Interest income		
VEF Holding B.V.	1,079,465	85,167
Loans to management personnel	233,250	127,631
Vertis Environmental Finance Ltd.	119,810	22,468
	1,432,525	235,266
Sales and purchases of environmental commodities:		
Sales		
Vertis Environmental Finance Ltd.	1,735,415	18,658,938
Purchases		
Vertis Environmental Finance Ltd.	(23,906,632)	(31,397,921)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(22,171,217)	(12,738,983)

The below companies are considered related parties as it has similar shareholding than STX Holding B.V. which is the shareholder of STX Commodities Holding:

- Vertis Environmental Finance Ltd.
- VEF Holding B.V.

Related Party Balances

The fair value of related party balances approximates the carrying amount or book value. The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	EUR	EUR
Related party debtors		
STX Commodities (Italy) Srl	30,245	–
STX Holding B.V.	57,983	–
STX Commodities (Poland) Sp. z o.o.	136,159	–
Management personnel	606,000	–
VEF Holding B.V.	–	1,727
	830,387	1,727
Related party creditors		
STX Holding B.V.	–	(29,385)
VEF Holding B.V.	(2,000,000)	–
	(2,000,000)	(29,385)

Related party debtors and creditors arise from recharges and intercompany sales and purchases. All intercompany debtors and creditors are repayable within 12 months after the balance sheet date. Interest accrues on the outstanding balances at a rate as agreed upon based on the In-House Bank Agreements (IHB) that have been signed between STX Commodities B.V. and all other group companies.

In addition to the above, loans have been issued to management personnel and some of the board advisors for the purpose of purchasing STX Commodities Holding's share certificates. Management personnel entail all directors and managing partners. This financial year, loans to the amount of EUR 2,837,947 were issued to management personnel (2022/2023 EUR 9,978,736). All loans to related parties have been agreed with a maturity date of 5 years and interest accrues on outstanding balances at rates between 2.20% and 5.80% per annum. To mitigate credit risk, STX Commodities Holding has collateral, in the form of the purchased share certificates, in place for the loans to the related parties. The movements of loans to management personnel during the reporting periods are as follow:

	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
Opening balance	10,272,591	338,341
Repayment of loan	(840,605)	(156,628)
Issue loan	2,837,947	9,978,736
Accrued interest	233,250	127,631
Interest capitalized	86,753	–
Paid interest	(292,698)	(15,489)
Closing balance	12,297,238	10,272,591

	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
	EUR	EUR
Loans to management personnel	12,297,238	10,272,591
Loans to related parties	–	1,146,367
	12,297,238	11,418,958

Transactions with owners of the Company		
Dividends paid	(17,826,450)	–
Cumulative preference dividend paid	(933,973)	(700,000)
Cumulative preference share repurchased by parent company	(8,750,000)	–
Contributions of equity	4,684,429	14,211,289
Ordinary shares repurchased	(2,195,787)	(3,579,833)
Shares issued	126	1,884
	(25,021,655)	9,933,340

32. Subsequent Events

Credit Facility

STX Commodities Holding increased its asset based borrowing facility to EUR 275 million on the 1 August 2024.

Acquisition

On 14 August 2024 STX signed an offer to acquire 100% of the issued shares of an international trader in biofuels. At the reporting date, the financial impact (including goodwill) has not yet been determined, as the purchase price allocation and acquisition entries will only be performed after the date of share transfer (pending approval by the European Commission).



STX

Company Financial Statements



Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2024

(before proposed result appropriation)

	Notes	March 31, 2024 EUR	March 31, 2023 EUR
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	1	363,758	–
Investment in subsidiaries	2	208,749,433	187,291,839
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3	3,446,234	–
		212,559,425	187,291,839
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables		76	976
Receivables from related parties	4	10,010,978	99,909
Cash	5	47,552	14,239,893
		10,058,605	14,340,778
Total assets		222,618,030	201,632,617

Shareholders' Equity and Liabilities

	Notes	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
		EUR	EUR
Shareholders' equity	6		
Issued and paid-in capital		11,899	11,885
Additional paid-in capital		46,462,675	50,528,245
Participation reserve (translation)		536,971	475,520
Retained earnings		126,797,892	84,715,498
Profit for the period		48,657,756	63,038,493
		222,467,193	198,769,641
Non-current liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	28,343	28,500
Corporate tax		68,551	–
Accrued liabilities		53,942	2,834,476
		150,837	2,862,976
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		222,618,030	201,632,617

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	2023 / 2024	2022 / 2023
		EUR	EUR
Operating expenses	8	(179,010)	(76,694)
Operating profit		(179,010)	(76,694)
Interest Income		600,234	99,909
Interest Expenses		(85,780)	(22,072)
Other financial items		83,752	702,738
Profit before taxation		419,195	703,881
Income tax		(68,551)	-
Result from participations	1	48,307,112	62,334,611
Profit for the period		48,657,756	63,038,493
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax attributable to:			
Foreign currency translation on foreign operations:		61,451	(77,579)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		48,719,207	62,960,914



STX

Notes to the Company Financial Statements



Notes to the Company Financial Statements

The company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Title 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code regarding financial reporting.

Principles of Determination of the Result

The company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Article 362 Paragraph 8 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. This means that the principles for the processing and valuation of assets and liabilities, the determination of the result and classification and presentation of financial instruments, being equity instruments or financial liabilities as described in the disclosure to the consolidated financial statements also apply to the company financial statements, unless stated otherwise. For a description of these principles, please refer to pages 30 to 41. If required notes have been incorporated in the consolidated financial statements these notes have not been incorporated here.

Financial Fixed Assets

Where the Company has control over an investee, it is classified as a subsidiary. The Company controls an investee if all three of the following elements are present:

- power over the investee;
- exposure to (not necessarily positive) returns from the investee; and
- the ability of the investor to use its power to manage the activities of the entity.

Control is reassessed whenever facts and circumstances indicate that there may be a change in any of these elements of control.

Investments in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements of the Company are initially measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Subsequently, subsidiaries are measured at net asset value. In determining the net asset value, all assets, liabilities and profits and losses are subject to the accounting principles used for the consolidated financial statements, in accordance with the provisions of Article 362 Paragraph 8 (final sentence) of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. If the valuation of a subsidiary based on the net asset value is negative, it will be stated at nil. If and insofar as the Company can be held fully or partially liable for the debts of the subsidiary or has the firm intention of enabling the participation to settle its debts, a provision is recognized for this. The amount by which the carrying amount of the subsidiary has changed since the previous financial statements as a result of the net result achieved by the subsidiary is recognized in the profit and loss account.

1. Intangible Assets

	Trademark	Total
	EUR	EUR
Cost		
At April 1, 2023	–	–
Additions	363,758	363,758
At March 31, 2024	363,758	363,758

During the financial year there were additions of EUR 363,758 (2022/23: EUR 0) which relate to the purchase of a trademark. The trademark is not amortized.

No impairment losses have been identified during the reporting periods.

2. Investments in Subsidiaries

Details of investments in subsidiaries are as follow:

Name	Registered Office	Country	Date of Acquisition	Ownership as at 31 March 2024
STX Commodities B.V.	Amsterdam	The Netherlands	1 September 2021	100.00%
STX Commodities AB	Göteborg	Sweden	23 October 2021	100.00%
STX Commodities LLC	New York	United States of America	1 December 2021	100.00%
STX Commodities S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City	Mexico	1 December 2021	99.00%
STX Commodities Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore	17 May 2021	100.00%
STX Commodities GmbH	Berlin	Germany	16 July 2021	100.00%
STX Commodities SAS	Lyon	France	5 April 2022	100.00%
STX Commodities S.L.	Madrid	Spain	12 July 2022	100.00%
STX Commodities (Belgium) B.V.	Brussels	Belgium	27 January 2023	100.00%
Zelený plyn s.r.o.	Prague	Czech Republic	3 April 2023	100.00%
STX Commodities (UK) Ltd	London	United Kingdom	10 March 2023	100.00%
STX Asset Management SARL	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	20 April 2023	100.00%
STX Commodities (Poland) Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	Poland	6 November 2023	100.00%
STX Commodities (Italy) S.r.l.	Milan	Italy	10 January 2024	100.00%

The movements in subsidiaries can be broken down as follows:

	STX Commodities B.V.	STX Commodities AB	STX Commodities LLC	STX Commodities S. de R.L. de C.V.	STX Commodities Pte. Ltd.	STX Commodities GmbH	STX Commodities SAS	STX Commodities S.L.	STX Commodities (Belgium) B.V.	STX Commodities (UK) Ltd	Zelený plyn s.r.o.	STX Asset Management ARL	STX Commodities (Italy) S.r.l.	STX Commodities (Poland) Sp. z o.o.	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Opening balance at April 1, 2023	173,563,103	1,139,632	11,140,220	528,308	597,283	65,042	165,408	90,842	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	187,291,839
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,453	-	-	-	27,453
Incorporation of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	10,000	-	22,000
Capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	550,000
Result from participations	45,670,992	727,809	(3,172,409)	1,690,431	407,634	339,591	1,252,161	1,417,967	70,263	113,506	99,319	(310,152)	-	-	48,307,112
Foreign currency translation effect	-	(32,819)	79,483	21,046	(6,052)	-	-	-	-	(1,045)	838	-	-	-	61,451
Repurchase of shares	(8,750,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,750,000)
Dividend received	(18,760,423)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,760,423)
Balance March 31, 2024	191,723,673	1,834,622	8,047,295	2,239,786	998,865	404,633	1,417,569	2,058,808	72,263	112,461	127,610	(298,152)	10,000	-	208,749,433

During the year the Company acquired the shares or incorporated Zelený plyn s.r.o., STX Asset Management SARL, STX Commodities (Italy) S.r.l. and STX Commodities (Poland) Sp. z o.o.

During the year STX Commodities B.V. repurchased the one cumulative preference share held by STX Commodities Holding B.V. at the value of EUR 1 and repaid the additional paid-in capital of EUR 8,749,999.

3. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	EUR	EUR
Cost price of shares	3,362,521	-
Fair value adjustment of shares	83,713	-
Total	3,446,234	-

During the year, the Company invested EUR 3,362,521 into an investment fund which was paid in cash. The balance at year-end includes a fair value adjustment of EUR 83,713.

4. Receivables from Related Parties

The fair value of receivables from related parties approximates carrying amount or book value due to their short-term character. All receivables from related parties are receivable within one year. Interest accrues on the outstanding balances at a rate as agreed upon based on the In-House Bank Agreements (IHB).

5. Cash

The cash balances comprise cash held at banks that is freely disposable to the Company.

6. Capital and Reserves

	Issued and paid-in capital	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Profit for the period	Participation reserve (translation)	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Balance at April 1, 2022	10,001	29,538,224	43,626,596	41,788,902	553,099	115,516,822
Total comprehensive income						
Appropriation of result	-	-	41,788,902	(41,788,902)	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	63,038,493	-	63,038,493
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency revaluation	-	-	-	-	(77,579)	(77,579)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	41,788,902	21,249,590	(77,579)	62,960,914
Transactions with the Company						
Contributions of equity	-	14,211,289	-	-	-	14,211,289
Movement in equity *	-	10,358,565	-	-	-	10,358,565
Repurchase of shares	-	(3,579,833)	-	-	-	(3,579,833)
Issue of shares	1,884					1,884
Cumulative preference share dividend paid	-	-	(700,000)			(700,000)
Total transactions with the Company	1,884	20,990,021	(700,000)	-	-	20,291,905
Balance March 31, 2023	11,885	50,528,245	84,715,498	63,038,493	475,520	198,769,641

* Movement in equity as a result of the shareholders roll-up

	Issued and paid-in capital	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Profit for the period	Participation reserve (translation)	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Balance at April 1, 2023	11,885	50,528,245	84,715,498	63,038,493	475,520	198,769,641
Total comprehensive income						
Appropriation of result	-	-	63,038,493	(63,038,493)	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	48,657,756	-	48,657,756
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency revaluation	-	-	-	-	61,451	61,451
Total comprehensive income	-	-	63,038,493	(14,380,737)	61,451	48,719,207
Transactions with the Company						
Contributions of equity	-	4,684,429	-	-	-	4,684,429
Issue of shares	126	-	-	-	-	126
Repurchase of shares	(112)	(8,749,999)	(2,195,676)	-	-	(10,945,787)
Dividend paid	-	-	(17,826,450)	-	-	(17,826,450)
Cumulative preference share dividend paid	-	-	(933,973)	-	-	(933,973)
Total transactions with the Company	14	(4,065,570)	(20,956,099)	-	-	(25,021,655)
Balance March 31, 2024	11,899	46,462,675	126,797,892	48,657,756	536,971	222,467,193

Share Capital

Authorized shares	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	EUR	EUR
118,990 ordinary shares of EUR 0.1 each	11,899	11,884
1 cumulative preference shares of EUR 1 each	-	1
	11,899	11,885

Ordinary Shares

Holders of these shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Company. During the year, the Company issued no ordinary shares.

Preference Shares

During the year STX repurchased the one issued preference share with a nominal value of EUR 1 each and additional paid-in capital amounting to EUR 8,749,999 that was paid in cash. Holders of these shares did not have voting rights.

Issued and fully paid shares	Ordinary Shares	Preference Shares
	EUR	EUR
At 1 April 2022	10,000	1
Issued for cash	1,884	-
At 31 March 2023	11,884	1
At March 31, 2023	11,884	1
Issued for cash	126	-
Repurchase of shares	(111)	(1)
At March 31, 2024	11,899	-

Additional Paid-in Capital

Additional paid in capital represents the amount above the nominal value of the shares that was received by the Company on capital increases. Movement in additional paid in capital were as follows:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	EUR	EUR
Opening balance	50,528,245	29,538,224
Contributions of equity	4,684,429	14,211,289
Movement in equity	-	10,358,565
Repurchase of shares	(8,749,999)	(3,579,833)
	46,462,675	50,528,245

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings include the accumulated and undistributed profit of the Company. The Unappropriated result EUR 63,038,493 from the prior year is added to the retained earnings.

Proposal Appropriation of Result

The managing board of the Company proposes to appropriate the result as follows:

The profit for the period ended 31 March 2024 in the amount of EUR 48,657,756 will be fully added to the retained earnings. This proposal needs to be approved by the General Meeting and has therefore not yet been recognized in the Annual Report of the Company ended 31 March 2024.

Participation Reserve (Translation Reserve)

The participation reserve represents the exchange differences arising on translation of foreign controlled entities which are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The participation reserve is a legal reserve.

Dividends

During the year, dividends of EUR 17,826,450 were paid out on ordinary shares and EUR 933,973 were paid out on the cumulative preference shares.

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	EUR	EUR
Dividend per ordinary share	1,498	-
Dividend per preference share	933,973	700,000

7. Trade and Other Payables

The fair value of trade and other payables approximates carrying amount or book value. All trade and other payables are due within one year.

8. Other Operating Expenses

Personnel Costs

STX Commodities Holding B.V. had no employees during the reporting period (2022/2023: 0).

Audit Fees

Refer to the note “26. Other operating expenses” to the consolidated financial statements for further details on audit fees.

9. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent assets or liabilities as at 31 March 2024.

Amsterdam, 19 September 202

Board of Directors,

Original signed by:

On behalf of **STX Holding B.V.**

B.J. Wesselink

CFRO (Authorized representative)

From 2 November 2022 to present

Other Information

In accordance with article 18 of the Company's Articles of Association, the result of the year is at the disposition of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. Profits may only be distributed to the extent that the shareholder's equity exceeds the sum of the share capital and the reserves decreed by law and by the Articles of Association.



Independent auditor's report

To: the general meeting of STX Commodities Holding B.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2023/2024

Our opinion

In our opinion:

- the consolidated financial statements of STX Commodities Holding B.V. together with its subsidiaries ('the Group') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2024 and of its result and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union ('EU-IFRS') and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code;
- the company financial statements of STX Commodities Holding B.V. ('the Company') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024 and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2023/2024 of STX Commodities Holding B.V., Amsterdam. The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the company financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024;
- the following statements for 2023/2024: the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

The company financial statements comprise:

- the company statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024;
- the company statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended; and
- the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies applied and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements is EU-IFRS and the relevant provisions of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code for the consolidated financial statements and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code for the company financial statements.

NLE00031738.1.1

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V., Fascinatio Boulevard 350, 3065 WB Rotterdam, P.O. Box 8800, 3009 AV Rotterdam, the Netherlands

T: +31 (0) 88 792 00 10, F: +31 (0) 88 792 95 33, www.pwc.nl

'PwC' is the brand under which PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V. (Chamber of Commerce 34180285), PricewaterhouseCoopers Belastingadviseurs N.V. (Chamber of Commerce 34180284), PricewaterhouseCoopers Advisory N.V. (Chamber of Commerce 34180287), PricewaterhouseCoopers Compliance Services B.V. (Chamber of Commerce 51414406), PricewaterhouseCoopers Pensions, Actuarial & Insurance Services B.V. (Chamber of Commerce 54226368), PricewaterhouseCoopers B.V. (Chamber of Commerce 34180289) and other companies operate and provide services. These services are governed by General Terms and Conditions ('algemene voorwaarden'), which include provisions regarding our liability. Purchases by these companies are governed by General Terms and Conditions of Purchase ('algemene inkoopvoorwaarden'). At www.pwc.nl more detailed information on these companies is available, including these General Terms and Conditions and the General Terms and Conditions of Purchase, which have also been filed at the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce.

The basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. We have further described our responsibilities under those standards in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of STX Commodities Holding B.V. in accordance with the 'Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties' (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assuranceopdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures with respect to fraud and going concern, and the matters resulting from that, in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The information in support of our opinion, such as our findings and observations related to the audit approach fraud risk and the audit approach going concern was addressed in this context, and we do not provide a separate opinion or conclusion on these matters.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of STX Commodities Holding B.V. and its environment and the components of the internal control system. This included the managing board's risk assessment process, the managing board's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the internal control system.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the internal control system with respect to the risks of material misstatements due to fraud and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the code of conduct and whistleblower policy, among other things. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

We asked members of the managing board whether they are aware of any actual or suspected fraud. This did not result in signals of actual or suspected fraud that may lead to a material misstatement.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud, misappropriation of assets and bribery and corruption. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.

We identified the following fraud risks and performed the following specific procedures:

Identified fraud risks

The risk of management override of control

Inherently, the managing board is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of the managing board's ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.

That is why, in all our audits, we pay attention to the risk of management override of controls in:

- the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements;
- estimates and significant transactions, if any, outside the normal course of business for the Company.

Our audit work and observations

We evaluated the design and implementation of the internal control measures that are intended to mitigate the risk of management override of control. Furthermore, we evaluated the design and implementation of the controls in the processes for generating and processing journal entries and making of estimates.

We have selected journal entries based on risk criteria and performed specific audit procedures on these, also paying attention to significant transactions, if any, outside normal business operations.

We also performed specific audit procedures on managing board's estimates, with specific attention to the valuation of derivative financial instruments and inventory.

Our work did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud regarding the risk of management override of control by the managing board.

The risk of fraud in revenue recognition

In accordance with ISA 240, the risk of fraud in revenue recognition is an inherent risk which has to be presumed as a significant risk.

The Company generates revenues from 'principal' transactions (i.e. sale of certificates and physical products) and brokerage or 'name-give-up' transactions, with multiple counterparties. Further, the Company generates unrealised revenues from changes in fair values of derivative financial instruments and inventory. Accordingly, we concluded that the presumed significant risk of fraud in revenue recognition is applicable for the Company.

We performed the following procedures to address the risk of fraud in revenue recognition:

- Test of details, on a sample basis, from recorded revenues to trade documents such as contracts, delivery notices, invoices and bank statements, as applicable.
- Test of details on the year-end valuation of derivative financial instruments and inventory, on a sample basis, from recorded yearend prices to supporting documents such as third-party broker quotes, over-the-counter (OTC) prices and recent trade prices for similar products.
- Test revenue completeness by reconciling revenue detailed listing to trial balance.
- Test credit revenue invoices and revenues after year end, on a sample basis.
- Journal entry testing based on risk criteria: unusual combinations of general ledger accounts related to revenues.

Our work did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud regarding the risk of fraud in revenue recognition.



We incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit. During the audit, we remained alert to indications of fraud. Furthermore, we considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Audit approach going concern

The managing board prepared the financial statements on the assumption that the entity is a going concern and that it will continue all its operations for at least 12 months from the date of preparation of the financial statements.

Our procedures to evaluate the managing board's going-concern assessment included, amongst others:

- considering whether the managing board identified events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern (hereafter: going-concern risks);
- considering whether the managing board's going-concern assessment included all relevant information of which we were aware as a result of our audit and inquiring with the managing board regarding the managing board's most important assumptions underlying its going-concern assessment;
- analysing whether the current and the required financing has been secured to enable the continuation of the entirety of the entity's operations, including compliance with relevant covenants;
- performing inquiries of the managing board as to its knowledge of going-concern risks beyond the period of the managing board's assessment.

Based on our procedures performed, we concluded that the managing board's use of the going-concern basis of accounting is appropriate, and based on the audit evidence obtained, that no material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information. This includes all information in the annual report in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the procedures performed as set out below, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements; and
- contains all the information regarding the directors' report and the other information that is required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and the understanding obtained in our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing our procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of such procedures was substantially less than the scope of those procedures performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The managing board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the directors' report and the other information in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the managing board

The managing board is responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRS and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code; and for
- such internal control as the managing board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the managing board is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, the managing board should prepare the financial statements using the going-concern basis of accounting unless the managing board either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The managing board should disclose in the financial statements any event and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high but not absolute level of assurance, and is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They 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 the financial statements.

Materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

A more detailed description of our responsibilities is set out in the appendix to our report.

Rotterdam, 20 September 2024
PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Original has been signed by M.P.A. Corver RA

Appendix to our auditor's report on the financial statements 2023/2024 of STX Commodities Holding B.V.

In addition to what is included in our auditor's report, we have further set out in this appendix our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements and explained what an audit involves.

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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 intentional override of internal control.
- Obtaining 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.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the managing board.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of the managing board's use of the going-concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, concluding whether a material uncertainty exists related to events and/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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report and are made in the context of our opinion on the financial statements as a whole. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Considering our ultimate responsibility for the opinion on the consolidated financial statements, we are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. In this context, we have determined the nature and extent of the audit procedures for components of the Group to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. Determining factors are the geographic structure of the Group, the significance and/or risk profile of group entities or activities, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates. On this basis, we selected group entities for which an audit or review of financial information or specific balances was considered necessary.

We communicate with the managing board 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.