

# Separate Annual Financial Statements

of **PRAGMAGO**® S.A. prepared as at  
and for the period ended 31 December 2025

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This document is a translation of the original document written in Polish. In case of any discrepancies, doubts, or interpretation issues, the Polish version shall prevail and be considered binding.



# PRAGMA GO<sup>®</sup> 's most highlighted achievements in 2025

## Business performance in figures

For the 2025



### Turnover

(value of financing provided)

amount **2 710,6 million PLN**

change **+20,2 %**

As of 31 December, 2025



### Net portfolio value

amount **606,3 million PLN**

(**436,1 million PLN** as of 31.12.2024)

As of 31 December, 2025



### Number of clients

quantity **25 348**

change **+22,1%**

Changes compared to the period ended 31 December, 2024.

## Financial results

For the 2025



### Sales revenues

amount **139 687 ('000 PLN)**

change **+36,3%**

For the 2025



### Net profit

amount **14 173 ('000 PLN)**

change **+80,7%**

Changes compared to the period ended 31 December, 2024.

## Financial security indicators

As of 31 December, 2025



### Total equity

amount **163 113 ('000 PLN)**

change **+16,7%**

For the 2025



### Inflows/Net portfolio value

**481%**

(**573%** for the 2024)

As of 31 December, 2025



### Net debt/equity

**319%** (**263%** at 31 December, 2024)

Changes compared to the period ended 31 December, 2024.

## SEPARATE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PRAGMAGO S.A. PREPARED AS AT AND FOR THE 12-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Separate annual statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the  
period

Item	Note	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
<b>TOTAL NET SALES REVENUE</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>139,687</b>	<b>102,450</b>
<b>Revenue from factoring, including:</b>	-	<b>47,494</b>	<b>48,517</b>
Interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost	-	29,468	27,124
<b>Revenue from loans, including:</b>	-	<b>90,212</b>	<b>49,933</b>
Interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost	-	84,206	45,840
<b>Other revenues</b>	-	<b>1,981</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(43,329)</b>	<b>(36,629)</b>
Depreciation	-	(3,769)	(2,853)
Remuneration and employee benefits	-	(17,607)	(15,363)
External services	-	(12,952)	(10,650)
Other core expenses	-	(9,001)	(7,763)
<b>PROFIT (LOSS) FROM SALES</b>	-	<b>96,358</b>	<b>65,821</b>
Other operating income	-	392	1,411
Other operating expenses	3	(2,081)	(1,283)
Result of provisions for expected credit losses	10	(28,117)	(18,823)
<b>OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)</b>	-	<b>66,552</b>	<b>47,126</b>
Financial income	4	3,038	67
Financial costs	5	(47,200)	(35,729)
Exchange position result	-	(336)	(5)
<b>PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX</b>	-	<b>22,054</b>	<b>11,459</b>
Income tax	6	(7,881)	(3,615)
<b>NET PROFIT (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	-	<b>14,173</b>	<b>7,844</b>
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
<b>COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD</b>	-	<b>14,173</b>	<b>7,844</b>

## Separate annual statement of financial position

Item	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	-	<b>158,161</b>	<b>111,716</b>
Property, plant and equipment	7	3,802	2,309
Intangible assets	8	46,988	37,381
Stocks and shares	9	43,717	43,717
Factoring	10	-	530
Loans	10	61,892	26,253
Deferred tax assets	6	1,762	1,526
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	-	<b>556,553</b>	<b>418,741</b>
Trade receivables	11	1,569	1,117
Other current assets	11	1,325	1,127
Factoring	10	191,220	188,566
Loans	10	353,162	220,741
Prepayments and accruals	13	1,330	1,207
Cash and cash equivalents	12	7,947	5,983
<b>TOTAL ASSETS:</b>	-	<b>714,714</b>	<b>530,457</b>

## Separate annual statement of financial position

Item	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	-	<b>163,113</b>	<b>139,731</b>
Share capital	14	8,482	6,891
Treasury shares	-	-	(468)
Share premium	-	120,809	94,784
Retained earnings reserve	-	19,649	25,743
Other reserves	-	-	18,434
Retained earnings, including:	-	14,173	(5,653)
<i>Net profit (loss) of the period</i>	-	<i>14,173</i>	<i>7,844</i>
<b>LONG-TERM LIABILITIES</b>	-	<b>355,024</b>	<b>267,636</b>
Long-term provisions	-	25	26
Long-term loans and borrowings liabilities	15	15,828	-
Long-term bonds liabilities	16	336,554	264,399
Long-term lease liabilities	17	2,617	1,297
Earn-out liabilities	18	-	1,914
<b>SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES</b>	-	<b>196,577</b>	<b>123,090</b>
Short-term loans and borrowings liabilities	15	114,133	54,448
Short-term bonds liabilities	16	58,001	52,089
Short-term lease liabilities	17	1,111	943
Earn-out liabilities	18	1,914	-
Trade payables	18	5,396	4,578
Current income tax liabilities	18	4,379	445
Other liabilities and accruals	18	8,212	7,549
Deferred income	19	3,431	3,038
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:</b>	-	<b>714 714</b>	<b>530,457</b>

## Separate annual statement of cash flows (indirect method)

Item	Note	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Profit (loss) before tax	-	22,054	11,459
<b>Total adjustments:</b>	-	<b>(130,928)</b>	<b>(96,239)</b>
Depreciation	-	3,769	2,853
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	-	555	829
Interest and profit shares (dividends)	-	42,179	31,413
Result of provisions for expected credit losses	-	28,104	(8,888)
Adjustments for non-cash changes	20	(2,807)	(720)
Change in balance due to factoring receivables	20	(5,120)	(24,180)
Change in balance due to loans granted	20	(193,168)	(92,783)
Change in provisions	-	(1)	11
Change in trade receivables	-	(650)	778
Change in short-term liabilities, except for financial liabilities	-	1,358	1,646
Change in prepayments and accruals	20	(964)	(2,681)
Income tax paid	-	(4,183)	(4,517)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	-	<b>(108,874)</b>	<b>(84,780)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Expenses on the acquisition of intangible assets	-	(12,293)	(10,934)
Expenses on the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	(134)	(47)
Expenditure on the acquisition of shares and stocks	-	-	(38,477)
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	-	<b>(12,427)</b>	<b>(49,458)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	20	222,806	135,882
Repayments of loans and borrowings	20	(147,417)	(125,448)
Repayment of lease liabilities	20	(1,062)	(880)
Proceeds from the issuance of shares	14	9,209	18,434
Proceeds from bond issuance	20	130,000	216,895
Bond redemption outflows	20	(49,000)	(84,000)
Interest paid on bonds	20	(34,340)	(24,653)
Interest paid on loans, borrowings and leases	20	(6,931)	(5,401)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	-	<b>123,265</b>	<b>130,829</b>
<b>TOTAL NET CASH FLOWS</b>	-	<b>1,964</b>	<b>(3,409)</b>
<b>CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	-	<b>1,964</b>	<b>(3,409)</b>
<b>CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD</b>	-	<b>5,983</b>	<b>9,392</b>
<b>CASH AT THE END OF THE PERIOD</b>	-	<b>7,947</b>	<b>5,983</b>

### Separate annual statement of changes in equity

Item	Share capital	Treasury shares	Share premium	Retained earnings reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
<b>Changes in equity from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025</b>							
<b>Balance as of 1 January 2025</b>	<b>6,891</b>	<b>(468)</b>	<b>94,784</b>	<b>25,743</b>	<b>18,434</b>	<b>(5,653)</b>	<b>139,731</b>
Distribution of profit for 2024	-	-	-	7,844	-	(7,844)	-
Coverage of losses from previous years	-	-	-	(13,497)	-	13,497	-
Payments in respect of the capital increase – issuance of series K shares	1,180	-	17,254	-	(18,434)	-	-
Payments in respect of a capital increase – issuance of series L shares	438	-	8,771	-	-	-	9,209
Capital reductions – redemption of Series G shares	(27)	468	-	(441)	-	-	-
<b>Comprehensive income for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,173</b>	<b>14,173</b>
<b>Balance as of 31 December 2025</b>	<b>8,482</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120,809</b>	<b>19,649</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,173</b>	<b>163,113</b>

### Separate annual statement of changes in equity

Item	Share capital	Treasury shares	Share premium	Retained earnings reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
<b>Changes in equity from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024</b>							
<b>Balance as of 1 January 2024</b>	<b>6,891</b>	<b>(468)</b>	<b>94,784</b>	<b>18,254</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6,008)</b>	<b>113,453</b>
Distribution of profit for 2023	-	-	-	7,489	-	(7,489)	-
Payments in respect of a capital increase – issuance of Series K shares	-	-	-	-	18,434	-	<b>18,434</b>
<b>Comprehensive income for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,844</b>	<b>7,844</b>
<b>Balance as of 31 December 2024</b>	<b>6,891</b>	<b>(468)</b>	<b>94,784</b>	<b>25,743</b>	<b>18,434</b>	<b>(5,653)</b>	<b>139,731</b>

# INTRODUCTION TO THE SEPARATE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PRAGMAGO S.A. PREPARED AS AT AND FOR THE 12-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

## I. Basic information about the Entity

Name:	PragmaGO S.A.
Address:	40-584 Katowice, ul. Brynowska 72
Registered office:	Poland
Telephone:	32 44 20 200
Registering court:	Katowice District Court 8th Commercial Division of the National Court Register
REGON:	277573126
Tax Identification Number:	634-24-27-710
KRS:	0000267847
Country of registration:	Poland
Email address:	biuro@pragmago.pl
Website address:	<a href="https://pragmago.pl/">https://pragmago.pl/</a> <a href="https://inwestor.pragmago.pl/">https://inwestor.pragmago.pl/</a>

The Entity's core business is providing financing in the form of factoring and loans to the micro, small and medium-sized enterprise sector. The Entity provides services in Poland.

### Factoring

The factoring service provided by the Entity involves the factor (the Issuer) purchasing the non-overdue receivables of the factoring clients (factoring customers) owed to them by third parties (factoring debtors). By using factoring, a business receives funds arising from the factoring transaction it has entered into sooner than the original payment date specified in the transaction. Upon submission of an invoice by the factoring client, the factor transfers to the client, in the form of an advance, a pre-agreed percentage of the receivable in question (usually 80–90% of the invoice value). The factor transfers the remaining value of the invoice (less the factor's remuneration) to the client once the factoring debtor has made the payment. Factoring therefore allows a company to shorten its accounts receivable turnover cycle and thus improve its cash flow.

The factoring products offered include:

- Invoice financing – financing of the client’s non-due receivables with a limit ranging from PLN 10,000 to PLN 250,000 (limit per individual factor),
- Online factoring – financing of the client’s non-due receivables with a limit ranging from PLN 50,000 to PLN 10 million (limit per individual factor),
- Online factoring pre-financing (advances) – this product involves providing clients who conduct regular factoring transactions with PragmaGO with additional financing in the form of an advance against future factoring settlements, from which the advance will subsequently be repaid.

## Loans

In the loans segment, financing is provided in the form of deferred payment and revenue advances.

Deferred payment (Buy Now Pay Later B2B) is a loan to finance business purchases with a limit of up to PLN 50,000, where, under the basic model, the customer can defer payment for goods by 30 or 60 days. In the event of non-payment by the declared deadline, the payment is automatically extended, and the outstanding balance, together with the commission, is spread over 6 equal monthly instalments. The buyer makes a purchase within the granted limit, and the funds are transferred directly to the seller’s account. Financing is granted on the basis of information obtained from external databases and information regarding the customer’s activity as a buyer on the Partner’s platform (for example, Allegro) and, in the case of entities that are also sellers, data about them as sellers.

Business loan (Merchant Cash Advance) – a loan for any purpose offered through the partner channel for amounts ranging from PLN 3,000 to PLN 200,000 via automated decisions, which may be increased to PLN 300,000–500,000. This product is available in two versions, depending on the repayment method and schedule. We distinguish between MCA with daily repayments, which are automatically deducted by the partner (e.g. a payment service provider – PSP) from the borrower’s cash flow, or MCA with monthly instalments, which are repaid traditionally by the borrower or, alternatively, through automatic deductions from cash flow or via recurring payments. Financing is offered for a period of 4 to 24 months.

The duration of the Entity’s operations is indefinite.

The Company operates in accordance with its Articles of Association and the provisions of the Commercial Companies Code.

Since 2021, the majority shareholder of PragmaGO S.A. has been Polish Enterprise Funds SCA.

From 14 June 2007 to 8 September 2021, the Company’s shares were listed on the regulated market of the Warsaw Stock Exchange (WSE). On 9 September 2021, the Company’s shares were delisted from the WSE at the Company’s request.

## The Company’s share capital

The Company’s share capital as of 31 December 2025 amounted to 8,481,652.00 PLN and was divided into 8,481,652 shares with a nominal value of 1 PLN each. It changed compared to the end of the previous reporting period ended 31 December 2024 due to:

- a capital increase of PLN 1,180,129.00 through the issuance of 1,180,129 Series K shares, registered with the National Court Register on 9 January 2025;

- an increase in share capital of PLN 437,922.00 through the issuance of 437,922 Series L shares. Registered with the National Court Register (KRS) on 25 July 2025;
- a capital reduction of PLN 27,440.00 through redemption of 27,440 Series G shares. Registered in the National Court Register (KRS) on 13 October 2025.

The composition of the Company's Management Board as at 31 December 2025 was as follows:

President of the Management Board	Tomasz Boduszek
Vice President of the Management Board	Jacek Obrocki
Vice President of the Management Board	Danuta Czapeczko
Vice President of the Management Board	Łukasz Ramczewski

Compared to the previous reporting period ending on 31 December 2024 and up to the date of publication, there have been no changes to the Management Board of PragmaGO S.A.

The composition of the Supervisory Board of the Company, both as of 31 December 2025 and at the end of the previous reporting period, i.e. 31 December 2024, was as follows:

Chairman of the Supervisory Board	Dariusz Prończuk
Member of the Supervisory Board	Bartosz Chyła
Member of the Supervisory Board	Grzegorz Grabowicz
Member of the Supervisory Board	Agnieszka Kamola
Member of the Supervisory Board	Michał Kolmasiak
Member of the Supervisory Board	Jakub Kuberski
Member of the Supervisory Board	Piotr Lach

As of the date of publication of this report, the composition of the Supervisory Board has not changed.

## The Capital Group formed by the Entity

The PragmaGO Capital Group, in which the Company is the Parent Entity as at 31 December 2025, comprises:



- PRAGMAGO S.A. as the Parent Company;
- BRUTTO Sp. z o.o. with its registered office in Warsaw as a Subsidiary, consolidated using the full consolidation method;
- PragmaGO.TECH Sp. z o.o., with its registered office in Kraków, as a Subsidiary, consolidated using the full consolidation method;
- Monevia Sp. z o.o., with its registered office in Bydgoszcz, as a subsidiary, consolidated using the full consolidation method;
- Telecredit IFN S.A., with its registered office in Bucharest, as a subsidiary, consolidated on a full consolidation basis;

The parent company at the next higher level is Polish Enterprise Funds SCA, based in Luxembourg. The ultimate parent company is Enterprise Investors Corporation, based in New York (USA).

As of 31 December 2025, PragmaGO held:

- 2,924 shares in BRUTTO Sp. z o.o. with a nominal value of PLN 100 each, representing 100% of the shares in BRUTTO Sp. z o.o.
- 520 shares in PragmaGO.TECH Sp. z o.o. with a nominal value of PLN 50 each, representing 100% of the shares in PragmaGO.TECH Sp. z o.o.
- 17,000 shares in Monevia Sp. z o.o. with a nominal value of PLN 500 each, representing 100% of the shares in Monevia Sp. z o.o.
- 2,719,439 shares in Telecredit IFN SA with a nominal value of RON 1 each, representing an 89% stake in the Company.

The composition of the Capital Group remained unchanged during the period covered by these financial statements. After the balance sheet date, the Company established PragmaGO Spain S.L., with its registered office in Barcelona, Spain (current report No. 5/2026 of 11 February 2026) and registered PragmaGO d.o.o., with its registered office in Zagreb, Croatia (current report No. 9/2026 of 3 April 2026).

The Parent Company prepares consolidated financial statements in which it accounts for subsidiaries using the full consolidation method.

## **II. INFORMATION ON THE PRINCIPLES ADOPTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE SEPARATE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARED AS AT AND FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

### **1. Basis for the preparation of the financial statements**

PragmaGO S.A. prepares its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Commission.

The separate financial statements cover the year ended 31 December 2025 and include comparative figures as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024. Financial figures are presented in thousands of PLN (PLN '000), unless otherwise stated.

### **2. Statement of compliance**

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS) and other applicable regulations, and in matters not covered by the above standards, in accordance with the requirements of the Accounting Act of 29 September 1994 (Journal of Laws 2023, item 120, as amended) and the implementing regulations issued thereunder, as well as the requirements relating to issuers of securities admitted to, or applying for admission to, trading on the official stock exchange market.

IFRS comprises all International Accounting Standards (IAS), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and related Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), except for Standards and Interpretations awaiting endorsement by the European Union, as well as Standards and Interpretations that have been endorsed by the European Union but have not yet come into force.

These separate financial statements include selected explanatory notes that are material to the Entity's results and financial position for the reporting period. The Entity presents each material category of similar items separately. The Entity presents items that differ in nature or function separately, unless they are immaterial.

These separate financial statements were approved by the Company's Management Board on 22 April 2026.

### 3. Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern for at least twelve months from the balance sheet date. As at the date of these financial statements, the Company's Management Board is not aware of any circumstances that would indicate a threat to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

### 4. Functional currency and presentation currency of the financial statements

The Entity's functional currency and the currency of presentation of these financial statements is the Polish zloty. These financial statements are presented in thousands of zlotys, unless otherwise stated. Numerical values have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

## III. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING STANDARDS

Standards and interpretations approved by the European Union

Standards and interpretations	Description of changes	Effective date of application	Impact on the financial statements of the Entity during the period of their initial application
Amendments to IAS 21 Effects of changes exchange rates – Non-convertibility	The amendments introduce a requirement to disclose information enabling users of financial statements to understand the effects of non-convertible currencies and explain how the convertibility of currencies should be assessed.	1 January 2025	The application of the amended standard has no impact on the financial statements.

Standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Entity

Standards and interpretations	Description of changes	Commencement date Effective	Impact on the of the entity during the period of their initial application
Annual Improvements to IFRSs, Part 11	The annual improvements introduce minor amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and	1 January 2026	The application of the standard will not have an impact on the financial statements.

Agriculture, and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

<p>IFRS 18 Presentation and disclosures in financial financial</p>	<p>In April 2024, the Board published the new standard IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements'. The standard is intended to replace IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements and will be effective from 1 January 2027. The changes compared to the standard it replaces mainly concern three areas: the income statement, required disclosures regarding performance measures, and issues related to the aggregation and disaggregation of information contained in financial statements. The published standard will apply to financial statements for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. As at the date of preparation of these separate financial statements, these amendments have not yet been endorsed by the European Union.</p>	<p>1 January 2027</p>	<p>The entity is in the process of preparing to implement the amendments to the financial statements in accordance with the standard. Early adoption is not planned.</p>
<p>IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosure</p>	<p>IFRS 19 allows qualifying subsidiaries to apply IFRS with limited disclosures. The application of IFRS 19 is intended to reduce the cost of preparing financial statements for subsidiaries whilst maintaining the usefulness of the information for users of their financial statements. An entity qualifies to apply the standard if it has no public accountability and its ultimate or intermediate parent entity prepares separate financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS.</p>	<p>1 January 2027</p>	<p>The application of the standard will not have a significant impact on the financial statements.</p>
<p>Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – classification and measurement of financial instruments</p>	<p>In May 2024, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 aimed at: a) clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of certain financial assets and liabilities, with an exemption for certain financial liabilities settled through an electronic funds transfer system;</p>	<p>1 January 2026</p>	<p>The application of the standard will not have a significant impact on the financial statements.</p>

- b) clarifying and adding further guidance on assessing whether a financial asset meets the criteria for SPPI;
- c) adding new disclosures regarding certain instruments whose contractual terms may affect cash flows; and
- d) updates the disclosures regarding equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

As at the date of preparation of these separate financial statements, the amendments listed below have not yet been endorsed by the European Union.

Standards and interpretations	Description of amendments	Effective date Effective	Impact on the of the entity during their initial application
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	A new standard published in April 2024, which will replace IAS 1. The implementation of the new guidelines aims to improve the comparability and transparency of entities' financial statements	As at the date of preparation of these separate financial statements, these amendments have not yet been approved by the European Union.	The entity is in the process of preparing to implement the changes to the financial statements in accordance with the standard. There are no plans for early adoption
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures and amendments to IFRS 19 (published on 21 August 2025)	The new standard, published in May 2024, will be voluntarily by entities that do not have the status of a public-interest entity publicly accountable entity, and which are subsidiaries of entities that prepare publicly available consolidated financial statements.	As at the date of preparation of these separate financial statements, these amendments had not yet been endorsed by the European Union.	The application of the amended standard will not have a material impact on the financial statements.
Amendments to IAS 21 The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates: Translation into the presentation currency under	These amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is convertible into another currency and how it should determine the spot exchange rate where conversion is not possible.	As at the date of preparation of these separate financial statements, these amendments had not yet been	The application of the amended standard will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

endorsed by the  
European Union.

### Implementation of other standards and interpretations

The effective dates are those specified in the standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The dates of application of the standards in the European Union may differ from those specified in the standards and are announced upon their adoption by the European Union. As at the date of approval of these separate financial statements for publication, the Company's Management Board does not anticipate that the introduction of the remaining standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the accounting policies applied by the Company.

## IV. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has disclosed in these separate financial statements a description of the accounting policies which it considers to be material to the separate financial statements. In preparing the separate annual financial statements, the Company has applied the same accounting policies consistently across all periods presented.

### 1. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment include assets which:

- the Entity holds for use in the provision of services, for letting to other parties under a lease agreement, or for administrative purposes, and
- are expected to be used for more than one year.

The initial value of an item of property, plant and equipment that meets the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet is its acquisition or production cost, i.e. the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid, or the fair value of other assets transferred to acquire the asset at the time of its acquisition or production. The cost of a fixed asset comprises:

- the purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable taxes, less trade discounts and rebates;
- all costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The carrying amount of fixed assets is their historical cost less accumulated depreciation and provisions for expected credit losses.

The appropriateness of the depreciation rates applied is reviewed periodically (once a year), resulting in an adjustment to depreciation charges from the beginning of the financial year in which the change occurred.

The entity applies the following useful lives for fixed assets:

- Rights of use – buildings and structures – up to 7 years;
- Investments in third-party fixed assets – 10 years;
- Technical equipment and machinery – from 3 to 10 years;

- Rights of use – means of transport – 5 years;
- Other fixed assets – 5 years.

## **2. Intangible assets**

Intangible assets include non-monetary assets without physical form that are identifiable, i.e. they can be separated, i.e. excluded or set aside from the entity's assets, transferred, licensed or made available for use by third parties for a fee, either individually or in conjunction with a related contract, asset or liability, or arise from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether they are transferable or separable from the Entity or other rights or liabilities. Intangible assets are recognised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with those assets will flow to the entity and their value can be measured reliably. The entity recognises expenditure on development work as an intangible asset, provided the following conditions are met:

- a) it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it is available for use or sale;
- b) the entity intends to complete the intangible asset and to use or sell it;
- c) the entity has the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- d) the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- e) The entity has the necessary technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development work and to use or sell the intangible asset;
- f) it is possible to reliably determine the expenditure incurred during the development work that can be attributed to that intangible asset.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at acquisition price or production cost. Intangible assets recognised as a result of a business combination are initially recognised at fair value at the date of the combination. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at their carrying amount less depreciation and impairment losses. Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised on a straight-line basis once they are available for use, i.e. when the intangible asset is in a location and condition that enables it to be used in the manner intended by the entity's management over a period corresponding to its estimated useful life. The entity applies the following useful lives for intangible assets:

- ERP systems 2–15 years
- Other intangible assets 2–5 years

The appropriateness of the applied amortisation periods and rates is reviewed periodically, at least at the end of the financial year, and any adjustment to amortisation charges is made from the beginning of the period in which the change occurred. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but are subject to annual impairment tests.

## **3. Stocks and shares**

The entity recognises shares in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities in its separate financial statements, which are not classified as held for sale (or which do not form part of a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5), are recognised at cost, net of any impairment losses. At the end

of the reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that any of its assets or cash-generating units (CGUs) may be impaired.

If indications of impairment of shares and equity interests are identified, an impairment test is carried out. If impairment has occurred, provisions for expected credit losses are recognised in other operating expenses.

#### **4. The entity as a lessee**

A lease is defined as a contract or part of a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset (the underlying asset) for a specified period in exchange for remuneration. For short-term leases, the entity applies the simplifications provided for in IFRS 16 'Leases'. In order to determine the correct classification of a lease, three fundamental aspects are analysed:

- whether the contract relates to an identifiable asset that is either explicitly specified in the contract or implied at the time the asset is made available to the entity,
- whether the entity has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset over its useful life to the extent specified in the contract,
- whether the Entity has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout its useful life.

At the commencement date of the lease and where the definition of a lease is met, the Entity recognises the right-of-use asset in the appropriate property, plant and equipment category and the liability under 'Lease liabilities'. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, comprising the initial amount of the lease liability, the initial direct costs incurred by the Entity as the lessee, and lease payments made on or before the commencement date, net of lease incentives.

The Entity amortises the right-of-use asset on a straight-line basis from the commencement date until the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term, whichever is earlier.

At the commencement date, the Entity measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments remaining to be paid using the lease interest rate, if this can be readily determined. Otherwise, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability consist of fixed lease payments, variable lease payments linked to an index or rate, amounts expected to be paid as a guaranteed residual value, and payments under a purchase option, if exercise of the option is reasonably certain.

After the commencement date of the lease, the entity measures the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any revaluation of the lease liability. In subsequent periods, the lease liability is reduced by payments made and increased by interest accrued, and is adjusted on the basis of the carrying amount to reflect any re-measurement or changes to the lease, or to reflect updated substantially fixed lease payments.

#### **5. Financial assets**

Financial assets include: factoring receivables, loan receivables, trade receivables, cash, contractual rights to receive cash, and contractual rights to exchange financial assets with another entity on potentially favourable terms.

The Capital Entity recognises a financial asset when it becomes a party to a financial instrument, i.e. at the time it acquires the asset.

Classification is determined at the time of initial recognition and depends on the entity's financial instrument management model and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows from those instruments.

In accordance with IFRS 9, financial assets are classified into the following measurement categories at the time of their initial recognition:

1. financial assets measured at amortised cost,
2. financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income,
3. financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

An entity classifies financial assets as measured at amortised cost if:

- it is held in accordance with a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the terms of the contract relating to the financial asset give rise to cash flows at specified dates that consist solely of repayment of principal and interest on the outstanding principal (the financial asset meets the SPPI criterion).

The business model relates to the way in which the Entity manages financial assets to generate cash flows. This means that the business model determines whether cash flows will arise from the collection of contractual cash flows, from the sale of financial assets, or from both of these sources. The business model is determined on the basis of qualitative and quantitative criteria. The entity has a single business model, i.e. a model involving holding assets to collect contractual cash flows. Under this model, the sale of assets is incidental and may occur in the event of an increase in credit risk.

When assessing whether the contractual cash flows consist solely of principal and interest payments (the SPPI criterion), the entity analyses the contractual cash flows of the instrument. This analysis includes an assessment of whether the contract contains any provisions that could alter the timing or amount of contractual payments in such a way that, from an economic perspective, they would not constitute merely principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

Purchased factoring receivables and loan receivables meet the SPPI criteria and are classified as held-to-maturity assets. The entity presents them as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are recognised in the accounts on the date of the contract at the fair value of the expenditure incurred or other assets transferred in exchange. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes commissions paid by the entity that form an integral part of the effective interest rate and are presented in the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as a reduction in revenue. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate is recognised in interest income from financial instruments measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of receivables is reduced by the amount of provisions for expected credit losses, and the amount of the provision is charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

As at the balance sheet date, financial assets denominated in foreign currencies are measured at the average exchange rate of the National Bank of Poland (NBP) prevailing on the balance sheet date.

During the reporting period, the Entity did not reclassify any financial assets, nor were any financial assets derecognised or discontinued in the accounts, apart from the sale of receivables described in Note 10.

## 6. Provisions for expected credit losses

For the purposes of estimating allowances for factoring receivables (“Factoring”) and loan receivables (“Loans”), the Entity applies a model based on the concept of “Expected Credit Loss” (hereinafter: ECL).

In accordance with IFRS 9, allowances are determined in the following categories:

- Stage 1 – comprises exposures for which the risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition of the exposure and, consequently, the calculation of expected credit losses is performed over a 12-month horizon,
- Stage 2 – comprises exposures for which a significant deterioration in credit quality has been identified as at the reporting date compared to the date of initial recognition of the exposure – the calculation of expected credit losses is carried out over a lifetime horizon,
- Stage 3 – comprises exposures for which an default trigger has been identified.

The primary indicator of impairment (default) is a payment delay exceeding 90 days. In addition, other grounds for classifying a debtor in this category may arise, including termination of the agreement, the debtor’s declaration of bankruptcy, or the Entity becoming aware that the debtor has filed for bankruptcy or other restructuring proceedings.

A criterion indicating a significant increase in exposure risk and thus assignment to stage 2 is a delay in repayment of disbursed financing exceeding 30 days. An additional criterion may be an analyst’s individual identification, as part of an individual analysis of significant exposures, based on the entity’s financial data and market information regarding its payment history, taking into account the collateral held by the Entity. The risk analysis is conducted on a per-contract basis. This is justified by the broad product range, where the Entity may have exposures to a single customer across various products that differ significantly in their settlement methods (in particular in the case of factoring, where the source of repayment is the customer, or in the case of certain loan products, where the Company has the option of collecting payments directly from payment operators cooperating with the customer). The materiality threshold is calculated in aggregate for all amounts analysed within a given product or product group characterised by the same settlement method.

For the purposes of estimating provisions for expected credit losses, the Company classifies receivables into stages in accordance with the following rules:

- 1) Stage 1 – instalments not yet due and instalments with a payment delay of up to 30 days (DPD≤30);
- 2) Stage 2 – instalments with arrears of between 31 and 90 days (DPD>30 and DPD≤90);
- 3) Stage 3 – instalments classified as in default, with a delay of over 90 days (DPD>90).

The estimation of expected credit loss is based on the same calculation formula in each of the stages. Depending on the assigned stage and segment, the corresponding credit risk parameter values are mapped.

$$ECL = EAD * PD * LGD - provision\_amount$$

where:

- *ECL* – the amount of the provision for expected credit losses,
- *PD* – probability of default, the PD value assigned to the relevant stage (for exposures in Stage 3, a value of 100% is assigned),
- *LGD* – estimated loss given default, the LGD value set for the relevant stage (a value of 100% is assigned to exposures with a DPD value above 1095),
- *EAD* – the exposure value at default, which is the value of the outstanding amount of financing or trade receivables,
- *provision\_amount* – the value of individual provisions made.

### Provisions on factoring receivables

#### *Probability of Default (PD)*

The PD parameter is estimated by product group within factoring and is updated monthly. For exposures in Stage 1, the calculation of the probability of default is based on the weighted average of repayment rates over the last 3 months.

$$PD_{K1} = avg (recoverability_t, recoverability_{t-3})$$

Where:

- *repayment\_t* – the weighted average over the last 3 months of repayments relative to the outstanding amount of financing (or, where applicable, the amount of trade receivables) in a given month.

The calculation of the PD parameter in stage 2 is based on the PD value from stage 1, taking into account the weighting of the financing amounts (or, where applicable, the weighting of trade receivables) in each period of the analysis.

$$PD_{K2} = \sum_{t=31}^{T=90} \frac{Amount}{Total\_Amount} * (PD_{K1} + \frac{100\% - PD_{K1}}{60 * (t - 30)})$$

where:

*Amount* – the amount of financing or, respectively, the amount of trade receivables on a given day of delay *t*

*Total\_amount* – the sum of financing amounts (or, respectively, the sum of trade receivables) from all periods under analysis,

*t* – the number of the delay day, taking values from 31,

*T* – the maximum day of delay for which the analysis is carried out, *T* takes a maximum of 90 DPD,

*PD<sub>K1</sub>* – PD value for Stage 1.

For exposures in Stage 3, a PD value of 100% is assumed.

#### *Estimated loss given default (LGD)*

The LGD parameter in the factoring model is estimated in three variants: 3M/36M, 6M/36M and 12M/36M, corresponding to the effectiveness of debt recovery over 3, 6 and 12 months within a 36-month horizon.

$$effectiveness_t = \min(\frac{recoverability_{3M} - recoverability_{36M}}{recoverability_{3M}}, 100\%)$$

Where:

*recoverability*<sub>3M</sub> – the weighted average of repayments over the last 3 months relative to the outstanding amount of financing in a given month (or, respectively, the outstanding amount of trade receivables).

*recoverability*<sub>36M</sub> – the weighted average of repayments over the last 36 months in relation to the outstanding amount of financing in a given month (or, respectively, the outstanding amount of trade receivables).

The LGD value for a given horizon is determined as the inverse of the average recovery rates over 12 months, with outliers (min, max) excluded.

$$LGD_{3M|36M} = 100\% - AVG (effectiveness_{t1}, \dots, effectiveness_{t12})$$

The values of '*LGD6M|36M*' and '*LGD12M|36M*' are determined in the same way, where instead of the '*recoverability*<sub>3M</sub>' variable, the values for 6 and 12 months are used respectively.

For the purpose of estimating provisions for expected credit losses at stages 1 and 2 for trade receivables, the estimated LGD is discounted using the 3-month WIBOR rate. For senior receivables, the estimated LGD is discounted using a rate corresponding to the cost of capital.

$$LGD_{K1} = LGD_{K2} = discounted\_LGD_{3M|36M}$$

$$Discounted\_LGD_{3M|36M} = 100\% - \sum_t^T ((100\% - LGD_{3M|36M}) * actual\ payment\ distribution * Discount)$$

Where:

*actual payment distribution* – the percentage share of repayments observed in a given month *t*, broken down into principal and interest components and determined for the entire portfolio regardless of segment.

*Discount* – discount factor based on the average cost of debt and the number of the month *t*,

*t* – observation month, taking values from 4,

*T* – maximum number of observation months.

The discounted values *LGD6M|36M* and *LGD12M|36M* are used to determine the LGD value used to estimate expected credit losses for receivables in Stage 3.

$$LGD_{K3} = w_1 * discounted\_LGD3M|36M + w_2 * discounted\_LGD6M|36M + w_3 * discounted\_LGD12M|36M$$

- $w_1$  – proportion of the financing amount (or, where applicable, the trade receivables amount) overdue by 91–180 days
- $w_2$  – the proportion of the financing amount (or, where applicable, the trade receivables amount) past due by 181–365 days
- $w_3$  – the proportion of the financing amount (or, where applicable, the trade receivables amount) past due by 366–1,095 days
- For receivables overdue by more than 1,096 days, the Entity assumes an LGD of 100%.

#### *Exposure at default (EAD)*

The exposure value used to estimate provisions corresponds to the amount of financing or, where applicable, the amount of trade receivables.

$$EAD_{KF} = Financing\ amount - collateral\ value \cdot (1 - HC)$$
$$EAD_{NH} = Consideration\_receivable - collateral\ value \cdot (1 - HC)$$

where:

- *collateral value* – the nominal value of collateral meeting the requirements for reducing the basis for calculating provisions for expected credit losses. Collateral includes mortgages, pledges, guarantees and sureties. Where the amount of collateral exceeds the value of the exposure in question, the amount of financing (or, where applicable, the amount of trade receivables) is taken as the basis.
- $(1 - HC)$  – recoverable value applied to different types of collateral:
  - BGK guarantee – 80% of the financing amounts,
  - Insurance – 90% of the financing amount,
  - Mortgage – 66% of the property value less any prior mortgage entries, not exceeding the amount of financing (trade receivables, pledge).

#### **Provisions of loan receivables**

##### *Probability of Default (PD)*

For loans, the PD parameter is estimated based on historical data for products or product groups with similar characteristics. The analysis period covers observations from at least two years of the product's history. In the case of a shorter product history, the product is grouped with another product of similar characteristics. Arrears on a loan in a given period are defined as the number of days that have elapsed since the due date specified in the repayment schedule for the most overdue instalment. The entire loan (tranche) is analysed. To identify loans that have reached 90+ days past due (default), migration matrices with a 12-month observation window are used. A value-based approach was adopted; specifically, the model uses the opening balance of the loan at amortised cost.

The model checks for arrears at the start and end of the observation window and then classifies them into DPD categories 0–5, 6–30, 31–60, 61–90, 91+. In the 0–5 range, the risk grades used by the Company (A–E) are additionally taken into account, as these significantly influence the probability of the debtor defaulting on their obligation. The resulting set, comprising 12 monthly observation windows, was converted into 24- and 36-month PDs using matrix multiplication. Observations marked as fraud in the system were excluded from the modelling. PD indicators are rescaled by a macroeconomic factor based on the Vasick model, which is based on GDP growth.

#### *Estimated loss given default (LGD)*

Recoveries based on the available repayment history for the product are used to calculate LGD.

In the case of a short history, it is possible to group products or apply expert analysis.

Each month, the population entering default is analysed, and repayments in subsequent months are then monitored.

Recoveries in a given month are used to calculate the Recovery Rate (RR), which is the quotient of the sum of recoveries from all products in a given month divided by the EAD (balance at the time of entry into Stage 3). Recoveries are discounted using the effective interest rate specific to the contract or contracts within a homogeneous group. For trade receivables, discounting is carried out using a risk-free rate (WIBOR 3M). For each month in default, a separate LGD value is determined, taking into account payments observed exclusively in subsequent months.

When estimating the LGD curve based on the number of months in default (MID), account is taken of the amortisation of the outstanding balance over time (i.e. early repayments made before reaching a given MID). There are no recoveries in the portfolio; the only form of recovery is full repayment, which is reflected in the payment analysis.

#### *Exposure at default (EAD)*

Credit risk exposure (EAD) is calculated as the end-of-month balance, using the carrying amount at adjusted cost. Monthly balance amortisation is calculated based on the number of days remaining until the end of the repayment schedule. The average EAD value is then calculated for the first, second and third years. It is assumed that the amortisation of the balance is delayed by three periods, reflecting the fact that in most cases, between the cessation of repayments and the occurrence of default (90 DPD), the exposure will not settle its obligations. For each year, a discount factor is calculated based on the loan's effective interest rate. The assumed discounting period is 0.5 years for the first year and 1.5 years for the second year. This period is adjusted to maturity (e.g. for an exposure maturing in 9 months, the ECL value is calculated using the average balance over the 9-month period and discounted over a 4.5-month period). Loans in default are not subject to amortisation or discounting. The basis for estimating the value of the provisions is the balance at adjusted cost. For exposures over 1 year, a corresponding component is added for the second year, and subsequently for subsequent years.

### ***ECL Model***

The annual PD is assigned to each exposure according to its membership of the DPD stage: 0–5, 6–30, 31–60, 61–90, 91+, where the first group is further subdivided into grades. LGD is determined based on the duration of the exposure in default, using the specified LGD curve. The annual PD is scaled by the number of days remaining to maturity, based on the end of the repayment schedule (which reflects the shortened period during which the exposure may enter default).

In the case of past-due payments that have not yet reached the default level, the annual PD is scaled using a multiplier of 0.25 (within 3 months the exposure will be repaid or go into default). Loans marked as fraud in the Company's system are allocated to ECL in the full amount of the balance. At the same time, such exposures were not included in the modelling of PD and LGD parameters, which ensures consistency between the population on which the parameters are estimated and the population for which they are used. The ECL level is calculated by multiplying all the listed components for a given loan or receivable.

### ***Individual method***

For all individually significant exposures (i.e. those exceeding PLN 500,000) that were impaired as at the balance sheet date, the Entity determines the amount of the provision for expected credit losses as part of the individual assessment.

Individual assessment involves the individual verification of default of credit exposures and the forecasting of future cash flows, including those arising from the realisation of collateral or other sources of repayment. Individual assessment is carried out and updated every 3 months.

## **7. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash on hand and in bank accounts. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments (with an original maturity of up to three months from the date of acquisition), readily convertible into specific amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

The balance of cash and cash equivalents, as shown in the cash flow statement, comprises the cash and cash equivalents defined above, less outstanding overdrafts, provided they form an integral part of cash management.

## **8. Equity**

Equity is recognised in the accounts by type and in accordance with the principles set out in the law and the provisions of the Entity's Articles of Association. Share capital is stated at par value, in an amount consistent with the Entity's Articles of Association and the entry in the National Court Register.

Retained earnings comprise:

- amounts arising from the distribution of profit;
- transfers from the revaluation reserve (the revaluation reserve comprises the difference between fair value and cost, net of deferred tax, of assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income);
- retained earnings from previous years;
- the financial result for the current year;
- advance payments made towards dividends; and

- the effects of prior-period errors.

## **9. External financing costs**

External financing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

## **10. Liabilities**

Bonds liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The entity applies simplified measurement methods for other financial liabilities (including bank loans and borrowings), trade payables and other liabilities, which are measured at the amount payable at the time of initial recognition and in the period following initial recognition (including at the balance sheet date).

Liabilities are presented broken down into long-term and short-term components. A liability is classified as short-term when:

- a) it is expected to be settled within the entity's normal operating cycle;
- b) the liability is held principally for trading purposes;
- c) the liability is due within twelve months of the end of the reporting period; or
- d) the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. Terms of the liability which could, at the discretion of the counterparty, result in the liability being settled through the issuance of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

If, in the event of a breach of the terms of long-term financing agreements on or before the end of the reporting period, the liability becomes payable on demand, the liability is classified as a current liability, even if the lender has, after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, to waive the demand for repayment despite the breach of the contract terms. The liability is classified by the entity as current because, at the end of the reporting period, the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer repayment of the liability for at least twelve months after the date of the financial statements' publication.

## **11. Revenue**

The separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income recognises all interest income relating to financial instruments measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss.

The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash inflows and outflows over the expected life of the financial instrument, excluding, however, expected credit losses (except for so-called POCI assets). The calculation of the effective interest rate includes commissions paid by the Entity

for intermediation directly attributable to revenue and any other premiums and discounts forming an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Revenue from commissions and fees not subject to the effective interest rate method is recognised on a one-off basis or amortised on a straight-line basis. Revenue is recognised in such a way as to reflect the transfer of the services promised to the customer in an amount that reflects the remuneration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. The entity takes into account the terms of the contract and all relevant facts and circumstances.

Revenue recognised over time includes, in particular, revenue related to the granting of a credit limit in a factoring agreement, commissions received on factoring receivables, increased factoring commissions (in the event of late payment), remuneration in reverse factoring, and commissions for servicing and financing after the payment due date. Commission and interest income from loans is accounted for using the effective interest rate, except for the commissions listed below, which are accounted for on a one-off basis.

Income recognised on a one-off basis includes, amongst other things, factoring income relating to advance commission, administrative fees (relating to, amongst other things, annexes, settlements and repayment agreements), commissions for increasing the contract limit, for late payment, for exceeding the amount limit and/or concentration limit, minimum commissions, and loan-related revenue concerning debt collection commissions due to their nature.

Revenue from sales is reduced by intermediary costs relating to the acquisition of contracts and/or customers, which are recognised over time in line with the revenue to which they relate.

Other operating revenue includes operating revenue not directly related to PragmaGO's statutory activities. These include, in particular, revenue from portfolio servicing, accounting services, IT services and re-invoiced services.

## **12. Operating expenses**

Operating costs include depreciation, services provided by external entities, remuneration and employee benefits, taxes and charges, and other basic costs. Costs are recognised in the income statement in the period to which they relate. Legal costs are recognised when incurred and are presented under other operating costs. Costs relating to more than one period are amortised over time.

### **13. Income tax**

Current income tax is the amount determined in accordance with tax legislation, calculated on the taxable income for the period.

Current income tax is recognised as a liability in the amount that has not yet been paid. If the amount paid to date in respect of current income tax exceeds the amount payable, the surplus is recognised as a receivable.

Income tax is charged against the gross profit.

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of negative temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits. A deferred tax liability is recognised in respect of positive temporary differences.

Negative temporary differences give rise to amounts that reduce the tax base in future periods when the carrying amount of an asset is realised or a liability is settled. Negative temporary differences arise when the carrying amount of an asset is lower than its tax base or the carrying amount of a liability is higher than its tax base. Negative temporary differences may also arise in connection with items not recognised in the accounts as assets or liabilities.

Positive temporary differences give rise to amounts that increase the tax base in future periods when the carrying amount of an asset is realised or a liability is settled. Positive temporary differences arise when the carrying amount of an asset is higher than its tax base or the carrying amount of a liability is lower than its tax base. Positive temporary differences may also arise in connection with items not recognised in the accounts as assets or liabilities.

The tax base is determined in accordance with the expected manner of utilising the assets or settling the liabilities.

The amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities is determined at each reporting date, taking into account the income tax rates applicable in the year in which the tax liability arises, using for this purpose the rates resulting from published legislation.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised (an analysis of the amount of deferred tax assets expected to be realised is carried out at each reporting date).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. Deferred tax assets and liabilities relating to transactions recognised directly in other comprehensive income are also recognised in other comprehensive income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are treated in their entirety as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts. It is assumed that such a legal right exists if the recognised amounts relate to the same taxpayer, with the exception of amounts relating to items taxed on a lump-sum basis or in a similar manner, where

tax legislation does not provide for the possibility of offsetting them against tax assessed under general rules.

#### **14. Operating segments**

The entity has implemented an internal reporting system for management and budgeting purposes based on the financial products offered and has divided its reporting into the 'Factoring' and 'Loans' segments. The reporting segments identified at the entity level are identical to the operating segments.

The management model for budgeting and monitoring segment performance covers all components of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income up to the level of gross profit. Revenue generated from the activities of each segment, as well as operating costs and other costs related to those activities, are allocated to the respective segments through direct allocation of cost categories or the allocation of costs according to appropriate allocation keys in accordance with the adopted allocation model. General and administrative costs that do not relate directly to any of the segments but are associated with the Entity's operations are recognised as unassigned costs. Assets are allocated to operating segments except for:

- "Property, plant and equipment";
- "Stocks and shares";
- "Deferred tax assets";
- "Other current assets";
- "Cash and cash equivalents" and
- "Prepayments and accruals".

Assets not directly attributable to any of the segments are presented under unassigned operations. "Bond liabilities", "Lease liabilities" and "Loans and borrowings" have been allocated to segments in accordance with the structure of the assets they finance. "Provisions", "Trade payables", "Current income tax liabilities", "Other liabilities and accruals" not directly related to any of the segments are reported under unassigned operations. The accounting policies adopted are consistent across all segments and applied to the Entity. There were no inter-segment transactions that needed to be eliminated.

The "Factoring" segment comprises services for the small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) sector and micro-enterprises relating to the provision of financing through digital factoring, nano-factoring and reverse factoring.

The "Loans" segment comprises services involving the provision of financing in the form of deferred payment ("BNPL") for the e-commerce sector and Merchant Cash Advances under the embedded finance model through integration with Partners' systems, as well as instalment loans, special-purpose loans and financing of taxes and social security contributions for business customers.

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, as well as assets and liabilities broken down by operating segment, are presented in Note 23.

#### **15. Statement of cash flows**

In the cash flow statement, the Entity presents expenditure and receipts relating to financial assets used in its core business as a change in balance within operating activities, whilst in the statement of other

comprehensive income, income from these assets is presented within core business activities, as they serve the Entity's statutory business.

## 16. Professional judgement, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company's Management Board to exercise professional judgement, make estimates and apply assumptions that affect the accounting policies adopted and the reported amounts of assets, equity and liabilities, income and expenses recognised in subsequent periods. Estimates and the related assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors deemed reasonable in the circumstances, and their results provide the basis for professional judgement regarding the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that is not directly derived from other sources. Actual values may differ from estimated values. Estimates and the underlying assumptions are subject to ongoing review. A change in accounting estimates is recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if it relates solely to that period, or in the current and future periods, if the changes relate to both the current and future periods.

Professional judgements made by the Company's Management Board in applying IFRS, which have a material impact on the financial statements, as well as estimates giving rise to a significant risk of material changes in future years, are presented in notes 7, 8 and 10 to the separate annual financial statements.

Professional judgement relates in particular to determining the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, verifying the grounds for impairment of stocks and shares, recognising impairment losses and expected losses on financial assets, as well as verifying the carrying amount of deferred tax assets.

Item	Value of the item to which the estimate relates		Note No.	Assumptions and calculation of estimates
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024		
Property, plant and equipment	2,309	2,816	7	<p><i>Depreciation rates</i></p> <p>Depreciation rates are determined on the basis of the expected useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The entity reviews the useful lives adopted annually on the basis of current estimates.</p> <p><i>Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets</i></p> <p>At each balance sheet date, the Entity assesses whether there are any indications that any of its tangible fixed assets or intangible assets may be impaired. If such indications are found to exist, the Entity estimates the</p>

Item	Value of the item to which the estimate relates		Note No.	Assumptions and calculation of estimates
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024		
Intangible assets	37,381	28,304	8	<p>recoverable amount of that asset. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested annually. The recoverable amount is the higher of two values: the fair value of the asset less costs to sell and its value in use. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs (the cash-generating unit of the asset in question). The carrying amount of a fixed asset or an intangible asset is reduced to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount.</p>
Stocks and shares	43,717	5,240	9	<p><i>Impairment of shares and equity interests</i></p> <p>At least at each balance sheet date, or more frequently if, in the opinion of the Entity's Management Board, there are indications of possible impairment, the Entity performs an impairment test on its investments in shares and equity interests.</p> <p>The entity formally assesses the recoverable amount of cash-generating units for which there are indications of impairment, based on projected future cash flows. The projected future cash flows are estimates and are derived from the budget prepared by the Parent Company's Management Board. Future cash flows are discounted using the weighted average cost of capital. Furthermore, the Management Board of the Parent Company assumes, based on its best judgement and expectations, a growth rate for the calculation of the residual value. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised and provisions for expected credit losses are made to bring its carrying amount down to the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of the cash-generating unit less costs to sell and the value in use of the cash-generating unit.</p>
Financial assets	606,274	436,090	10	<p><i>PD, LGD, EAD</i></p> <p>The detailed assumptions used to estimate provisions for expected credit losses are set out in Note IV.6.</p>

## NOTES TO THE SEPARATE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PragmaGO S.A. PREPARED AS AT AND FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### List of notes:

Number	Name
1	Total net revenue
2	Operating expenses
3	Other operating expenses
4	Financial income
5	Financial expenses
6	Income tax – current and deferred
7	Property, plant and equipment
8	Intangible assets
9	Stocks and shares
10	Financial assets
11	Receivables
12	Cash
13	Prepayments and accruals
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15	Loans and borrowings liabilities
16	Bonds liabilities
17	Lease liabilities
18	Trade and other payables – short-term and long-term
19	Deferred income
20	Reconciliation of changes in liabilities disclosed in the statement of cash flows
21	Guarantees, sureties and contingent liabilities
22	Financial instruments
23	Operating segments
24	Average number of full-time equivalent employees in the Entity
25	Ownership in the Entity held by persons managing and controlling the Entity
26	Remuneration of key personnel of the Company and the Supervisory Board
27	Remuneration of the entity authorised to audit financial statements
28	Transactions and balances with related parties
29	Fair value
30	Events after the balance sheet date
31	Other disclosures required by law – forecasts of financial liabilities

## 1. Total net revenue

1.1 – Total net revenue	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
<b>Revenue from factoring, including:</b>	<b>47,494</b>	<b>48,517</b>
Interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost, including:		
<i>Intermediary costs</i>	<i>(3,315)</i>	<i>(3,663)</i>
Flat fees and subscription fees	7,702	9,724
Initial and revolving fees for granted limits, for increase of limits	6,200	6,130
Monitoring and collection fees, for delays	1,341	2,254
Other	2,783	3,285
<b>Revenue from loans, including:</b>	<b>90,212</b>	<b>49,933</b>
Interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost, including:		
<i>Intermediary costs</i>	<i>(19,735)</i>	<i>(10,074)</i>
Monitoring and collection fees	5,830	3,583
Other	176	510
<b>Other revenue, including:</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>4,000</b>
Revenue from servicing the Pragma Faktor portfolio	1,466	1,412
Other	515	2,588
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>139,687</b>	<b>102,450</b>

### *Intermediary costs*

Intermediary costs, as direct transaction costs of financial instruments, are recognised together with revenue and are amortised over time in line with the revenue to which they relate – either on an effective rate basis or on a straight-line basis, as appropriate.

## 2. Operating expenses

2.1 - Operating expenses for the period	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
Depreciation	3,769	2,853
Remuneration and employee benefits	17,607	15,363
External services	12,952	10,650
Consumption of materials and energy	383	430
Taxes and fees	2,595	2,361
Other core expenses	6,023	4,972
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>43,329</b>	<b>36,629</b>

## 3. Other operating expenses

3.1 - Other operating expenses for the period	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
Loss on the sale of receivables	552	-
Annual VAT adjustment	1,034	615
Donations	146	125
Other operating costs	349	543
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>1,283</b>

## 4. Financial income

4.1 - Financial income for the period	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
Valuation of bonds	3,038	-
Other financial income	-	67
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>67</b>

## 5. Finance expenses

5.1 - Financial expenses for the period	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
Interest on bonds	34,969	26,067
Interest on loans and borrowings	6,953	5,133
Bond issuance costs	3,666	2,638
Interest on leases	257	213
Valuation of bonds	-	121
Costs of early redemption of bonds	-	692
Other	1,355	865
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>47,200</b>	<b>35,729</b>

## 6. Income tax – current and deferred

6.1 - Income tax for the period	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
Current income tax	8,118	4,758
Deferred income tax	(237)	(1,143)
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>7,881</b>	<b>3,615</b>

6.2 - Reconciliation of the effective tax rate	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
<b>Profit (loss) before tax before tax</b>	<b>22,054</b>	<b>11,459</b>
Income tax at the applicable tax rate of 19%	(4,190)	(2,177)
<b>Effect of permanent differences between gross profit and income subject to income tax, including:</b>	<b>(3,691)</b>	<b>(1,438)</b>
Non-deductible provisions for expected credit losses on factoring and loan exposures	(4,330)	(1,798)
Sale of receivables	801	794
Other	(162)	(434)
<b>Income tax recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(7,881)</b>	<b>(3,615)</b>
<b>Effective tax rate</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>32%</b>

6.3 - Change in deferred tax assets during the period	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period	9,994	6,328
Recognition	3,864	3,666
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>13,858</b>	<b>9,994</b>

6.4 - Change in deferred tax liability during the period	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period	8,468	5,945
Recognition	3,628	2,755
Utilization	-	(232)
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>12,096</b>	<b>8,468</b>

6.5 - Net deferred tax assets for the period	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
Net deferred tax assets	1,762	1,526

#### 6.6 - Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024	Impact on tax 31 December 2025	Impact on tax 31 December 2024
Valuation of financial liabilities	145	550	405	(175)
Provisions	401	294	(107)	(245)
Deferred income relating to financial assets	9,948	6,296	(3,652)	(2,609)
Provisions on receivables	2,351	2,215	(136)	(687)
Difference between the tax and carrying amounts of fixed assets	708	426	(282)	94
Annual VAT adjustment	197	117	(80)	(117)
Other	108	96	(12)	73
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED TAX ASSETS:</b>	<b>13,858</b>	<b>9,994</b>	<b>(3,864)</b>	<b>(3,666)</b>

Deferred tax liability	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024	Impact on tax 31 December 2025	Impact on tax 31 December 2024
Valuation of financial assets	797	478	319	298
Bad debt relief	2,501	1,705	795	811
Profit of the acquired company	-	-	-	(232)
Difference between the tax and carrying amounts of fixed assets	5,604	3,809	1,795	780
Accrued expenses	3,194	2,424	770	1,039
Other	-	52	(52)	(173)
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED TAX PROVISION:</b>	<b>12,096</b>	<b>8,468</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>2,523</b>

### Unrecognised deferred tax

Given the Entity's control over the timing of the settlement of temporary differences relating to the value of shares and its knowledge that, within a foreseeable timeframe, these differences will not be reversed, no deferred tax has been recognised in respect of this.

### Non-deductible provisions for credit losses on factoring and loans exposures

In accordance with the Corporate Income Tax Act (consolidated text: Journal of Laws 2025, item 278), tax costs include the value of receivables previously classified as tax revenue that are written-off, have become time-barred or have become uncollectible, to the extent covered by the provisions for expected credit losses. The value of provisions for expected credit losses on credit losses from factoring and loan exposures relating to financing amounts that were not previously included in taxable income does not constitute a tax-deductible expense; it constitutes a permanent difference and results in a discrepancy between the effective tax rate and the applicable rate of 19%.

### Tax risk

Regulations concerning value added tax, corporation tax and social security contributions are subject to frequent changes. These frequent changes result in a lack of appropriate reference points, inconsistent interpretations and few established precedents that could be applied. The current legislation also contains ambiguities that lead to differences of opinion regarding the legal interpretation of tax provisions, both between state authorities and between state authorities and businesses.

Tax settlements and other areas of activity may be subject to audits by authorities empowered to impose penalties and fines, together with interest, and any additional tax liabilities arising from such audits must be paid with high interest. These conditions mean that tax risk in Poland is greater than in countries with a more mature tax system.

Consequently, the amounts presented and disclosed in the financial statements may change in the future as a result of the final decision of the tax audit authority.

## 7. Property, plant and equipment

7.1 - Property, plant and equipment	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Rights of use – buildings and structures	2,100	508
Technical equipment and machinery	174	122
Rights of use – means of transport	1,527	1,669
Other fixed assets	1	4
Investments in third-party fixed assets	-	6
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>3,802</b>	<b>2,309</b>

7.2 - Property, plant and equipment during the reporting period	Rights of use – buildings and structures	Technical equipment and machinery	Rights of use – means of transport	Other fixed assets	Investments in third-party fixed assets	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2025	2,100	642	2,522	390	70	5,724
Direct acquisitions	-	134	-	-	-	134
Granting of rights of use	-	-	341	-	-	341
Change in lease payments	525	-	-	-	-	525
Reductions due to sale/disposal	-	(64)	(246)	-	-	(310)
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>6,414</b>

Property, plant and equipment during the reporting period	Rights of use – buildings and structures	Technical equipment and machinery	Rights of use – means of transport	Other fixed assets	Investments in third-party fixed assets	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	2,100	629	2,320	394	70	5,513
Direct acquisitions	-	47	-	-	-	47
Granting of rights of use	-	-	453	-	-	453
Reductions due to sale/disposal	-	(34)	(251)	(4)	-	(289)
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5,724</b>

7.3 - Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	Rights of use – buildings and structures	Technical equipment and machinery	Rights of use – means of transport	Other fixed assets	Investments in third-party fixed assets	Total
Depreciation value as at 1 January 2025	1,592	520	853	386	64	3,415
Depreciation for the period	525	81	345	3	6	960
Reductions due to sale/disposal	-	(63)	(108)	-	-	(171)
Lease modification	(1,592)	-	-	-	-	(1,592)
<b>Depreciation value as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2,612</b>

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	Rights of use – buildings and structures	Technical equipment and machinery	Rights of use – means of transport	Other fixed assets	Investments in third-party fixed assets	Total
Depreciation value as at 1 January 2024	1,085	471	695	388	58	2,697
Depreciation for the period	507	80	308	2	6	903
Reductions due to sale/disposal	-	(31)	(150)	(4)	-	(185)
<b>Depreciation value as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>3,415</b>

## 8. Intangible assets

8.1 - Intangible assets	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
ERP systems	41,173	32,794
Computer systems under development	5,815	4,587
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>46,988</b>	<b>37,381</b>

8.2 - Intangible assets during the reporting period	ERP system	Intangible assets in progress	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2025	39,619	4,587	44,206
Acquisition	117	12,299	12,416
Acceptance for use	11,070	(11,070)	-
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>50,806</b>	<b>5,816</b>	<b>56,622</b>

Intangible assets in the reporting period	ERP system	Intangible assets in progress	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	26,423	6,757	33,180
Acquisition	32	10,994	11,026
Acceptance for use	13,164	(13,164)	-
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>39,619</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>44,206</b>

8.3 - Depreciation of intangible assets	ERP system	Total
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 January 2025	6,825	6,825
Depreciation for the period	2,809	2,809
<b>Accumulated depreciation as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>9,634</b>	<b>9,634</b>

Depreciation of intangible assets	ERP system	Total
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 January 2024	4,876	4,876
Depreciation for the period	1,949	1,949
<b>Accumulated depreciation as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>6,825</b>	<b>6,825</b>

Intangible assets held by the Entity are assets with a finite useful life and are amortised on a straight-line basis.

## 9. Stocks and shares

9.1 – Stocks and shares	Registered office	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
BRUTTO Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	3,408	3,408
PragmaGO.TECH Ltd	Krakow	1,832	1,832
Monevia Ltd	Bydgoszcz	11,319	11,319
Telecredit IFN S.A.	Bucharest	27,158	27,158
<b>TOTAL SHARES AND STOCKS:</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43,717</b>	<b>43,717</b>

9.2 - Stocks and shares – changes in the period	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period	43,717	5,240
Increases during the period	-	38,477
<b>SHARES AT THE END OF THE PERIOD:</b>	<b>43,717</b>	<b>43,717</b>

### *Acquisition of Telecredit shares*

On 5 December 2024, following the fulfilment of the conditions precedent to the agreement for the acquisition of shares in Telecredit, the Entity gained control of that entity by acquiring shares representing an 89% stake in the share capital. In accordance with the agreement, the total purchase price amounted to EUR 5,785,000, subject to the proviso that this price may be adjusted up to a maximum of EUR 6,230,000, provided that Telecredit's financial results for 2025 show the net profit specified in the Sale Agreement. As part of the settlement of the acquisition transaction, a contingent liability in respect of the earn-out in the amount of EUR 445,000 was recognised, corresponding to the maximum level of additional remuneration. Telecredit's results for 2025 indicate that the conditions for the payment of the earn-out in the maximum amount have been met, although they will be subject to further verification. The liability will be settled in the second half of 2026.

### *Impairment of shares*

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, there were no indications of impairment of stocks and shares.

The separate annual financial statements of PragmaGO S.A. prepared as at and for the 12-month period ended 31 December 2025

		As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024						
Name of entity	Principal activity	Registered office	Number of shares/shares	Nominal value of shares (PLN)	Value of shares (PLN)	Percentage of shares and voting rights held by the Company	Number of shares held by the Company	Nominal value of shares held by the Company (PLN)
BRUTTO Sp. z o.o.	operation of internet portals	Warsaw	2,924	100	292,400	100%	2,924	292,400
PragmaGO.TECH Ltd.	software development services	Krakow	520	50	26,000	100%	520	26,000
Monevia Sp. z o.o.	factoring services	Bydgoszcz	17,000	500	8,500,000	100%	17,000	8,500,000
Telecredit IFN S.A.	factoring services and lending	Bucharest	3,055,549*	0.86**	2,642,440	89%	2,719,439	2,351,772

\* Telecredit IFN's equity amounts to RON 3,056,000 and has been converted at the exchange rate on the date of acquisition of control, i.e. PLN 0.8648/RON

\*\* 1 RON converted to PLN at the exchange rate on the date of acquisition of the shares

## 10. Financial assets

10.1 - Short- and long-term financial assets as at	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Specification	Gross value	Provisions for expected credit losses	Carrying amount	Gross value	Provisions for expected credit losses
Loans	448,044	(32,990)	415,054	263,807	(16,813)	246,994
Factoring	212,537	(21,317)	191,220	207,417	(18,321)	189,096
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>660,581</b>	<b>(54,307)</b>	<b>606,274</b>	<b>471,224</b>	<b>(35,134)</b>	<b>436,090</b>

### Sale of non-performing portfolio

During the period covered by this report, the Entity carried out several sales transactions involving a non-performing loan and factoring portfolio to unrelated parties, with a total net value of PLN 7,057,000, for a price of PLN 6,505,000. In connection with the sale, provisions for expected credit losses amounting to PLN 8,931 thousand were reversed. As a result of the agreement, the risks, rewards and control were transferred, and consequently these assets were derecognised.

The Company carries out receivables sales transactions as part of its ongoing management of the receivables portfolio, in particular to mitigate credit risk or improve liquidity. These transactions are of an occasional nature and do not form part of the core financial asset management strategy; their purpose is to maintain the appropriate quality of the portfolio. The Company's primary business model in relation to the receivables portfolio remains the 'held to generate contractual cash flows' model.

31 December 2025	Loans	Factoring	Total
Gross value	11,705	4,283	15,988
Reversal of provisions for expected credit losses	(8,573)	(358)	(8,931)
<b>Net value</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>7,057</b>
Selling price	2,843	3,662	6,505
<b>Result on sales</b>	<b>(289)</b>	<b>(263)</b>	<b>(552)</b>

31 December 2024	Loans	Factoring	Total
Gross value	22,682	8,292	30,974
Reversal of provisions for expected credit losses	(19,591)	(8,121)	(27,712)
<b>Net value</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>3,262</b>
Selling price	3,764	208	3,972
<b>Result on sales</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>710</b>

10.2 – Provisions for expected credit losses on short- and long-term financial assets – changes during the period	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
Provisions at the beginning of the period	(35,134)	(44,022)
Recognition of provisions	(38,861)	(34,653)
Reversal of provisions	10,744	15,829
Utilization of provisions	13	-
Reversal of provisions related to the sale of receivables	8,931	27,712
<b>PROVISIONS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD:</b>	<b>(54,307)</b>	<b>(35,134)</b>

### Provisions for expected credit losses

The methodology for calculating and recognising individual and statistical provisions is described in the section on Significant Accounting Policies in these financial statements under point IV.6. There were no changes in the method of calculating provisions during the financial year for which these financial statements have been prepared.

31 December 2025	gross value	provisions for expected credit losses	net value
<b>factoring receivables</b>	<b>212,537</b>	<b>(21,317)</b>	<b>191,220</b>
stage 1	165,990	(517)	165,473
stage 2	4,263	(339)	3,924
stage 3	42,284	(20,461)	21,823
<b>loan receivables</b>	<b>448,044</b>	<b>(32,990)</b>	<b>415,054</b>
stage 1	408,374	(6,211)	402,163
stage 2	8,082	(1,587)	6,495
stage 3	31,588	(25,192)	6,396
<b>total receivables</b>	<b>660,581</b>	<b>(54,307)</b>	<b>606,274</b>
stage 1	574,364	(6,728)	567,636
stage 2	12,345	(1,926)	10,419
stage 3	73,872	(45,653)	28,219

31 December 2024	gross value	provisions for expected credit losses	net value
<b>factoring receivables</b>	<b>207,417</b>	<b>(18,321)</b>	<b>189,096</b>
stage 1	165,172	(366)	164,806
stage 2	3,480	(414)	3,066
stage 3	38,765	(17,541)	21,224
<b>loan receivables</b>	<b>263,807</b>	<b>(16,813)</b>	<b>246,994</b>
stage 1	242,615	(4,119)	238,496
stage 2	3,691	(653)	3,038
stage 3	17,501	(12,041)	5,460
<b>total receivables</b>	<b>471,224</b>	<b>(35,134)</b>	<b>436,090</b>
stage 1	407,787	(4,485)	403,302
stage 2	7,171	(1,067)	6,104
stage 3	56,266	(29,582)	26,684

Financial assets measured at amortised cost 31 December 2025 – factoring	stage 1	stage 2	stage 3	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>165,172</b>	<b>3,480</b>	<b>38,765</b>	<b>207,417</b>
Transfer to stage 3	(1,145)	(1,360)	2,505	-
Increases in consideration receivables (fees and commissions)	57,166	9,017	5,800	71,983
Increases – granting	1,772,842	3,235	4,943	1,781,020
Decreases due to repayment	(1,825,404)	(10,109)	(8,766)	(1,844,279)
Decreases due to sales	(3,320)	-	(963)	(4,283)
Other changes (including accruals and exchange rate differences)*	679	-	-	679
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>165,990</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>42,284</b>	<b>212,537</b>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost 31 December 2025 – loans	stage 1	stage 2	stage 3	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>242,615</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>17,501</b>	<b>263,807</b>
Transfer to stage 2	(2,403)	2,403	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	(12,903)	(1,976)	14,879	-
Increases in consideration receivables (fees and commissions)	123,050	15,502	12,745	151,297
Increases – granting	921,272	3,608	4,685	929,565
Decreases due to repayment	(847,121)	(15,146)	(6,517)	(868,784)
Decreases due to sales	-	-	(11,705)	(11,705)
Other movements (including accruals and exchange differences)*	(16,136)	-	-	(16,136)
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>408,374</b>	<b>8,082</b>	<b>31,588</b>	<b>448,044</b>
Financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2024 – factoring	stage 1	stage 2	stage 3	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>142,826</b>	<b>4,301</b>	<b>36,110</b>	<b>183,237</b>
Transfer to stage 3	(6,571)	(1,783)	8,354	-
Increases in consideration receivables (fees and commissions)	60,175	13,272	8,651	82,098
Increases – granting	1,703,974	3,488	11,733	1,719,195
Decreases due to repayment	(1,734,778)	(15,798)	(17,791)	(1,768,367)
Decreases due to sales	-	-	(8,292)	(8,292)
Other changes (including exchange rate differences)*	(454)	-	-	(454)
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>165,172</b>	<b>3,480</b>	<b>38,765</b>	<b>207,417</b>
Financial assets measured at amortised cost 31 December 2024 – loans	stage 1	stage 2	stage 3	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>142,668</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>24,968</b>	<b>171,024</b>
Transfer to stage 2	(338)	338	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	(7,000)	(297)	7,297	-
Increases in consideration receivables (fees and commissions)	72,243	8,875	7,322	88,440
Increases – granting	525,409	3,384	7,904	536,697
Decreases due to repayment	(478,751)	(11,997)	(7,308)	(498,056)
Decreases due to sales	-	-	(22,682)	(22,682)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost 31 December 2024 – loans	stage 1	stage 2	stage 3	Total
Other changes (including exchange rate differences)*	(11,616)	-	-	(11,616)
<b>Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>242,615</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>17,501</b>	<b>263,807</b>

\* Other changes relate to: deferred income and deferred Intermediary costs, as well as balance sheet valuations of settlements in foreign currencies

### Increases due to grants and transfers

The changes in the gross carrying amount of factoring receivables and loans relating to transfers shown in the table include receivables that were in the portfolio at the opening balance and were subsequently transferred to the next stage.

Conversely, the increase arising from the granting of financing reflects the value of financing granted and trade receivables during the year, which were classified at the end of the reporting period into stage 1, 2 or 3, as appropriate.

Change in provisions for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2025 – factoring	stage 1	stage 2	stage 3	Total
<b>Gross provisions as at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>(366)</b>	<b>(414)</b>	<b>(17,541)</b>	<b>(18,321)</b>
Provisions resulting from changes in the balance	(157)	(368)	(1,148)	(1,673)
Provisions resulting from changes in credit risk	6	443	(1,772)	(1,323)
<b>Value of provisions as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>(517)</b>	<b>(339)</b>	<b>(20,461)</b>	<b>(21,317)</b>

Change in provisions for expected credit losses 31 December 2025 – loans	stage 1	stage 2	stage 3	Total
<b>Gross provisions as at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>(4,119)</b>	<b>(653)</b>	<b>(12,041)</b>	<b>(16,813)</b>
Provisions resulting from changes in the balance	(2,513)	(2,460)	(12,363)	(17,336)
Provisions resulting from changes in credit risk	421	1,526	(788)	1,159
<b>Value of provisions as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>(6,211)</b>	<b>(1,587)</b>	<b>(25,192)</b>	<b>(32,990)</b>

Change in provisions for expected credit losses 31 December 2024 – factoring	stage 1	stage 2	stage 3	Total
<b>Gross provisions as at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>(387)</b>	<b>(255)</b>	<b>(20,187)</b>	<b>(20,829)</b>
Provisions resulting from changes in the balance*	47	37	(4,276)	(4,192)
Provisions resulting from changes in credit risk*	(26)	(196)	6,922	6,700
<b>Value of provisions as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>(366)</b>	<b>(414)</b>	<b>(17,541)</b>	<b>(18,321)</b>

Change in provisions as at Expected credit losses as at 31 December 2024 – loans	stage 1	stage 2	stage 3	Total
<b>Gross provisions as at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>(2,339)</b>	<b>(383)</b>	<b>(20,471)</b>	<b>(23,193)</b>
Provisions resulting from changes in the balance*	(1,609)	(142)	5,616	3,865
Provisions resulting from changes in credit risk*	(171)	(128)	2,814	2,515
<b>Value of provisions as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>(4,119)</b>	<b>(653)</b>	<b>(12,041)</b>	<b>(16,813)</b>

\*In accordance with the harmonised presentation, changes in loan loss allowances related to the sale of receivables in the comparative period are recognised as part of the allowances arising from changes in the balance.

### Collateral for financial assets

In 2025, PragmaGO S.A. utilised the following collateral for financing receivables:

- Mortgages securing receivables from factoring, reverse factoring and loans,
- Insurance of receivables arising from factoring provided by the specialist insurance company Euler Hermes S.A., Polish Branch (Allianz) and Hestia,
- A bank guarantee covering receivables from factoring and reverse factoring provided by Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego,
- Pledges securing receivables from factoring and reverse factoring on fixed assets.

For collateral in the form of mortgages and pledges, the Company assumes a potential recovery rate from the collateral of 66% of the collateral's value, net of any prior entries. Insurance of receivables arising from factoring covers 80–90% of the nominal value of the receivables covered, with advance financing of such receivables under factoring amounting to 80–85% (the remainder is settled with the client upon repayment by the payer); therefore, the value of the insurance is higher than or equal to the level of financing. The BGK guarantee covers 80% of the nominal value of receivables financed under factoring (at a financing level of 80–85%) and 80% of receivables financed under reverse factoring.

The value of receivables by which the company reduced its exposure at the time of default (EAD) as part of the calculation of the provisions for expected credit loss due to the collateral held amounted to, as at:

Collateral	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Mortgages	34,761	17,944
Insurance	70,396	82,240
Guarantees	956	2,253
Pledges	1,415	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>107,528</b>	<b>102,437</b>

The value of receivables subject to provisions amounting to PLN 57,814 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (PLN 31,844 thousand as at 31 December 2024)\* remains subject to debt recovery proceedings.

\* The entity corrected the incorrectly recognised value of receivables subject to provisions in the annual financial statements prepared as at 31 December 2024 in the amount of PLN 37,708 thousand

## 11. Receivables

11.1 - Receivables	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
Specification	Gross value	Provisions	Carrying amount	Gross value	Provisions	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	1,587	(18)	1,569	1,135	(18)	1,117
Other receivables and current assets	1,348	(23)	1,325	1,150	(23)	1,127
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>(41)</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>(41)</b>	<b>2,244</b>

11.2 - Provisions for receivables – changes during the period	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period	(41)	(41)
Recognition	-	-
Reversal	-	-
Usage	-	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>(41)</b>	<b>(41)</b>

## 12. Cash and cash equivalents

12.1 - Cash	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Cash on hand	5	1
Cash in bank accounts, including:	7,942	5,982
<i>Split payment – restricted cash</i>	875	2,778
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>7,947</b>	<b>5,983</b>

### 13. Prepayments and accruals

13.1 – Prepayments and accruals	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Insurance	319	337
Prospectus costs	200	156
Licences with a term of up to 12 months	580	245
Other accruals	231	469
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>1,207</b>

### 14. Share capital

14.1 – Share capital of the Company	Number of shares as at 31 December 2025 (in thousands)	Number of shares as at 31 December 2024 (in thousands)
Series A shares	703	703
Series B shares	1,200	1,200
Series C shares	663	663
Series D shares	186	186
Series E shares	1,658	1,658
Series F shares	155	155
Series G shares*	8	35
Series H shares	1,334	1,334
Series I shares	512	512
Series J shares	445	445
Series K shares	1,180	-
Series L shares	438	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>8,482</b>	<b>6,891</b>

\* Partial depreciation of series G shares registered with the National Court Register on 13 October 2025.

#### Share capital

The Company's share capital as at 31 December 2025 amounted to PLN 8,482,000 and was divided into 8,482,000 shares. The shareholder structure, share of capital and voting rights changed during 2025 in connection with the issuance of series K and L shares and the depreciation of series G shares.

The registration of the increase in share capital by the amount of:

- PLN 1,180,000 took place on 9 January 2025,
- PLN 438,000 took place on 25 July 2025.

The registration of the reduction in share capital by the amount of:

- PLN 27,000 took place on 13 October 2025.

The share capital as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is fully paid up. 703,324 shares are preference shares with regard to voting rights (2 votes per share).

### Treasury shares

As at 31 December 2024, the entity held 27,440 treasury shares with a value of PLN 468,000, which were acquired for the purpose of depreciation. On 24 June 2025, in accordance with a resolution of the Ordinary General Meeting, a decision was taken for the depreciation of the treasury shares and, at the same time, for a reduction in the share capital. The reduction in share capital was registered with the National Court Register after the balance sheet date on 13 October 2025.

### Equity management

The Entity defines its capital as equity as presented in the statement of financial position.

The primary objective of the Entity's capital management is to ensure the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain sound capital ratios that optimally support the Entity's operations and enhance value for its shareholders. The Entity complies with the requirements of the Commercial Companies Code regarding the amount and nature of equity. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in response to changes in economic conditions and as the Company develops. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The current capital management policy provides for the retention of profits and no dividend payments.

The Company takes steps to maintain an appropriate balance between equity and debt financing. In particular, it seeks to optimise the capital structure in a manner that enables the implementation of its development strategy, whilst complying with the financial covenants required by external financing agreements, specified as a net debt to equity ratio calculated on a consolidated basis of less than 400%. The Entity defines net debt as: long-term and short-term liabilities arising from loans and borrowings, bonds and leases, less cash and short-term deposits.

The Entity's net debt ratio was as follows:

14.2 - Net debt ratio	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	7,947	5,983
Loans and borrowings liabilities	(129,961)	(54,448)
Bonds liabilities	(394,555)	(316,488)
Lease liabilities	(3,728)	(2,240)
Contingent liabilities arising from guarantees given	-	121
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>(520,297)</b>	<b>(367,314)</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>163,113</b>	<b>139,731</b>
<b>Net debt to equity ratio</b>	<b>319%</b>	<b>263</b>

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14.3 - The Company's largest shareholders as at 31 December 2025	Number of shares (in thousands)	Number of votes (in thousands)	Nominal value of shares (PLN)	Value of shares held (in thousands of PLN)	Share in share capital	Share of votes in the total number
Polish Enterprise Funds SCA	7,876	8,579	1.00	7,876	92.85%	93.40%
NPL NOVA S.A.	552	552	1.00	552	6.51%	6.01%
Others	54	54	1.00	54	0.64%	0.59%
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>8,482</b>	<b>9,185</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,482</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The Company's largest shareholders as at 31 December 2024	Number of shares (in thousands)	Number of votes (in thousands)	Nominal value of shares (PLN)	Value of shares held (in thousands of PLN)	Share in share capital	Share of votes in the total number
Polish Enterprise Funds SCA	6,373	7,076	1.00	6,373	92.48%	93.18%
NPL NOVA S.A.	447	447	1.00	447	6.49%	5.89%
Others	71	71	1.00	71	1.03%	0.93%
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>6,891</b>	<b>7,594</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,891</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## 15. Loans and borrowings liabilities

15.1 - Loans and borrowings liabilities at the end of the reporting period	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Long-term bank loans, including:	15,828	-
<i>Principal</i>	15,828	-
<i>Interest</i>	-	-
Long-term loans, including:	-	-
<i>Principal</i>	-	-
<i>Interest</i>	-	-
<b>TOTAL LONG-TERM LOANS AND BORROWINGS:</b>	<b>15,828</b>	<b>-</b>
Short-term bank loans, including:	92,390	35,924
<i>Capital</i>	92,224	35,889
<i>Interest</i>	166	35
Short-term loans, including:	21,743	18,524
<i>Capital</i>	21,200	18,130
<i>Interest</i>	543	394
<b>TOTAL SHORT-TERM LOANS AND BORROWINGS:</b>	<b>114,133</b>	<b>54,448</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>129,961</b>	<b>54,448</b>

15.2 – Loans and borrowings liabilities at the end of the period

Loans and borrowings at the end of the period – as at 31 December 2025	Loan amount	Balance in PLN	Due within 1 year	Due in over 1 year	Currency	Interest rate	Repayment date	Collateral
Overdraft facility*	29,900	(356)	(356)	-	PLN	variable interest rate based on the base rate plus a margin	13 November 2026	financial pledge on rights to funds in bank accounts, declaration of submission to enforcement pursuant to Article 777(1)(5) of the Code of Civil Procedure a blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration issued by the Borrower,
Overdraft facility**	41,841	36,578	36,578	-	PLN	variable interest rate based on the base rate plus a margin	31 October 2026	power of attorney to dispose of funds in the Borrower's bank accounts held with the Bank, registered pledge on a separate pool of current and future receivables
Overdraft facility	20,000	908	908	-	PLN	variable interest rate based on the base rate plus a margin	09/04/2026	power of attorney to dispose of funds in the Borrower's bank accounts held with the Bank, financial pledge and registered pledge together with power of attorney over the Borrower's account registered pledge on a separate set of current and future receivables a declaration of submission to

Loans and borrowings at the end of the period – as at 31 December 2025	Loan amount	Balance in PLN	Due within 1 year	Due in over 1 year	Currency	Interest rate	Repayment date	Collateral
								enforcement pursuant to Article 777 of the Code of Civil Procedure
								registered pledge on the pool of Receivables Constituting Security
Revolving loan	50,000	49,904	49,904	-	PLN	variable interest rate based on the base rate plus a margin	13 October 2027	registered and financial pledge on receivables arising from the Account Borrower's declaration of submission to enforcement pursuant to Article 777(1)(5)
								registered pledge on the pool of Receivables Constituting Security
Overdraft facility*	30,000	(27)	(27)	-	PLN	variable interest rate based on the base rate plus a margin	13 November 2026	registered and financial pledge on receivables arising from the Account Borrower's declaration of submission to enforcement pursuant to Article 777(1)(5)
								registered pledge on receivables arising from factoring agreements, registered and financial pledge on rights to bank accounts,
Loan	21,313	21,211	5,383	15,828	PLN	variable interest rate based on the base rate plus a margin	25 May 2028	a blank promissory note issued by the Borrower together with a promissory note declaration, a declaration of submission to

Loans and borrowings at the end of the period – as at 31 December 2025	Loan amount	Balance in PLN	Due within 1 year	Due in over 1 year	Currency	Interest rate	Repayment date	Collateral
								enforcement pursuant to Article 777 of the Code of Civil Procedure
Loan	14,500	14,917	14,917	-	PLN	fixed interest rate	31 December 2026	blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration
Loan	1,900	1,952	1,952	-	PLN	variable interest rate based on the base rate plus a margin	31 December 2026	a blank promissory note issued by the Borrower together with a promissory note declaration
Loan	1,300	1,330	1,330	-	PLN	variable interest rate based on the base rate plus a margin	30 September 2026	blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration
Loan	200	200	200	-	PLN	fixed interest rate	31 December 2026	blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration
Loan	1,450	1,460	1,460	-	PLN	fixed interest rate	31 December 2026	blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration
Loan	200	200	200	-	PLN	fixed interest rate	26 November 2026	blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration
Loan	600	600	600	-	PLN	fixed interest rate	26 November 2026	blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration
Loan	800	805	805	-	PLN	fixed interest rate	31 December 2026	blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration
Loan	250	250	250	-	PLN	variable interest rate based on the base rate plus a margin	30 October 2026	a blank promissory note issued by the Borrower together with a promissory note declaration
Loan***	2,000	29	29	-	PLN	fixed interest rate	31 December 2025	a blank promissory note issued by the Borrower together with a promissory note declaration

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Loans and borrowings at the end of the period – as at 31 December 2025	Loan amount	Balance in PLN	Due within 1 year	Due in over 1 year	Currency	Interest rate	Repayment date	Collateral
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>216,254</b>	<b>129,961</b>	<b>114,133</b>	<b>15,828</b>	-	-	-	-

\* The negative balance results from unsettled bank fees reducing the carrying amount of the liability in accordance with the valuation at amortised cost. As at the balance sheet date, the loan had not been drawn down.

\*\* A credit facility, with a maximum value of PLN 75 million, is made available on the basis of monthly information regarding the current value of the portfolio of receivables serving as security for the loan. As at 31 December 2025, the loan was in use and the facility limit stood at PLN 41,841,000

\*\*\* The loan was repaid in full on 30 December 2025. As at the balance sheet date, the balance of liabilities includes the amount of accrued, unpaid interest, payable by 14 January 2026.

Loans and borrowings at the end of the period – as at 31 December 2024	Loan amount	Balance in PLN	Due within 1 year	Due in over 1 year	Currency	Interest rate	Repayment date	Collateral
Multi-product line/agreement/multi-purpose	2,000	(4)	(4)	-	PLN/ EUR	variable interest rate based on the base rate plus a margin	loan in the form of a multi-purpose credit facility, final repayment date 30 April 2026	blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration, financial pledge on cash held in all the Borrower's accounts maintained with the bank, declaration of submission to enforcement pursuant to Article 777(1)(5) of the Code of Civil Procedure
Revolving loan	29,900	29,546	29,546	-	PLN	variable interest rate based on the base rate plus a margin	13 November 2025	financial pledge on the rights to funds in all PLN bank accounts with the bank, excluding the VAT account; declaration of submission to enforcement pursuant to Article 777(1)(5) of the Code of Civil Procedure
Overdraft facility	40,000	1,100	1,100	-	PLN	variable interest rate based on the base rate plus a margin	02/08/2025	a blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration issued by the Borrower, a power of attorney to dispose of funds in the Borrower's bank accounts held with the Bank, and a registered pledge on a separate pool of current and future receivables
Loan*	5,341	5,282	5,282	-	EUR	variable interest rate based on the base rate plus a margin	25 May 2025	registered pledge on receivables arising from factoring agreements, a blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration, submission of a declaration of voluntary submission to enforcement
Loan	12,000	12,294	12,294	-	PLN	variable interest rate based on the base rate plus a margin	30 June 2025	blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration

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Loans and borrowings at the end of the period – as at 31 December 2024	Loan amount	Balance in PLN	Due within 1 year	Due in over 1 year	Currency	Interest rate	Repayment date	Collateral
Loan	2,500	2,521	2,521	-	PLN	fixed interest rate	30 June 2025	blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration
Loan	2,500	2,577	2,577	-	PLN	variable interest rate based on the base rate plus a margin	31 December 2025	blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration
Loan	450	452	452	-	PLN	fixed interest rate	31 December 2025	a blank promissory note issued by the Borrower together with a promissory note declaration
Loan	180	180	180	-	PLN	fixed interest rate	30 June 2025	blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration
Loan	200	200	200	-	PLN	fixed interest rate	26 November 2025	blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration
Loan	300	300	300	-	PLN	fixed interest rate	26 November 2025	blank promissory note together with a promissory note declaration
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>95,371</b>	<b>54,448</b>	<b>54,448</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

\*The loan amount includes the value of the loan received in EUR. As at 31 December 2023, the balance of the foreign currency loan drawn down stood at EUR 3,750,000. After conversion to PLN at the exchange rate of 29 December 2023, the balance amounted to PLN 16,305,000. The loan balance in PLN includes the value of the commission on the loan granted and the interest accrued.

### Impact of the IBOR reform

In the second half of 2022, the National Working Group on Reference Rate Reform (NGR) was established, with the aim of preparing a 'roadmap' and a schedule of actions to ensure the smooth and secure implementation of the various elements of the process leading to the replacement of the WIBOR interest rate reference index with a new reference index (hereinafter the WIBOR reform). In October 2023, the NGR Steering Committee announced that the deadline for completing the transition from WIBOR to the new benchmark would be the end of 2027, and on 10 December 2024, it designated the WIRF- (POLSTR) index as the successor to WIBOR.

The Entity has financial liabilities bearing interest at a variable rate based on WIBOR quotations. The key risk for the Entity in connection with the IBOR reform is the risk associated with uncertainty regarding the method of transitioning contracts to alternative reference rates, which may lead to an unfavourable change in the risk profile of these contracts. To the best of its knowledge, the Entity does not expect the IBOR reform to have a material impact on its financial liabilities; however, it cannot definitively determine its impact, as not all systemic and regulatory solutions related to the reform have been finalised. The Entity is taking steps to ensure it is prepared for a change in the reference rates in its financial instruments in the event that WIBOR ceases to be published. In particular, the Entity continuously monitors regulatory changes regarding reference rates to ensure a transition to an alternative reference rate at the point when it replaces the WIBOR reference rate and includes appropriate clauses in the financial agreements it enters into.

Financial liabilities bearing interest based on WIBOR – nominal value	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Bonds liabilities	400,706	320,100
Loans and borrowings liabilities	111,750	45,513
Lease liabilities	1,518	2,240

### Covenants

The Company has financing agreements containing both financial and non-financial covenants, the breach of which could result in the need to repay financial liabilities earlier than disclosed in Note 22. Financial covenants include, amongst other things, maintaining a specified net financial debt to equity ratio at the consolidated level, and maintaining specified levels of inflows into the bank account as set out in the agreement. Non-financial covenants relate in particular to compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. No breaches of the financial and non-financial covenants relating to loans and borrowings were identified as at the balance sheet date. Contractual covenants are subject to periodic review and monitoring by the Management Board to ensure compliance with the financing agreements.

15.3 – Loans and borrowings – additional information	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Additional credit limit available to the Company under the agreements entered into	83,607	41,258
Cash	7,947	5,983

15.4 – Value of financial assets held as collateral for loan and borrowing liabilities	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Registered pledge on the factoring portfolio	26,017	27,313
Registered pledge on the loan portfolio	168,209	48,000
Pledge on cash in bank accounts	7,440	1,923

## 16. Bonds liabilities

16.1 – Bonds liabilities		Balance as of 31 December 2025			
Bonds liabilities	Nominal value	Amortised cost	Of which: Interest on bonds	Maturity date	
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>400,706</b>	<b>394,555</b>	<b>3,979</b>	<b>-</b>	
U Series	10,000	9,913	42	13 June 2026	
B1 series	12,779	12,753	193	28 October 2026	
V series	12,000	12,026	84	5 March 2026	
C1 series	20,000	19,831	182	27 November 2026	
C2 series	25,000	24,983	443	25 January 2027	
C3 series	25,000	24,441	63	21 March 2027	
EUR1 series*	14,793	14,695	216	16 April 2027	
C4 series	30,000	29,198	36	28 June 2027	
C5 series	35,000	34,724	532	30 July 2027	
C6 series	30,000	29,330	183	2 September 2027	
D1EUR series**	21,134	20,851	209	6 February 2028	
D2 series	35,000	33,836	95	18 December 2028	
D3 series	50,000	49,480	980	4 April 2029	
D4 series	50,000	48,883	290	6 June 2028	
E1 series	30,000	29,611	431	28 October 2028	

\* The nominal value of the EUR1 series bonds in EUR is EUR 3,500,000. When converted to PLN at the exchange rate as at 31 December 2025, the nominal value is PLN 14,793,000.

\*\*The nominal value of the D1EUR series bonds in EUR is EUR 5,000,000. After conversion to PLN at the exchange rate as at 31 December 2025, the nominal value is PLN 21,134,000.

Long-term bonds liabilities	Nominal value	Amortised cost excluding interest	Interest on bonds	Maturity date
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>345,927</b>	<b>336,554</b>	-	-
C2 series	25,000	24,540	-	25 January 2027
C3 series	25,000	24,378	-	21 March 2027
EUR1 series	14,793	14,479	-	16 April 2027
C4 series	30,000	29,162	-	28 June 2027
C5 series	35,000	34,192	-	30 July 2027
C6 series	30,000	29,147	-	2 September 2027
D1EUR series	21,134	20,642	-	6 February 2028
D2 series	35,000	33,741	-	18 December 2028
D3 series	50,000	48,500	-	4 April 2029
D4 series	50,000	48,593	-	6 June 2028
E1 series	30,000	29,180	-	28 October 2028

Short-term bonds liabilities	Nominal value	Amortised cost excluding interest	Interest on bonds	Maturity date
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>54,779</b>	<b>54,022</b>	<b>3,979</b>	-
U series	10,000	9,871	42	13 June 2026
B1 series	12,779	12,560	193	28 October 2026
V series	12,000	11,942	84	5 March 2026
C1 series	20,000	19,649	182	27 November 2026
C2 series	-	-	443	-
C3 series	-	-	63	-
EUR1 series	-	-	216	-
C4 series	-	-	36	-
C5 series	-	-	532	-
C6 series	-	-	183	-
D1EUR series	-	-	209	-
D2 series	-	-	95	-
D3 series	-	-	980	-
D4 series	-	-	290	-
E1 series	-	-	431	-

## Bond redemptions

During the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025, the Company redeemed, in accordance with the redemption date specified in the terms and conditions of issue, its Series A1 bonds

- A1 with a nominal value of PLN 16,000,000 in accordance with the redemption date specified in the terms and conditions of issue on 12 May 2025
- A2 with a nominal value of PLN 17,000,000 in accordance with the redemption date specified in the terms and conditions of issue on 1 October 2025
- T with a nominal value of PLN 16,000,000, in accordance with the redemption date specified in the terms and conditions of issue, on 23 December 2025.

## Bond issuances

During the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025, the Entity carried out the following series of bond issuances:

- Series D3 was issued on 4 April 2025 with a nominal value of PLN 50,000,000, bearing interest at a variable rate based on WIBOR 3M + 3.40 percentage points and maturing on 4 April 2029.
- Series D4 was issued on 6 June 2025 with a nominal value of PLN 50,000,000, bearing a floating interest rate based on WIBOR 3M + 4.25 percentage points and maturing on 6 June 2028.
- Series E1 was issued on 28 October 2025 with a nominal value of PLN 30,000,000, a floating interest rate based on WIBOR 3M + 3.75 percentage points and a maturity date of 28 October 2028.

## New Bond Issuance Programme

On 17 July 2025, the Management Board of PragmaGO S.A. adopted a resolution establishing the Sixth Bond Issuance Programme with a total nominal value not exceeding PLN 500 million, based on the prospectus. The bonds may be issued in PLN or in EUR. The bonds will be admitted to and listed on the Catalyst market, a regulated market or an alternative trading system. Bonds issued under the 6th Bond Issuance Programme may be secured or unsecured bonds.

## Issues and redemptions after the balance sheet date

After the end of the reporting period, the Parent Company carried out:

- Early redemption of Series V bonds issued on 5 September 2023 with a nominal value of PLN 12,000,000 and a variable interest rate based on WIBOR 3M + margin. The early redemption took place on 12 January 2026.
- Early redemption of Series C1 bonds issued on 27 November 2023 with a nominal value of PLN 20,000,000 and a variable interest rate based on WIBOR 3M plus a margin. The early redemption took place on 4 March 2026.

No bond issues took place between the balance sheet date and the date of approval of these financial statements.

16.2 – Bonds liabilities

Balance as of 31 December 2024

Bonds liabilities	Nominal value	Amortised cost	Of which: Interest on bonds	Maturity date
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>320,100</b>	<b>316,488</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>-</b>
A1 series	16,000	16,217	212	12 May 2025
A2 series	17,000	17,313	413	1 October 2025
T Series	16,000	15,895	38	23 December 2025
U series	10,000	9,860	51	13 June 2026
B1 series	12,779	12,748	224	28 October 2026
V series	12,000	11,918	98	5 March 2026
C1 series	20,000	19,853	214	27 November 2026
C2 series	25,000	24,990	505	25 January 2027
C3 Series	25,000	24,495	75	21 March 2027
EUR1 series*	14,956	14,795	254	16 April 2027
Series C4	30,000	29,288	45	28 June 2027
C5 series	35,000	34,742	616	30 July 2027
C6 series	30,000	29,368	222	2 September 2027
D1EUR series**	21,365	20,991	244	06/02/2028
D2 series	35,000	34,015	116	18 December 2028

Long-term bonds liabilities	Nominal value	Amortised cost excluding interest	Interest on bonds	Maturity date
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>271,100</b>	<b>264,399</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
U series	10,000	9,809	-	13 June 2026
B1 series	12,779	12,524	-	28 October 2026
V series	12,000	11,820	-	5 March 2026
C1 Series	20,000	19,639	-	27 November 2026
C2 series	25,000	24,485	-	25 January 2027
C3 series	25,000	24,420	-	21 March 2027
EUR1 series*	14,956	14,541	-	16 April 2027
Series C4	30,000	29,243	-	28 June 2027
C5 series	35,000	34,126	-	30 July 2027
C6 series	30,000	29,146	-	2 September 2027
D1EUR* series	21,365	20,747	-	06/02/2028
D2 series	35,000	33,899	-	18 December 2028

Short-term bonds liabilities	Nominal value	Amortised cost excluding interest	Interest on bonds	Maturity date
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>48,762</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>-</b>
A1 series	16,000	16,005	212	12 May 2025
A2 series	17,000	16,900	413	1 October 2025
T Series	16,000	15,857	38	23 December 2025
U series	-	-	51	-
B1 Series	-	-	224	-
V Series	-	-	98	-
C1 Series	-	-	214	-
C2 series	-	-	505	-
C3 series	-	-	75	-
EUR1 series*	-	-	254	-
C4 series	-	-	45	-
C5 series	-	-	616	-
C6 series	-	-	222	-
D1EUR series**	-	-	244	-
D2 series	-	-	116	-

\* The nominal value of the EUR1 series bonds in EUR was EUR 3,500,000. After conversion to PLN at the exchange rate as at 31 December 2024, the nominal value was PLN 14,956,000.

\*\* The nominal value of the D1EUR series bonds in EUR was EUR 5,000,000. After conversion to PLN at the exchange rate as at 31 December 2024, the nominal value was PLN 21,365,000.

16.3 – Collateral for issued bonds against the Company's assets	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Pledge on loan and factoring receivables	170,633	164,943
Pledge on cash in bank accounts	1	36

## 17. Lease liabilities

17.1 – Lease liabilities	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Long-term	2,617	1,297
Short-term	1,111	943

Lease liabilities relate to passenger cars and the leased building housing the Company's registered office at 72 Brynowska Street in Katowice. The building is used under a lease agreement that meets the criteria for recognition as a lease in accordance with IFRS 16 'Leases'.

17.2 - Future minimum lease payments and interest under finance leases	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Payments	Interest	Payments	Interest
Up to 1 year	1,111	243	943	121
From 1 year to 5 years	2,617	338	1,297	138
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>3,728</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>259</b>

## 18. Trade payables and other liabilities – short-term and long-term

18.1 - Trade payables and other liabilities	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Earn-out liabilities	-	1,914
<b>Total long-term liabilities:</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,914</b>
Trade payables	5,396	4,578
Current income tax liabilities	4,379	445
Liabilities for other taxes, duties and social security contributions	2,401	1,658
Amounts to be refunded*	2,349	2,684
Earn-out liabilities	1,914	-
Liabilities arising from financings	1,214	1,374
Provisions for liabilities	255	680
Provisions for unused leave	477	455
Provisions for Management Board bonuses	1,035	533
Accruals and other liabilities	481	165
<b>Total short-term liabilities:</b>	<b>19,901</b>	<b>12,572</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>19,901</b>	<b>14,486</b>

\* Payments received in respect of assignments for security, settled on an ongoing basis with the original creditors.

### Earn-out liabilities

As at the date of acquiring control over the subsidiary, the Entity recognised a liability relating to the contingent purchase price for the shares of Telecredit IFN SA; in accordance with the agreement, the Entity will be obliged to pay an additional purchase price if the results for 2025 reach the target level. In line with the expectations of the Company's Management Board, a liability of EUR 445,000 has been recognised, corresponding to the maximum level of additional remuneration. Telecredit's actual financial results for 2025 indicate that the earn-out will be payable in full, although this is subject to further verification. The liability is scheduled to be settled in the second half of 2026.

## 19. Deferred income

19.1 - Deferred income	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Settlements relating to bad debt allowances	3,386	2,967
Revenue from grants	45	71
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>3,431</b>	<b>3,038</b>

## 20. Reconciliation of changes in liabilities and other items disclosed in the statement of cash flows

20.1 – Reconciliation of changes in liabilities with cash flows from financing activities	Bonds	Loans and borrowings	Leases	TOTAL
As at 1 January 2025	316,488	54,448	2,240	373,176
<b>Changes in cash flows from financing activities</b>				
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	-	222,806	-	222,806
Repayments of loans and borrowings	-	(146,786)	-	(146,786)
Proceeds from the issuance of bonds	130,000	-	-	130,000
Bond redemption outflows	(49,000)	-	-	(49,000)
Interest paid on bonds	(34,319)	-	-	(34,319)
Interest paid on loans, borrowings and leases	-	(6,674)	(257)	(6,931)
Realised exchange differences	(21)	(631)	-	(652)
Lease buy-outs and repayments	-	-	(1,062)	(1,062)
<b>Total changes in cash flows from financing activities (excluding proceeds from the issuance of shares)</b>	<b>46,660</b>	<b>68,715</b>	<b>(1,319)</b>	<b>114,056</b>
Changes due to valuation	(3,038)	555	-	(2,483)
Interest accrued	34,969	6,953	257	42,179
Acquisition of rights of use	-	-	341	341
Lease modifications	-	-	2,209	2,209
Other changes (including prepayments and accruals)	(524)	(710)	-	(1,234)
<b>Balance as of 31 December 2025</b>	<b>394,555</b>	<b>129,961</b>	<b>3,728</b>	<b>528,244</b>

20.2 – Reconciliation of changes in liabilities with cash flows from financing activities	Bonds	Loans and borrowings	Leases	TOTAL
As at 1 January 2024	186,194	43,557	2,737	232,488
<b>Changes in cash flows from financing activities</b>				
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	-	135,882	-	135,882
Repayments of loans and borrowings	-	(124,427)	-	(124,427)
Proceeds from the issuance of bonds	216,895	-	-	216,895
Bond redemption outflows	(84,000)	-	-	(84,000)
Interest paid on bonds	(24,653)	-	-	(24,653)
Interest paid on loans, borrowings and leases	-	(5,188)	(213)	(5,401)
Realised exchange rate differences	-	(1,021)	-	(1,021)
Repayment of lease liabilities	-	-	(880)	(880)
<b>Total changes in cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>108,242</b>	<b>5,246</b>	<b>(1,093)</b>	<b>112,395</b>
Changes due to valuation	(437)	829	-	392
Interest accrued	26,067	5,133	213	31,413
Increases in leases	-	-	453	453
Other changes (including prepayments and accruals)	(3,578)	(317)	(70)	(3,965)
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>316,488</b>	<b>54,448</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>373,176</b>

20.3 – Adjustments for non-cash changes	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Gain/loss on the valuation of bonds	(3,038)	(437)
Decreases in property, plant and equipment	231	104
Valuation changes	-	(387)
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>(2,807)</b>	<b>(720)</b>

20.4 – Change in balance due to factoring receivables	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Change in factoring balance	(2,124)	(26,688)
Result of provisions for expected credit losses	(2,996)	2,508
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>(5,120)</b>	<b>(24,180)</b>

20.5 – Change in balance due to loans granted	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Change in loans	(168,060)	(99,163)
Result of provisions for expected credit losses	(25,108)	6,380
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>(193,168)</b>	<b>(92,783)</b>

20.6 – Change in prepayments and accruals	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
Change in prepayments and accruals relating to loans and borrowings	(710)	-
Change in deferred income	393	848
Change in accruals relating to bonds	(524)	(3,578)
Change in other accruals and deferrals	(123)	49
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>(964)</b>	<b>(2,681)</b>

## 21. Guarantees, sureties and contingent liabilities

21.1 – Guarantees and sureties granted	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
<b>For related parties:</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>1,899</b>
Guarantee for the repayment of a loan to Pragma Faktor sp. z o.o.	-	121
Guarantee for the repayment of a loan to Telecredit IFN S.A.	1,758	1,778
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>1,899</b>

### Sureties and guarantees received

As at the balance sheet date, the Company had not received any sureties or guarantees.

### Loan repayment guarantee – TELECREDIT

The surety relates to liabilities arising from a loan granted to TELECREDIT by a third party. The Company monitors the risk of non-repayment of the aforementioned loan on an ongoing basis and, as at the balance sheet date and as at the date of signing this report, the Company does not identify any risks of liabilities arising from the surety.

## 22. Financial instruments

22.1 - Financial instruments by category	Balance as of 31 December 2025	Balance as of 31 December 2024
<b>Financial assets, including:</b>	<b>617,115</b>	<b>444,317</b>
Loans and factoring measured at amortised cost	606,274	436,090
Own receivables measured at nominal value	1,569	1,117
Other current assets measured at nominal value	1,325	1,127
Cash	7,947	5,983
<b>Financial liabilities, including:</b>	<b>535,554</b>	<b>379,668</b>
Liabilities measured at outstanding amount (nominal value plus interest)	135,603	58,602
Liabilities measured at amortised cost	394,555	316,488
Trade payables measured at nominal value	5,396	4,578

On the assets side, the Entity holds financial assets such as factoring receivables, loan receivables, trade receivables, short-term deposits and cash. These assets are financed by financial instruments used by the Company, including corporate bonds, bank loans, borrowings and trade payables. The purpose of these financial instruments is to raise funds for the operating activities of the Company and the Group. The main risks to which the Company is exposed are credit risk, market risk (interest rate risk, currency risk) and liquidity risk; their detailed descriptions and impact on the Entity's operations are set out in the Management Board's Report on Operations. The Management Board is responsible for establishing, implementing and overseeing the Entity's risk management system, which includes identifying the risks to which the Entity is exposed, setting appropriate risk limits and control mechanisms, as well as the ongoing monitoring of risk levels and their compliance with the established limits. Risk management policies and procedures are subject to regular review to take account of changes in market conditions and changes in the Entity's operations.

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of incurring a financial loss where a customer or the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The credit risk to which the Entity is exposed relates primarily to the financing it provides in the form of factoring and loans, and to a lesser extent to trade receivables.

Credit risk also manifests itself in the form of provisions of receivables arising from factoring and loans as a result of a deterioration in the debtor's credit rating, and has been accounted for by recognising Provisions for expected credit losses in accordance with the methodology described in point 6 of the Significant Accounting Policies in the annual separate financial statements.

For both factoring services and loans, the Company employs a range of reversals and tools designed to minimise the credit risk associated with the financing provided.

In the case of factoring, recourse agreements are used, which enable the Company to pursue claims against the factor in the event of non-payment by the factoring debtor. Additionally, factoring agreements include collateral in the form of insurance policies, BGK guarantees and mortgage security, which provides the Company with independent sources of repayment for factoring receivables.

Loans are a financial instrument with a higher credit risk than factoring; they are granted for longer periods than factoring and most of them are unsecured, but thanks to the Issuer's deep integration with partners who offer the Issuer's loans within their ecosystems, the Company obtains unique data on potential customers, enabling it to actively manage this risk. The Issuer gains access, amongst other things, to a two-year (continuously updated) financial history of a potential customer, allowing it to set an appropriate credit limit. Loan repayments may be made automatically from the customer's turnover, without their intervention. An element of credit risk is concentration risk, which is managed through appropriate diversification of customers and debtors, as well as by securing its receivables with collateral. Data on portfolio structure, concentration and insurance coverage are included in the Management Board's Report on the Activities of PragmaGO S.A. Concentration risk is minimised through portfolio diversification and is assessed both by client and by debtor (in the case of factoring). As at the date of preparation of these separate annual financial statements, the Company has no single exposures whose non-repayment could significantly reduce the Company's liquidity.

Credit risk is minimised by verifying clients prior to granting financing based on a creditworthiness assessment using advanced economic and statistical tools, and by adjusting the offered limit accordingly. Factoring and loan receivables are regularly monitored for timely repayment.

The Entity's Management Board assesses the significance of the above risk as high and the likelihood of its materialisation as medium.

Credit risk is managed using the following tools:

- a risk management policy broken down by factoring and loan products, as well as traditional and digital sales channels, which includes, amongst other things, guidelines on creditworthiness assessment, credit decision-making, rules for granting factoring and loan limits, collateral, and risk concentration rules;
- credit classification, based on external and internal risk classification systems,
- insurance of receivables purchased under insured factoring and reverse factoring with insurance companies,
- the use of other contractual and collateral security.

## Interest rate risk

The Entity is exposed to interest rate risk because it finances a significant portion of its operating activities using financial instruments (bonds and bank loans) whose cost is determined on the basis of variable market interest rates – primarily 3M WIBOR.

Assets with variable interest rates constitute only a negligible part of the Entity's financial portfolio. At the same time, when providing financing through factoring and loans, the Entity applies a policy allowing for the adjustment of contractual pricing terms in line with changes in reference rates. It should be noted, however, that the Issuer may not be able, in a competitive market, to pass on the higher costs of its debt financing quickly and in full to higher rates of Remuneration for the services it provides.

Exposure to interest rate risk and sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are presented in Note 22.3. The Management Board of the Entity assesses the significance of interest rate risk as moderate. The Management Board assesses the likelihood of the above risk materialising as moderate.

## Currency risk

The Entity seeks to minimise foreign exchange risk by matching its liability exposure to the value of receivables denominated in the same foreign currency. Currently, the Entity has significant exposures in foreign currencies, namely the euro and the Romanian leu (note 22.4).

## Liquidity risk

As a significant portion of its operations is financed with external capital, the Company is exposed to a moderate level of liquidity risk, understood as the risk of encountering difficulties in raising funds to meet obligations arising from financial instruments. In addition to equity, sources of financing include funds raised through bond issues, bank loans, other loans and lease agreements. Despite an increase in the ratio of net interest-bearing debt to equity during 2025 for the Entity (319% as at 31 December 2025, 263% as at 31 December 2024) as at the date of publication of these financial statements, the Entity has the capacity to settle its liabilities on time. This is due to the following factors mitigating this risk:

- The average turnover period for factoring receivables is short, with a balance of 35 days as of 31 December 2025; as of 31 December 2024, it stood at 36 days. This allows for the rapid conversion of financial assets into cash in an amount corresponding to their fair value and the immediate settlement of financial liabilities,
- the risk of financial liabilities becoming immediately due or of cash outflows occurring sooner than indicated in Note 22.2 is of limited materiality, as the Entity has a diversified financing structure. The Entity finances its operations on the basis of issued corporate bonds with maturities ranging from 2 to 4 years and through loans and borrowings with financing periods ranging from one to three years.

On the assets side, the main source of liquidity risk is the risk of late repayment of loan and factoring receivables. Market liquidity risk is a type of risk characterised by the total or partial inability to realise held assets, or the ability to dispose of such assets only at an unfavourable price. The risk of loss of liquidity is mitigated by high asset turnover.

In the event of a deterioration in the Company's financial position, which may result in a lack of sufficient funds to repay debt on time or a breach of specific contractual provisions or bond issue terms, bondholders or financial institutions may declare the debt immediately due and payable. Excessive debt or market conditions may also limit access to additional external financing required for the Issuer's development and the achievement of its strategic objectives. The Company identifies specific risks associated with each type of financing it utilises in the course of its core operations.

These risks are minimised through active management of the Company's receivables and liabilities, in such a way that, in each instance, the Company has cash available in advance in an amount sufficient to settle its due liabilities. In addition, the bonds issued to date by the Company have an original maturity of between 2 and 4 years, and the redemption dates for individual bond series vary. Consequently, should it not be possible to issue further bond series, the Entity is able to plan in advance to replace part of its existing sources of funding with new ones (bank financing or off-balance-sheet financing) or, if necessary, to plan a temporary reduction in operations (reduce the outstanding loan portfolio) and adjust its scale to the amount of available funding.

The objective of liquidity risk management within the Entity is to shape the structure of the balance sheet and off-balance-sheet liabilities in such a way as to ensure constant liquidity whilst optimising financial costs. The Entity assesses the level of liquidity based on:

- a statement of mismatches in the payment terms of assets and liabilities (liquidity gap analysis),
- cash flow analysis,
- an analysis of ratios based on liquidity ratios and asset turnover ratios.

The entity mitigates financial liquidity risk through ongoing monitoring of receivables and payables, as well as control of cash balances and available credit limits, which enables it to respond promptly in the event of unforeseen circumstances. The entity does not expect that the expected cash flows, as set out in the maturity analysis, will occur significantly earlier or in significantly different amounts.

22.2 Financial instruments by maturity date and type of interest rate as at	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Specification	Maturity up to 1 year	Maturing between 1 and 5 years	Maturity over 5 years	Due up to 1 year	Due within 1 to 5 years
<b>Fixed interest rate:</b>	<b>581,209</b>	<b>63,637</b>	-	<b>425,518</b>	<b>28,697</b>	-
<b>Receivables</b>	<b>555,223</b>	<b>61,892</b>	-	<b>417,287</b>	<b>26,783</b>	-
Loans granted	353,162	61,892	-	220,494	26,253	-
Factoring	191,220	-	-	188,566	530	-
Own receivables measured at nominal value	1,569	-	-	1,117	-	-
Other current assets measured at nominal value	1,325	-	-	1,127	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	7,947	-	-	5,983	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>25,986</b>	<b>1,745</b>	-	<b>8,231</b>	<b>1,914</b>	-
Loans and borrowings received	18,211	-	-	3,653	-	-
Earn-out liabilities	1,914	-	-	-	1,914	-
Lease liabilities	465	1,745	-	-	-	-
Trade payables measured at nominal value	5,396	-	-	4,578	-	-
<b>Variable interest rate:</b>	<b>154,569</b>	<b>353,254</b>	-	<b>104,074</b>	<b>265,696</b>	-
<b>Receivables</b>	-	-	-	<b>247</b>	-	-
Loans granted	-	-	-	247	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>154,569</b>	<b>353,254</b>	-	<b>103,827</b>	<b>265,696</b>	-
Loans and borrowings received	95,922	15,828	-	50,795	-	-
Bonds liabilities	58,001	336,554	-	52,089	264,399	-
Lease liabilities	646	872	-	943	1,297	-

### 22.3 - Financial instruments – interest rate risk

The entity is exposed to interest rate risk as it borrows funds at variable interest rates. In the factoring portfolio, however, the Company's remuneration is fixed. In managing interest rate risk, the Company has secured in its contracts with clients the option to increase remuneration levels in the event of interest rate rises relative to the date of conclusion of a given contract and to set a new remuneration level. The sensitivity analysis presented below shows the impact of a 0.5% increase or decrease in the interest rate on an annual basis on the Entity's financial results. The calculation presented below has been applied to financial instruments with variable interest rates.

Financial instruments by category as at 31 December 2025	Principal (PLN)	Impact on the Company's financial result at a variable rate of % by 0.5% upwards (PLN)	Impact on the Company's financial result at a variable rate % down by 0.5% (PLN)
Loans and borrowings received	(111,750)	559	(559)
Bonds issued	(400,706)	2,004	(2,004)
Lease liabilities	(1,518)	8	(8)
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>(513,974)</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>(2,571)</b>

Financial instruments by category as at 31 December 2024	Principal (PLN)	Impact on the Company's financial result at a variable rate of % of 0.5% increase (PLN)	Impact on the Company's financial result at a variable rate % down by 0.5% (PLN)
Loans and borrowings received	(50,795)	(254)	254
Bonds issued	(320,100)	(1,600)	1,600
Lease liabilities	(2,240)	(11)	11
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>(373,135)</b>	<b>(1,866)</b>	<b>1,866</b>

### 22.4 - Financial instruments - currency risk

The entity is exposed to currency risk due to holding factoring receivables and loans to related parties in foreign currencies. To mitigate currency risk, the entity employs natural hedging, which involves financing receivables in a foreign currency with funding in the same currency. In addition, in most of its contracts, the Company has the right to pass on any exchange rate differences to its counterparties. The Company does not use any other instruments to hedge currency risk.

Financial instruments by category as at 31 December 2025	Principal (EUR)	Conversion of EUR amounts to PLN at the exchange rate as at 31 December 2025	Impact on the Company's financial result in the event of a by 5% upwards	Impact on the Company's financial result if the exchange rate changes by 5% down
Loans granted	6,900	29,164	1,458	(1,458)
Factoring granted	7,303	30,868	1,543	(1,544)
Bonds liabilities	(8,500)	(35,927)	(1,796)	1,796
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>5,703</b>	<b>24,105</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>(1,206)</b>

Financial instruments by category as at 31 December 2024	Principal (EUR)	Conversion of EUR amounts to PLN at the exchange rate as at 31 December 2024	Impact on the Company's financial result if the exchange rate changes by 5% upwards	Impact on the Company's financial result if the exchange rate changes by 5% down
Loans granted	2,376	10,153	238	(238)
Factoring granted	6,145	26,258	614	(615)
Loans and borrowings received	(1,250)	(5,341)	(125)	125
Bonds liabilities	(8,500)	(36,321)	(850)	850
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>(1,229)</b>	<b>(5,252)</b>	<b>(123)</b>	<b>123</b>

## 22.5 - Liquidity risk management

Responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Company's Management Board, which has implemented an appropriate system for managing the Company's financial liquidity. The system is used to manage short-, medium- and long-term financing and liquidity management requirements.

Liquidity risk management within the Entity takes the form of maintaining an appropriate level of reserve capital, standby credit facilities, continuous monitoring of forecast and actual cash flows, and matching the maturity profiles of assets and financial liabilities.

This note below provides information on the maturity dates of the Entity's main assets (receivables portfolio) and its liabilities. As part of its liquidity risk management, the Issuer conducts liquidity gap analyses, plans repayments of financial liabilities in advance (sources, alternative scenarios), and continuously works to diversify its sources of funding. Given the nature of the Entity's operations (the vast majority of assets are current assets and they turn over approximately five times a year), the Entity is financed mainly by long-term debt, and there is a constant surplus of assets maturing in the current period over liabilities due in that period. Regardless of this, the realisation of assets to repay financial liabilities is not the Company's primary but an alternative repayment scenario. The base scenario involves the use of cash on hand, available credit facilities (the level of available funds is presented by the Company in note no. 15.3), as well as new bond

issues (the level of financial debt arising therefrom is described in point 16). Taking the above circumstances into account, the Company does not foresee any significant threats to its financial liquidity.

Exposures subject to credit risk related to balance sheet assets as at 31 December 2025	609,168
Factoring	191,220
Loans	415,054
Own receivables measured at nominal value	1,569
Other current assets measured at nominal value	1,325

#### ***Fair value***

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. Due to the short-term nature of the assets, their fair value is close to their carrying amount.

Exposures – gross value as at 31 December 2025	Undue	Past due					Total	Provisions for expected credit losses
		Up to 30 days	31–90 days	91–180 days	181–365 days	Over 365 days		
Factoring	141,120	24,870	4,263	3,032	5,625	33,627	<b>212,537</b>	(21,317)
Loans	403,083	5,291	8,082	8,681	12,765	10,142	<b>448,044</b>	(32,990)
Own receivables measured at nominal value	1,549	-	-	1	1	36	<b>1,587</b>	(18)
Other current assets measured at nominal value	1,093	2	6	9	12	226	<b>1,348</b>	(23)
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>546,845</b>	<b>30,163</b>	<b>12,351</b>	<b>11,723</b>	<b>18,403</b>	<b>44,031</b>	<b>663,516</b>	<b>(54,348)</b>

Exposures – net value as at 31 December 2025				Total
	0–30 days	31–90 days	over 90 days	
Factoring	165,473	3,924	21,823	191,220
Loans	402,163	6,495	6,396	415,054
Own receivables measured at nominal value	1,549	-	20	1,569
Other current assets measured at nominal value	1,074	6	245	1,325
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>570,259</b>	<b>10,425</b>	<b>28,484</b>	<b>609,168</b>

The separate annual financial statements of PragmaGO S.A. prepared as at and for the 12-month period ended 31 December 2025

Age analysis of the Company's financial assets with fixed maturities as at 31 December 2025	Maturity						Total
	Up to 30 days	31-90 days	91-365 days	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	
Factoring	94,108	39,687	7,325	-	-	-	141,120
Loans	36,191	63,552	241,448	37,658	24,234	-	403,083
Own receivables measured at nominal value	596	953	-	-	-	-	1,549
Other current assets measured at nominal value	1,093	-	-	-	-	-	1,093
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>131,988</b>	<b>104,192</b>	<b>248,773</b>	<b>37,658</b>	<b>24,234</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>546,845</b>

Ageing analysis of the Company's financial and other liabilities as at 31 December 2025	Undue	Past due						Total
		Up to 30 days	31-90 days	91-365 days	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	
Loans and credits	129,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,961
Bonds	394,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	394,555
Leasing	3,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,728
Trade payables	5,390	2	1	-	1	2	-	5,396
Earn-out liabilities	1,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,914
Other liabilities and accruals measured at nominal value	7,979	-	-	-	63	170	-	8,212
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>543,527</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>543,766</b>

Maturity

Ageing analysis of the Company's term financial liabilities and other liabilities as at 31 December 2025	Up to 30 days	31-90 days	91-365 days	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Loans and credits	543	1,166	112,424	15,828	-	-	129,961
Bonds	2,263	13,658	42,080	288,054	48,500	-	394,555
Leasing	65	406	640	1,583	1,034	-	3,728
Trade payables	4,433	957	-	-	-	-	5,390
Earn-out liabilities	-	-	1,914	-	-	-	1,914
Other liabilities and accruals measured at nominal value	6,184	283	1,512	-	-	-	7,979
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>13,488</b>	<b>16,470</b>	<b>158,570</b>	<b>305,465</b>	<b>49,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>543,527</b>

Exposures subject to credit risk associated with balance sheet assets as at 31 December 2024	438,334
Factoring	189,096
Loans	246,994
Own receivables measured at nominal value	1,117
Other current assets measured at nominal value	1,127

Exposures – gross value as at 31 December 2024	Undue	Past due					Total	Provisions for expected credit losses
		Up to 30 days	31–90 days	91–180 days	181–365 days	Over 365 days		
Factoring	151,320	13,852	3,480	4,871	9,759	24,135	207,417	(18,321)
Loans	239,621	2,994	3,691	5,688	8,850	2,963	263,807	(16,813)
Own receivables measured at nominal value	652	447	-	-	-	36	1,135	(18)
Other current assets measured at nominal value	922	2	4	7	18	197	1,150	(23)
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>392,515</b>	<b>17,295</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>10,566</b>	<b>18,627</b>	<b>27,331</b>	<b>473,509</b>	<b>(35,175)</b>
Exposures – net value as at 31 December 2024	0–30 days		31–90 days		over 90 days		Total	
Factoring	164,806		3,066		21,224		189,096	
Loans	238,496		3,038		5,460		246,994	
Own receivables measured at nominal value	652		447		18		1,117	
Other current assets measured at nominal value	902		6		219		1,127	
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>404,856</b>		<b>6,557</b>		<b>26,921</b>		<b>438,334</b>	

Age analysis of the Company's financial assets with fixed maturities as at 31 December 2024	Maturity						Total
	Up to 30 days	31-90 days	91-365 days	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	
Factoring	81,768	60,785	8,237	530	-	-	151,320
Loans	28,031	39,344	145,993	26,253	-	-	239,621
Own receivables measured at nominal value	487	165	-	-	-	-	652
Other current assets measured at nominal value	922	-	-	-	-	-	922
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>111,208</b>	<b>100,294</b>	<b>154,230</b>	<b>26,783</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>392,515</b>

Ageing analysis of the Company's financial and other liabilities as at 31 December 2024	Undue	Past due						Total
		Up to 30 days	31-90 days	91-365 days	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	
Loans and borrowings	54,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,448
Bonds	316,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	316,488
Leasing	2,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,240
Trade payables	4,551	25	-	1	1	-	-	4,578
Earn-out liabilities	1,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,914
Other liabilities and accruals measured at nominal value	7,371	-	6	56	116	-	-	7,549
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>387,012</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>387,217</b>

Ageing analysis of the Company's term financial liabilities and other liabilities as at 31 December 2024	Maturity						Total
	Up to 30 days	31-90 days	91-365 days	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	
Loans and borrowings	392	1,568	52,488	-	-	-	54,448
Bonds	1,396	1,932	48,761	209,753	54,646	-	316,488
Leasing	71	169	703	941	356	-	2,240
Trade payables	4,052	499	-	-	-	-	4,551
Earn-out liabilities	-	-	-	1,914	-	-	1,914
Other liabilities and accruals measured at nominal value	7,371	-	-	-	-	-	7,371
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>13,282</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>101,952</b>	<b>212,608</b>	<b>55,002</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>387,012</b>

## 23. Operating segments

23.1 – Operating segments – statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025			
	Factoring	Loans	Unassigned	TOTAL
<b>TOTAL NET SALES REVENUE</b>	<b>49,101</b>	<b>90,402</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>139,687</b>
<b>Revenue from factoring, including:</b>	47,494	-	-	<b>47,494</b>
Interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost	29,468	-	-	<b>29,468</b>
<b>Revenue from loans, including:</b>	-	<b>90,212</b>	-	<b>90,212</b>
Interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost	-	84,206	-	<b>84,206</b>
<b>Other income</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1,981</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>(20,048)</b>	<b>(14,531)</b>	<b>(8,750)</b>	<b>(43,329)</b>
Depreciation	-	-	(3,769)	(3,769)
Remuneration and employee benefits	(10,812)	(6,795)	-	(17,607)
External services	(4,932)	(3,959)	(4,061)	(12,952)
Other operating costs	(4,304)	(3,777)	(920)	(9,001)
<b>PROFIT (LOSS) FROM SALES</b>	<b>29,053</b>	<b>75,871</b>	<b>(8,566)</b>	<b>96,358</b>
Other operating income	-	-	392	392
Other operating expenses	(263)	(1,324)	(494)	(2,081)
Result of provisions for expected credit losses	(3,355)	(24,762)	-	(28,117)
<b>OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)</b>	<b>25,435</b>	<b>49,785</b>	<b>(8,668)</b>	<b>66,552</b>
Financial income	1,211	1,827	-	3,038
Financial costs	(18,273)	(27,572)	(1,355)	(47,200)
Exchange position result	-	-	(336)	(336)
<b>PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>8,373</b>	<b>24,040</b>	<b>(10,359)</b>	<b>22,054</b>
Income tax	-	-	(7,881)	(7,881)
<b>NET PROFIT (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>8,373</b>	<b>24,040</b>	<b>(18,240)</b>	<b>14,173</b>

23.2 – Operating segments – statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024			
	Factoring	Loans	Unassigned	TOTAL
<b>TOTAL NET SALES REVENUE</b>	<b>49,929</b>	<b>52,349</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>102,450</b>
<b>Revenue from factoring, including:</b>	<b>48,517</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,517</b>
Interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost	27,124	-	-	27,124
<b>Revenue from loans, including:</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,933</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,933</b>
Interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost	-	45,840	-	45,840
<b>Other income</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>(16,786)</b>	<b>(12,752)</b>	<b>(7,091)</b>	<b>(36,629)</b>
Depreciation	-	-	(2,853)	(2,853)
Remuneration and employee benefits	(9,235)	(6,128)	-	(15,363)
External services	(3,977)	(3,199)	(3,474)	(10,650)
Other core expenses	(3,574)	(3,425)	(764)	(7,763)
<b>PROFIT (LOSS) FROM SALES</b>	<b>33,143</b>	<b>39,597</b>	<b>(6,919)</b>	<b>65,821</b>
Other operating income	-	-	1,411	1,411
Other operating expenses	(37)	(673)	(573)	(1,283)
Result of provisions for expected credit losses	(5,612)	(13,211)	-	(18,823)
<b>OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)</b>	<b>27,494</b>	<b>25,713</b>	<b>(6,081)</b>	<b>47,126</b>
Financial income	-	-	67	67
Financial costs	(18,823)	(16,762)	(144)	(35,729)
Exchange position result	-	-	(5)	(5)
<b>PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>8,671</b>	<b>8,951</b>	<b>(6,163)</b>	<b>11,459</b>
Income tax	-	-	(3,615)	(3,615)
<b>NET PROFIT (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>8,671</b>	<b>8,951</b>	<b>(9,778)</b>	<b>7,844</b>

Operating segments – assets and liabilities	Balance as of 31 December 2025			
	Factoring	Loans	Unassigned	TOTAL
Total segment assets	231,787	418,915	64,012	714,714
Total segment liabilities	(223,868)	(318,411)	(9,322)	(551,601)

  

Operating segments – assets and liabilities	Balance as of 31 December 2024			
	Factoring	Loans	Unassigned	TOTAL
Total segment assets	228,388	251,091	50,978	530,457
Total segment liabilities	(331,038)	(52,323)	(7,365)	(390,726)

## 24. Average number of full-time equivalent employees at the Entity in

24.1 - Average number of full-time equivalent employees in the Entity during the period	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
White-collar workers	83	82
<b>Total average number of full-time equivalents</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>

## 25. Ownership in the Entity held by persons managing and controlling the Entity

### 25.1 - Company shares held directly by members of the Management Board

First name and surname	Position	Number of shares held (in thousands)	Share in the share capital	Share of total votes at the AGM
Tomasz Boduszek	President of the Management Board	20	0.24%	0.22%
Jacek Obrocki	Vice- President of the Management Board	20	0.24%	0.22%
Danuta Czapeczko	Vice- President of the Management Board	4	0.05%	0.04%

Members of the Management Board and Members of the Supervisory Board of the Entity do not hold options on the Entity's shares.

Members of the Company's Supervisory Board do not hold any shares in the Company directly.

## 26. Remuneration of key personnel of the Entity and the Supervisory Board received during the period

26.1 - Remuneration of key personnel of the Entity and the Supervisory Board	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
<b>PragmaGO Management Board</b>	<b>3,225</b>	<b>2,561</b>
<i>Short-term benefits</i>	<i>3,225</i>	<i>2,561</i>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>3,225</b>	<b>2,561</b>
<b>Supervisory Board</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>
<i>Short-term benefits</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</i>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>

## 27. Remuneration of the entity authorised to audit financial statements

27.1 - Remuneration of the entity authorised to audit financial statements	1 January 2025 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 31 December 2024
Audit of separate and consolidated financial statements	294	300
Review of the condensed separate and consolidated financial statements	104	100
Other assurance services	-	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>400</b>

## 28. Transactions and balances with related parties

28.1 - Transactions and balances with related parties as of 31 December 2025 and for the period ending 31 December 2025	Gross Ltd.	PragmaGO. TECH Ltd.	Monevia Ltd	Telecredit IFN S.A.,	Other related entities
Revenue	42	48	1,881	2,846	2,984
Costs	1,422	1,260	21	-	2,735
Purchase of fixed assets and intangible assets	-	10,781	-	-	-
Shares	3,408	1,832	11,319	27,158	-
Trade receivables and other current receivables	4	4	17	-	1,054
Factoring receivables	-	-	522	-	12,998
Loan receivables	-	-	-	29,505	1,107
Loan liabilities	1,460	805	-	-	3,282
Trade and other payables	94	1,192	-	-	251

The Company generates interest income from financing provided to its subsidiaries Monevia, Telecredit and Pragma Faktor. Income from other related parties relates primarily to services provided by PragmaGO S.A. to Pragma Faktor, which include portfolio servicing and income from accounting services. Other income from related parties, recognised on a stand-alone basis, is not material.

Costs from subsidiaries relate to: remuneration for intermediary services purchased from Brutto, and remuneration for the maintenance and servicing of the system from PragmaGO.TECH. Costs from other related parties relate to the re-invoicing of insurance costs, scoring and debt collection services from Pragma Faktor, the lease of the building in which the Entity's registered office is located from NPL Nova, and legal services provided by Pragma Adwokaci.

The Entity purchases services from PragmaGO.TECH relating to the expansion and improvement of the NAVI system, which are capitalised as intangible assets.

Factoring receivables from other related parties relate to advance factoring financing granted to Pragma Faktor.

Additional information regarding financing provided to related entities:

Related party	Balance at the end of the period	Interest rate	Additional information
Pragma Faktor Sp. z o.o. (loan)	1,107	fixed	-
Pragma Faktor Sp. z o.o. (factoring)	12,998	fixed	Part of the maintenance partnership
Monevia Sp. z o.o.	522	permanent	-
Telecredit IFN SA	29,505	fixed	-

Loans granted to related parties are not subject to provisions for expected credit losses.

All transactions carried out by the Entity with related parties were on arm's length conditions.

Further information regarding loans received from related parties:

Related party	Balance at the end of the period	Interest rate on loans	Additional information
NPL Nova S.A.	3,282	variable	-
Brutto Sp. z o.o.	1,460	fixed	-
PragmaGO.Tech Ltd	805	permanent	-

The Parent Company of the Company is:

Polish Enterprise Funds SCA

Subsidiaries of the Company

Brutto sp. z o.o.

PragmaGO.TECH sp. z o.o.

Monevia sp. z o.o.

Telecredit IFN S.A.

Other companies that are related parties (personal links) with which the company had transactions during the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 are:

Pragma Faktor Ltd

NPL NOVA S.A.

Pragma Adwokaci limited partnership

Aseo Paper sp. z o.o.

Anwim S.A.

28.2 - Transactions and balances with related parties as of 31 December 2024 and for the period ending 31 December 2024	Gross Ltd.	PragmaGO. TECH Ltd.	Monevia Ltd	Telecredit IFN S.A.,	Other related entities
Revenue	53	44	1,558	75	2,913
Costs	1,055	1,006	51	-	2,503
Purchase of fixed assets and intangible assets	-	9,639	-	-	-
Shares	3,408	1,832	11,319	27,158	-
Trade receivables and other current receivables	5	2	-	-	313
Factoring receivables	-	-	22,456	-	12,832
Loan receivables	-	-	-	10,265	1,115
Loan liabilities	452	-	-	-	2,577
Trade payables and other payables	147	1,070	12	-	735

Additional information regarding financing provided to related parties:

Related party	Balance at the end of the period	Interest rate on loans	Additional information
Pragma Faktor Sp. z o.o. (loan)	1,115	fixed	-
Pragma Faktor Sp. z o.o. (factoring)	12,832	fixed	Part of the maintenance partnership
Monevia Sp. z o.o.	10,265	fixed	-
Telecredit IFN SA	22,456	fixed	-

Loans granted to related parties are not subject to provisions for expected credit losses.

Additional information regarding loans received by related parties:

Related party	Balance at the end of the period	Interest rate on loans	Additional information
NPL Nova S.A.	2,577	variable	-
Brutto Sp. z o.o.	452	fixed	-

28.3 – Transactions and balances with members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board as of and for the period	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Management Board	Supervisory Board	Management Board	Supervisory Board
Short-term liabilities	-	-	2	-
Loans received during the period	-	250	500	-
Balance at the end of the period in respect of loans received by the Entity	-	250	-	-
Interest paid on loans received	-	3	17	-
Value of bonds held	59	-	61	-

All transactions carried out by the Entity with related parties were on arm's length conditions.

## 29. Fair value

29.1 – Fair value of assets not measured at fair value	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	carrying amount	fair value	carrying amount	fair value
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>615,790</b>	<b>615,790</b>	<b>443,190</b>	<b>443,190</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	7,947	7,947	5,983	5,983
Factoring receivables	191,220	191,220	189,096	189,096
Loan receivables	415,054	415,054	246,994	246,994
Trade receivables	1,569	1,569	1,117	1,117
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>535,554</b>	<b>546,090</b>	<b>379,668</b>	<b>387,771</b>
Loans and borrowings liabilities	129,961	129,961	54,448	54,448
Lease liabilities	3,728	3,728	2,240	2,240
Floating-rate bonds liabilities*	394,555	405,091	316,488	324,591
Trade payables	5,396	5,396	4,578	4,578
Earn-out liability	1,914	1,914	1,914	1,914

\*The fair value of liabilities arising from floating-rate bonds as at 31 December 2024 includes the nominal value of Series D2 bonds amounting to PLN 35 million, due to the commencement of trading in the subsequent reporting period, i.e. 10 January 2025

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are defined as the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid to settle a liability in a transaction conducted under normal market conditions between market participants as at the measurement date. The fair values of assets – including cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, factoring receivables, loan receivables and other receivables, and liabilities – loan liabilities, trade payables and other current liabilities are close to their carrying amounts, mainly due to the short maturities and due dates of these instruments.

Based on the fair value measurement methods applied, the Company classifies financial assets and liabilities into the following categories:

- Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument (unadjusted);
- Level 2: prices quoted in active markets for similar instruments or other valuation methods for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data;
- Level 3: valuation methods for which at least one significant input is not based on observable market data.

29.2 – Fair value	Of which:	31 December 2025			Including:	31 December 2024		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>405 091</b>	<b>405 091</b>	-	-	<b>324,591</b>	<b>324,591</b>	-	-
Floating-rate bonds liabilities	405,091	405,091	-	-	324,591	324,591	-	-

### 30. Events after the balance sheet date

1. On 11 February 2026, the Company entered into the articles of association of PragmaGO Spain S.L. (“PragmaGO Spain”). PragmaGO Spain is a company incorporated under Spanish law with its registered office in Barcelona (Spain). The Issuer acquired 100% of the shares in the share capital of PragmaGO Spain, which amounts to EUR 3,000 and is divided into 3,000 indivisible shares with a par value of EUR 1 each.

2. On 20 February 2026, the Management Board of PragmaGO S.A. adopted a resolution on the early redemption of Series C1 bonds. The early redemption covers all 200,000 (two hundred thousand) Series C1 bonds with a total nominal value of PLN 20 million. The early redemption date was set for 4 March 2026. All settlements relating to the early redemption of Series C1 bonds were carried out through Krajowy Depozyt Papierów Wartościowych S.A.

3. On 3 April 2026, the Management Board of PragmaGO S.A. was informed that PragmaGO d.o.o. had been registered in the Croatian Register of Companies on 2 April 2026. PragmaGO d.o.o. is a company incorporated under Croatian law with its registered office in Zagreb (Croatia). The Issuer acquired 100% of the shares in the share capital of PragmaGO d.o.o., which amounts to EUR 2,500.

4. On 8 April 2026, the Company entered into agreements with CK LEGAL Chabasiewicz Kowalska i Wspólnicy Spółka Komandytowo-Akcyjna, with its registered office in Kraków, concerning changes to the pool of receivables securing the Series U, B1, C6, D2 and D3 bonds. The amendment involves the exclusion of certain receivables from the pool and prevents their inclusion in the future. The amendment will not result in a shortfall in collateral and does not constitute a change to the terms of the bond issue. It was carried out in accordance with the issue documentation and is intended to enable the Company to obtain new financing secured by the excluded receivables.

5. On 20 April 2026, the Management Board of PragmaGO S.A. was informed that the Company had obtained two certificates confirming the compliance of its implemented management systems with international standards:

- Certificate of compliance with the PN-EN ISO/IEC 27001:2023-08 standard in the field of online financial services for businesses. This certificate confirms that the Company has implemented an effective Information Security Management System (ISMS), covering processes for the identification, assessment and management of information security risks in the provision of financial services.
- Certificate of compliance with the PN-EN ISO 22301:2020-04 standard in the field of online financial services for businesses. This certificate confirms that the Company has implemented an effective

Business Continuity Management System (BCMS), ensuring readiness to respond to operational disruptions and maintain key business processes in crisis situations.

### 31. Other disclosures required by law – forecasts of financial liabilities

#### Forecasts of financial liabilities

In accordance with the requirements of Article 35(1b) of the Bonds Act of 15 January 2015 (Journal of Laws 2024, item 708), the issuer provides an explanation of the differences between the financial liability forecasts published on 23 December 2024 and the actual outcomes.

a. Forecast of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025 (unaudited):

Balance sheet item	Amount (PLN million)	Share of total equity and liabilities
Total equity and liabilities	810.7	100.0%
Loans and borrowings	237.8	29.3%
Bonds liabilities	348.6	43.0%
Lease liabilities	2.5	0.3%

b. Fulfilment of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025

Balance sheet item	Unit value (PLN million)	Share of total equity and liabilities
Total equity and liabilities	714.8	100.0%
Loans and borrowings	130.0	18.2%
Bonds liabilities	394.6	55.2%
Lease liabilities	3.7	0.5%

c. Deviations

Balance sheet item	Amount (PLN million)	Share of total equity and liabilities
Total equity and liabilities	(95.9)	-
Loans and borrowings	(107.8)	(11.1%)
Bonds liabilities	46.0	+12.2%
Lease liabilities	1.2	+0.2%

Total financial liabilities on a standalone basis amounted to PLN 528.2 million and were PLN 60.7 million (10.3%) lower than forecast. The lower level of liabilities resulted from lower-than-planned capital requirements. The budget had assumed a 43.0% share of bonds in liabilities; ultimately, this stood at 55.2% on a standalone basis. The Company's Management Board decided to issue bonds with a higher value than originally planned, taking advantage of the very favourable conditions on the capital market and high demand for bonds, which resulted in competitive financing terms.

At the same time, the utilisation of available credit facilities and loans was PLN (107.8) million lower than budgeted, due to the financing requirement being met through the bond issue and a more favourable liquidity position than anticipated.

The level of lease liabilities deviated from the budgeted level due to the recognition of a lease modification in accordance with IFRS 16.

Yours faithfully,

The Management Board of  
PragmaGO S.A.

President of the Board                      Tomasz Boduszek

Vice-President of the  
Management Board                      Jacek Obrocki

Vice-President of the  
Management Board                      Danuta Czapeczko

Vice-President of the  
Management Board                      Łukasz Ramczewski

Katowice, 22 April 2026