

Limited Liability Company

NECTARO

INVESTMENT BROKERAGE COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2025

together with independent auditor's report

prepared in accordance with

IFRS accounting standards as adopted by the EU

Riga, 2026

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INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

Name of the Company	Nectaro
Legal status of the Company	Limited Liability Company
Unified registration number, place and date of registration	40203016025 Riga, 30 August 2016
Operations as classified by NACE classification code system	NACE 64.91 Financial leasing NACE 63.11 Data processing, hosting, and related activities NACE 64.99 Other financial services not elsewhere classified, except insurance and pension funding
Registered address	Jeruzalemes street 1, Riga, LV-1010, Latvia
Name and address of the shareholder	DYNINNO FINTECH HOLDING LIMITED Agios Fylaxeos 56&Ethnikis Antistaseos 23, Flat/Office 306 3025, Limassol, Cyprus Participation in the capital: 100%
Name and address of subsidiaries	Nectaro Apha SIA Jeruzalemes street 1, Riga, LV-1010, Latvia Participation in the capital: 100% Nectaro Bravo SIA Jeruzalemes street 1, Riga, LV-1010, Latvia Participation in the capital: 100% Nectaro Charlie SIA Jeruzalemes street 1, Riga, LV-1010, Latvia Participation in the capital: 100%

***Nectaro SIA annual report for
the year ended 31 December 2025***

Names and positions of Board members	Dmitrijs Cimbers – Chairman of the Board (from 14 April 2023) Sigita Kotlere – Member of the Board (from 14 April 2023) Igor Petrovs – Member of the Board (from 16 May 2025) Anna Berezovska – Member of the Board (from 29 December 2023 until 23 April 2025)
Annual report prepared by	Chief Accountant Inga Bagone
Financial year	1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025
Name and address of the auditor	SIA „BDO ASSURANCE” Certified Auditors’ Company License No 182 Mihaila Tala street 1, Riga, LV-1045, Latvia Responsible Sworn Auditor Raivis Jānis Jaunkalns Certificate No 237

MANAGEMENT REPORT

Nectaro Investment Brokerage Company LLC (“Company”), registration No. 40203016025, established on 30 August 2016, continued its rapid development in 2025 as a regulated investment platform launched in October 2023.

Business development and key events in 2025

In 2025, the Company significantly expanded its operations, investment offerings, and technological platform. The platform continued geographic diversification by adding new regions (Philippines and Latvia) to the existing markets of Romania, Moldova, and Cyprus, thereby broadening investor opportunities and risk diversification.

During the financial year, significant enhancements were made to the platform’s functionality and overall user experience:

- automation of payment processes was introduced,
- the investor dashboard was enhanced,
- an automatic investment solution was developed,
- two-factor authentication was implemented,
- improvements were made to transaction processing systems.

The Company achieved significant operational growth indicators:

- assets under management reached around 20 million EUR,
- the platform had approximately 10 000 registered investors,
- the average investor portfolio amounted to approximately EUR 7 800,
- operating results exceeded the budget by 62%.

The Company actively strengthened its presence in the industry and within the investor community, including participation in international events and sector initiatives in Latvia, as well as attending conferences in Germany and Lithuania.



Changes in the Management Board

In 2025, changes were made to the composition of the Management Board to strengthen management competencies and support the Company's further strategic development.

During the reporting year, the Management Board member responsible for compliance was replaced, bringing in additional expertise in the areas of financial technology, risk management, and business development. These changes were undertaken in line with the Company's growth needs and strategic objectives.

The changes in the Management Board aim to ensure more effective governance, improve the quality of decision-making, and strengthen the Company's long-term development.

Financial results

In 2025, the Company's revenue increased significantly, reaching EUR 367 938 (2024: EUR 72 457).

The Company continued to invest in development, resulting in a loss for the reporting year amounting to EUR 1 425 061 (2024: EUR 987 345). The losses are mainly attributable to technology development, personnel expenses, and customer acquisition. The loss for the reporting period is expected to be covered by future profits.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company's share capital amounted to 3 270 000 EUR (2024: share capital EUR 1 310 000; share premium EUR 300 000), and equity totalled 507 403 EUR (2024: EUR 422 183).

Capital Structure and funding

The Company continued to receive support from its parent company Dyninno Fintech Holding Limited. The increase in share capital ensured adequate capital levels and provided the necessary resources for further development.

Risk Management and compliance

The Company ensures compliance with MiFID, AML/CTF, and Bank of Latvia requirements, while maintaining an effective internal control environment.

No significant risk events were identified during the reporting year.

Future development

The Company plans to:

- develop new investment products,
- expand its geographical presence,
- introduce a secondary market,
- continue the technological development of the platform.

ESG and sustainability aspects

The Company recognises the importance of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors in the financial sector and is gradually integrating sustainability considerations into its operations and customer service. The Company ensures compliance with European Union regulations, including the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and the EU Taxonomy Regulation, as well as Latvian sustainability-related legislation. ESG considerations are taken into account when identifying and managing risks, as well as when developing investment services. The Company believes that effective management of sustainability risks and transparent disclosure contribute to long-term value creation and reduce potential risks in cooperation with clients and partners. Information on the Company's ESG approach is reviewed and updated regularly to reflect changes in regulatory requirements and the Company's ongoing development.

Conclusion

2025 was a period of rapid growth during which the Company significantly increased the number of investors, the volume of assets under management, and the level of platform development, thereby establishing a solid foundation for future expansion.

Dmitrijs Cimbers
Chairman of the Board

Sigita Kotlere
Member of the Board

Igors Petrovs
Member of the Board

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STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Management Board of the Investment Brokerage Company SIA Nectaro (the Company) is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable acts of legislation and the IFRS accounting standards as adopted by the EU that give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at the year end, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended.

The Management Board confirms that the accounting methods used in the preparation of the 2025 financial statements set out on pages 9 to 40 have been consistently applied in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU, and the management has applied reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. Management confirms that these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Management Board is responsible for maintaining proper accounting records, safeguarding the Company's assets and prevention and detection of fraud and other illegal activities

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SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
Fee and commission income	3	367 938	72 457
Selling expenses	4	(676 487)	(304 784)
Administrative expenses	5	(1 115 835)	(760 132)
Other income	6	-	6 739
Other expenses		(604)	(1 617)
Profit/(loss) before corporate income tax		(1 424 988)	(987 337)
Corporate income tax		(73)	(8)
Total profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the reporting period		(1 425 061)	(987 345)

The accompanying notes on pages 14 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
		EUR	EUR
<u>Assets</u>			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	7	171 966	92 013
Property, plant and equipment	7	9 520	13 012
Right-of-use assets	8	33 563	12 996
Investments in related companies	9	8 400	8 400
Other assets		630	1 157
Total non-current investments		224 079	127 578
 Current assets			
Next period expenses		1 004	1 012
Prepaid expenses		-	1 000
Other assets	10	140 447	67 459
Cash and cash equivalents	11	590 349	225 134
Total current assets		731 800	294 605
 <u>Total assets</u>		955 879	422 183

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (con't)

	Notes	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
		EUR	EUR
<u>Liabilities and Equity</u>			
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	12	26 195	-
Total non-current liabilities		26 195	-
Current liabilities			
Other liabilities	13	101 472	77 480
Lease liabilities	12	7 368	13 359
Accrued liabilities	14	313 441	58 880
Total current liabilities		422 281	149 719
Total liabilities		448 476	149 719
Equity			
Share capital	15	3 270 000	1 310 000
Reserves	15	-	300 000
Retained earnings from previous years		(1 337 536)	(350 191)
Current year profit/ (loss)		(1 425 061)	(987 345)
Kopā pašu kapitāls un rezerves:		507 403	272 464
<u>Total Liabilities and Equity</u>		955 879	422 183

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR
1 December 2024	560 000	(350 191)	209 809
Loss of the reporting period	-	(987 345)	(987 345)
Increase in share capital	930 000	-	930 000
Share capital and reserves	(180 000)	-	(180 000)
Share capital and reserves	300 000	-	300 000
31 December 2024	1 610 000	(1 337 536)	272 464
Loss of the reporting period	-	(1 425 061)	(1 425 061)
Increase in share capital	1 960 000	-	1 960 000
Share capital and reserves	(300 000)	-	(300 000)
31 December 2025	3 270 000	(2 762 597)	507 403

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	2025	2024
		EUR	EUR
Cash flow from operating activities			
Loss before corporate income tax		(1 424 988)	(987 337)
Adjustments for:			
Amortization/depreciation of intangible assets and PPE	7,8	71 530	30 733
(Increase)/decrease in accrued income and deferred expenses		(48 719)	(12 278)
Increase in other assets		(50 212)	23 032
Increase in other liabilities		305 724	80 701
Increase in cash and cash equivalents from operating activities before corporate income tax		(1 146 665)	(865 149)
Corporate income tax paid		(8)	(40)
Net cash flow from operating activities		(1 146 673)	(865 189)
Acquisition of PPE and intangible assets	7,8	(141 079)	(108 916)
<i>Net cash flow from investing activities</i>		(141 079)	(108 916)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Lease payments		(7 033)	(9 208)
Increase in share capital		1 660 000	1 050 000
<i>Increase in cash and cash equivalents from financing activities</i>		1 652 967	1 040 792
Net increase of cash and cash equivalents		365 215	66 687
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		225 134	158 447
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	590 349	225 134

The accompanying notes on pages 14 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) General information and summary of significant accounting principles

Information about the Company

The legal form of the Investment Brokerage Company SIA Nectaro (“the Company”) is a limited liability company. The legal and postal address of the Company Jeruzalemes iela 1, Riga, LV-1010, Latvia. The shareholder is DYNINNO FINTECH HOLDING LIMITED, Agias Fylaxeos 56&Ethnikis Antistaseos 23, Flat/Office 306 3025, Limassol, Cyprus, holding 100% share capital. The main line of business is intermediation services. The main line of business of the Company according to NACE Rev. 2 is Data processing, hosting and related activities (6311).

Legislation regulating the activities of the Company

The Company’s activities are regulated by the Investment Management Company Law and other laws and regulations of the Republic of Latvia. The Company is monitored by the Bank of Latvia (“LB”).

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and their interpretations as adopted by the European Union, as well as the regulations of the Bank of Latvia, which are in force during the reporting year and at the balance sheet date.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board in Riga, on 27 March 2026. Shareholder has the right to request that these financial statements be amended.

Basis of preparation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards adopted by the European Union and their interpretations, as well as the regulations of the Bank of Latvia, which are in force at the reporting date, based on accounting records drawn up in accordance with the procedures specified in regulatory enactments. These accounting records have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost accounting principle, considering the revaluation of individual balance sheet items, which has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.

The financial statements are presented in euros (EUR), unless indicated otherwise. The Company’s functional currency in the reporting year was EUR. The financial statements cover the period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

The Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with Section 64 of the Law on Annual Accounts and Consolidated Annual Accounts.

Changes in accounting policies

The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in Note 1 throughout all periods presented in these financial statements

Except for the changes described below, the Company has consistently applied the accounting policies listed in all periods presented in these financial statements.

a) *New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted from 1 January 2025*

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2025:

- Lack of exchangeability (Amendment to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)

On 15 August 2023, the IASB issued Lack of Exchangeability, which amended IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (the Amendments). The Amendments introduce requirements to assess when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. The Amendments require an entity to estimate the spot exchange rate when it concludes that a currency is not exchangeable into another currency.

These amendments had no effect on the separate financial statements of the Company

The following illustrative examples have been issued during 2025 with no effective date:

- Illustrative examples on reporting uncertainties in financial statements

On 28 November 2025, the IASB issued Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements – Illustrative examples, which amended multiple IFRS Accounting Standards to include illustrative examples demonstrating how companies can apply IFRS Accounting Standards when reporting the effects of uncertainties in their financial statements. The illustrative examples are accompanying materials to IFRS Accounting Standards and do not have an effective date. The IASB had issued a near-final draft of the illustrative examples in July 2025.

The company has considered these illustrative examples in its preparation of the separate financial statements and no additional disclosures or changes in presentation were considered necessary.

b) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the Company has decided not to adopt early.

The following amendments are effective for the annual reporting period beginning 1 January 2026:

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures);
- Contracts Referencing Nature dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

The following standards and amendments are effective for the annual reporting period beginning 1 January 2027:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures.

The Company is currently assessing the effect of these new accounting standards and amendments.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

This standard, issued by the IASB in April 2024, supersedes IAS 1 and will result in major consequential amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards including IAS 8 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements (renamed from Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors). Even though IFRS 18 will not have any effect on the recognition and measurement of items in the separate financial statements of the Company, it is expected to have a significant effect on the presentation and disclosure of certain items. These changes include categorization and sub totals in the statement of profit or loss, aggregation/disaggregation and labelling of information, and disclosure of management defined performance measures.

The Company does not expect to be eligible to apply IFRS 19.

Estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS as adopted by EU requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The actual results could differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Company manages and administers financial assets by investing investors' funds in securities as instructed by clients. Assets under management are not assets of the Company and are not recognized in the statement of financial position. All investor funds and liabilities are recognized as off-balance-sheet items.

Estimate of provisions

Provisions are recognized at the value that corresponds to the best estimate of the expenses at the balance sheet date. The Company's management makes an estimate to determine the value of provisions that would be required

to cover the liabilities. In making the estimate, management uses the information, evidence and experience available to it and, if necessary, involves independent experts..

Recognition of income and expenses

All significant income and expenses are disclosed on an accrual basis without regard to the date of receipt or payment. Revenue from calculated commission fees (brokerage services) is recognised in accordance with the accrual principle, following the five-step model set out in IFRS 15: identifying the contract, identifying the performance obligations (and their number), determining and allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations, and recognising revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied. In accordance with the concluded contracts, revenue from commission fees for platform services is recognised at a point in time. The performance obligation is the monthly provision of customer servicing through the platform. The Company's primary revenue consists of commission income received for platform services, which is calculated based on the nominal value of securities in circulation. The annual fee for brokerage services is set at 3.9%. The realized gain on the fluctuations of currency exchange rates is recognized on the transaction date.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into EUR at the official exchange rate set by the European Central Bank at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated into the functional currency at the exchange rate set by the European Central Bank on the reporting date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for the interest income / expenses according to the effective interest rate and received / made payments during the period, and amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate set by the European Central Bank at the end of the period. Any gain or loss resulting from fluctuations of currency exchange rates is included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The exchange rates for the most significant currencies used at the year end are as follows:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	EUR	EUR
USD	1.175	1.0389

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is an agreement that simultaneously results in financial assets of one party and financial liabilities or equity securities of the other party. The key financial assets held by the Company are cash, trade receivables, amounts due from related parties, other receivables, and financial liabilities – accounts payable to suppliers and contractors and other creditors arising directly from its business activities.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All regular way purchases of financial assets are accounted for at the settlement date.

(i) Initial recognition

Financial assets are classified as either measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, or fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are classified depending on both of the following factors:

- the business model for managing the financial assets; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, at initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are carried at:

- a) amortized cost;
- b) fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- c) fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b) Contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets; and
- b) Contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Company may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

(iii) Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when, and only when:

- a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- b) it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

The Company transfers a financial asset when, and only when:

- a) it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, or
- b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

(iv) Impairment

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The objective of the impairment estimate is to recognize lifetime expected credit losses for the financial assets for which there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition — whether assessed on an individual or collective basis — considering all reasonable and supportable information, including that which is forward-looking.

At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

For trade receivables, the Company uses the simplified approach and always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

(v) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Assets under management

The Company manages and administers financial assets by investing investors' funds in securities as instructed by clients. Assets under management are not assets of the Company and are not recognised in the statement of financial position. Assets under management are shown under note 20.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities is the amount for which an asset may be realized or liability extinguished based on generally accepted principles in an arm's length transaction or applying discounted future cash flows.

All financial assets and liabilities are current and their fair values approximate their carrying amounts.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

This item presents income relating to the current and prior reporting years but not yet due at the end of the reporting period and expenses incurred up to the end of the reporting year but relating to future periods

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are cash on hand and highly liquid assets with original maturities of less than three months that are used by the Company in the management of its current liabilities

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are carried at cost net of accumulated depreciation or impairment. Depreciation and amortization are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income over the asset's useful life. The useful lives of each intangible and tangible asset are estimated individually, taking into account the terms of the respective contracts and/or based on the stated period over which the economic benefits of the asset are expected to inflow.

Computer software is amortized over 3-5 years and property, plant and equipment over 4-8 years. Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date. Depreciation is calculated over the entire useful life of fixed assets using the straight-line method. Rates from 20% to 33% per annum are used in the calculation of depreciation.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset at the commencement date of the lease. A right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method. The right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property are disclosed under tangible assets.

A right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, plus any directly attributable incremental costs. Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the discounted value of the lease payments over the lease term. The payments are discounted at a rate that discounts future payments to their estimated present value. The Company presents the right-of-use asset in the same line items as similar assets of the Company. Lease liabilities are presented in other liabilities. The Company has elected not to recognize the right-of-use asset and lease liability for low-value assets, but instead to recognize lease payments for such low-value assets as expenses over the lease term.

When estimating the lease term, the Company's intentions are taken into account, as well as the options available to the lessor and the lessee to terminate the contract before its expiry or to extend it. In cases where changes are made to a previously recognized lease and its amount increases, the consideration also increases proportionally, a new lease is recognized, while if the increase in consideration is not proportional or the lease amount has decreased, the recognized right-of-use asset and the related lease liabilities are remeasured. Gains or losses (if any) from the decrease in the lease amount are recognized in the income statement.

The most important type of lease agreements for the Company as a lessee are rental premises used for the Company's main business needs.

The Company as a lessee defines, in order to ensure the accounting requirements of IFRS 16 Accounting Standard, what is not included in the scope of the standard:

- short-term lease - a lease for which the lease period is less than or equal to 12 (twelve) months;
- low-value asset - an asset whose value is equal to or lower than EUR 5,000.00 (five thousand euros).

Provision for liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Procedure for calculating remuneration and other benefits

Employee remuneration in the Company consists of a fixed and a variable component. A basic salary corresponding to the employee's professional qualifications and competitive in the labour market of the Republic of Latvia is determined for the Company's employee in order to motivate the employee to achieve individual and common goals of the Company.

The Company regularly, but not less than once a year, assesses the compliance of the remuneration policy and practice with the development of the Company, external regulatory enactments, and ensures its updating if necessary.

The remuneration policy implemented by the Company during the reporting period is in accordance with the approved remuneration policy and internal and external regulatory enactments.

Employee material benefits, including remuneration and state social insurance contributions, bonuses, paid vacation money and sick pay, are included in administrative expenses on an accrual basis.

The amount of accrued unused vacation costs is determined by multiplying the average daily salary of employees in the last six months of the reporting year by the number of unused vacation days accumulated at the end of the reporting year.

Corporate income tax

Current tax for the reporting year is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

From 1 January 2018, in accordance with the Corporate Income Tax Law of the Republic of Latvia, the tax rate is 20%, applicable when profit is distributed and calculated as 0.2/0.8 of the net dividend amount. The taxation period is one month.

The taxable base includes the following:

- distributed profit (dividends calculated, payments equated to dividends, conditional dividends) and
- conditionally or theoretically distributed profit (non-operating expenses, doubtful debts, excessive interest payments, loans to related parties, decrease of income or excessive expenses which are incurred by entering transactions at prices other than those on the market that should be calculated using the methodology determined by the Cabinet of Ministers, benefits bestowed by the non-resident upon its

staff or board (council members) regardless of whether the receiving party is a resident or a non-resident, if they relate to the operation of a permanent establishment in Latvia, liquidation quota).

(2) Risk management and analysis

The risk management policy has been implemented to identify, analyse and manage the Company's risks, to establish appropriate risk controls and limits, and to ensure the continuous monitoring of risks and compliance with the established limits. The risk management policies and procedures are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered, and to incorporate best practice. The members of the Company's Board are responsible for overseeing the risk management framework, supervising the management of the most significant risks, reviewing the risk management policies and procedures, and approving materially significant risks. The Board of the Company is responsible for overseeing and implementing risk-mitigation measures and ensuring that the Company operates within the defined risk parameters. The Company has not established a separate risk management committee; risk management is carried out as part of day-to-day processes. No material risk events were identified in 2025.

Credit risk

The day-to-day operation of the Company is subject to credit risk related to such as cash and cash equivalents, accrued income, and the possibility that counterparties will not pay the Company in full and on time. The Company monitors and manages credit risk by evaluating the solvency of each transaction party. The Company holds its cash balances in short-term, on-demand accounts at credit institutions without a credit rating. Since credit risk is considered immaterial, no provision has been made

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to fulfil its financial obligations within the specified period. The Company maintains prudent liquidity risk management by planning cash flow and ensuring a balanced asset and liability term structure. The Company has sufficient liquid assets available to settle its financial obligations.

The table contains information about the Company's liquidity - the maturity structure of assets and liabilities on December 31, 2025.

31 December 2025, EUR	On request / less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 months to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	Total
Financial assets						
Claims against credit institutions	590 348	-	-	-	-	590 348
Other assets advances	-	86 366	7 021	47 913	34 344	175 644
Total assets	590 348	86 366	7 021	47 913	34 344	765 992

31 December 2025, EUR	On request / less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 months to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Other liabilities	-	416 787	1 853	3 640	26 195	448 475
Incl. lease obligations	-	1 875	1 853	3 640	26 195	33 563
Total financial obligations	-	416 787	1 853	3 640	26 195	448 475
Net financial assets/ (liabilities)	590 348	(330 421)	5 168	44 273	8 149	317 517

The Company's liquidity is stable as of December 31, 2025. The Company's cash and cash equivalents were EUR 590 348. Current assets exceed current liabilities by EUR 309 368.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of incurring losses due to inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel errors or internal fraudulent activities, system malfunctions, or risks arising from external events. Operational risk includes legal risk but does not include strategic or reputational risk. The management of operational risk is governed by the Company's Material Risk Management Procedure.

Operational compliance risk

Operational compliance risk refers specifically to the risk of losses, legal sanctions, or reputational damage resulting from the Company's failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and standards

Mitigation of operational compliance risk is implemented by a set of measures:

- ✓ constant monitoring of changes in compliance laws, regulations and standards and updating of relevant internal regulations,
- ✓ providing information and training to the Company's employees,
- ✓ mandatory involvement of lawyers in the development and implementation of new products and services.

Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism and Proliferation Financing (PMLTPF) and Sanctions Risk Management

PMLTPF and sanctions risk refers to the risk that the Company could be used for money laundering, terrorist financing, proliferation financing, or bribery in connection with its investment services. This includes violations of economic and financial sanctions imposed by Latvia, the European Union, and international regulations.

The Company has developed and maintains a robust compliance program to manage PMLTPF risk and ensure compliance with economic and financial sanctions in accordance with relevant regulations. This program has been approved by the Bank of Latvia.

Strategic and business risk

Strategic and business risks are inherent to business operations and decision-making. The Company employs a multi-pronged approach to mitigate these risks. This approach includes scenario planning and financial modelling,

stress testing, developing action plans, and regularly monitoring the Company's market position and achievement of strategic goals

Reputational risk

Reputational risk stems from negative public perception of the Company. This can lead to a decline in customer base, difficulty attracting talent, and potential regulatory sanctions. To mitigate these risks, the Company actively manages its reputation.

Diversity within the management structure

The Company maintains a diversity policy with respect to the selection of members of the management structure, aimed at ensuring the attraction of competent and experienced professionals, taking into account gender balance, professional experience, and other relevant factors.

Remuneration policy

The Company's remuneration policy aligns with its corporate values, ethical standards, and long-term interests. It aims to motivate employees to contribute to achieving operational goals and growth. The policy complies with relevant regulations and ensures fair practices that do not harm employee interests in the short, medium, or long term. This includes avoiding conflicts of interest as outlined in the Company's Conflict of Interest Policy.

1. Nectaro sets a competitive salary in the labour market of the Republic of Latvia, which corresponds to the Employee's professional qualifications, which is directly related to the Employee's individual achievements in accordance with the job description and the set individual goals.
2. Decisions on the appointment of Employees to positions and remuneration are made by the Board or individual members of the Board in accordance with the rules of the Nectaro organizational structure
3. Decisions on the appointment of members of the Board and remuneration are made by the Nectaro shareholders' meeting.
4. Nectaro, when implementing the Policy, adheres to the following principles:
 1. Equal remuneration is set for equally valued and performed work, regardless of the Employee's gender;
 2. Remuneration is set in such a way as to be able to attract, motivate and retain highly professional, honest and talented employees;
 3. The remuneration is consistent with the terms of employment or other legal relationships (for members of the Board), as well as Nectaro's actual performance results;
 4. The variable part of the remuneration does not limit Nectaro's liquidity and ability to strengthen its equity in the short and long term;
 5. The remuneration system does not contradict the principles of protecting the interests of investors and the interests of other stakeholders;
 6. The remuneration system is consistent with Nectaro's development strategy, values and promotes prudent and effective risk management;
 7. The remuneration policy complies with the principles of prudent and effective risk management and does not encourage the assumption of risks that are inconsistent with Nectaro's risk profile;
 8. The actual payment of the variable part of the remuneration is not made if it may negatively affect Nectaro's equity or liquidity requirements.
 9. When implementing the Policy, Nectaro also adheres to the following principles in relation to positions affecting the Risk Profile:

1. does not encourage risk-taking above the level set out in the Nectaro Risk Management Policy and its subordinate documents, as well as in the policy corresponding to each material risk type;
 2. does not limit Nectaro's ability to strengthen its own capital, in accordance with the developed rules for establishing a bonus fund;
 3. complies with Nectaro, for example, long-term interests, the operational objectives set out in the development strategy, as well as complies with and promotes prudent and effective risk management and the prevention of conflicts of interest;
10. . Remuneration for Employees performing internal control functions (risk control, compliance control, internal audit function, employee responsible for NIILLTPFN) is determined in accordance with the degree of achievement of the objectives set by the internal control functions, regardless of the achieved performance results in the areas of activity controlled by the internal control functions.

5. Remuneration Structure

1. Remuneration at Nectaro consists of:
 1. The fixed part of the remuneration is a salary independent of the performance results and which includes the mandatory payments specified in the Labor Law.;
 2. The variable component of remuneration – performance-based pay and additional monetary incentive instruments (benefits, perks), which Nectaro may grant in addition to the fixed and variable components in accordance with the Company's Remuneration Policy.

In 2025, the Company employed 17 employees, including 4 members of the Management Board and 2 employees whose activities have a material impact on the risk profile. The total remuneration awarded amounted to EUR 758 552, of which the fixed component was EUR 607 185 and the variable component was EUR 151 367, including the variable remuneration component (bonuses and benefits) for Management Board members amounting to EUR 57 000, and a bonus for the employee whose activities materially affect the risk profile – EUR 1 918 and accruals for bonus of EUR 4 300 EUR.

The variable component was paid in cash as bonuses. Share capital, share-capital-related instruments, or other forms were not used. Deferred payments and advance variable remuneration were not applied. In 2025, no deferred remuneration was granted, neither for previous years nor planned for future years. No performance adjustments were made. Guaranteed variable remuneration was not applied, and no severance payments were made during this period. During the period, a termination payment in the amount of EUR 9 317 was made. In 2025, the variable component of remuneration did not exceed 25% of the fixed remuneration component and was paid in cash, without creating instruments for granting variable remuneration and without deferral.

Information on the deferral policy for variable remuneration and vesting criteria. In accordance with applicable regulations, the Company has developed a Remuneration Policy, which also includes conditions for deferral of the variable remuneration component. According to the Company's Remuneration Policy:

- The variable component of remuneration is deferred for 3 years if it exceeds EUR 50,000 and/or constitutes more than 25% of the total annual remuneration.
- At least 40% of the variable remuneration is deferred and paid out gradually over the years (once per year).

Remuneration may be reduced, deferred, or not granted if:

- Errors, deficiencies, or improper professional conduct are identified in the employee's activities during employment or other legal relationships, affecting Nectaro's financial performance or reputation;
- The employee acts contrary to Nectaro's corporate values, high professional conduct and ethical standards, long-term interests, or the operational objectives defined in the development strategy;
- Nectaro's overall planned performance results are not achieved or are negative;
- A disciplinary penalty is in force or the employee is in a probation period;
- Employment is terminated at the employee's initiative or with cause;
- Employment is terminated in accordance with Section 101(1), Clauses 1–6 of the Labour Law.

Vesting rights to deferred remuneration are acquired proportionally, starting no earlier than after 12 months.

- Before each deferred payment, the sustainability of performance and risks are assessed.
- The variable component of remuneration must not exceed 50% of the annual fixed remuneration.

Information on the applied derogation from the basic principles of the remuneration policy in accordance with Bank of Latvia Regulation No. 323, Paragraph 27.

The Company benefits from the derogation provided in Paragraph 27 of Bank of Latvia Regulation No. 323 "Requirements for the remuneration policy of investment brokerage firms." Considering that the assets managed by the Company do not exceed EUR 100 million and variable remuneration above EUR 50 000 is not granted to any individual, the Company applies the derogation set out in Paragraph 27.1.

The aforementioned derogation is applied to six employees whose professional activities have a material impact on the Company's risk profile, including members of the Management Board. The derogation applies to the following remuneration principles:

- Non-application of requirements for deferral of variable remuneration and the use of financial instruments;
- Non-application of long-term performance criteria to variable remuneration.

Out of these six employees, three received variable remuneration. The total remuneration of these three employees amounted to EUR 300 093, of which:

- Fixed remuneration: EUR 221 655;
- Variable remuneration, including bonuses and benefits: EUR 78 438.

The employee's performance and individual goals are documented once a year. Decisions on the determination and payment procedure of the fixed and variable parts of the remuneration are documented.

Capital management

The capital requirements for the Company are set and monitored by the Bank of Latvia.

Capital adequacy assessment. Nectaro's internal capital adequacy assessment corresponds to the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2019/2033. The Company defines capital as those items that are defined as capital under the applicable regulatory framework. In accordance with the capital requirements established by the Financial and Capital Market Commission, investment management companies must maintain capital ratios appropriate to their risk-weighted assets. As at 31 December 2025, the minimum required level is EUR 267 413. The Company's capital adequacy calculation is presented in Note 20.

ESG Information Disclosure

The investment brokerage company Nectaro SIA recognizes the importance of sustainability issues in today's financial sector and commits to integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into its operations and client services. The Company acknowledges that identifying sustainability-related risks and

opportunities, as well as ensuring client awareness, is an integral part of providing high-quality investment services.

This section of the Disclosure Document has been prepared in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (SFDR) and Regulation (EU) 2020/852 on the promotion of sustainable investments (the Taxonomy Regulation). In addition, the Latvian Sustainability Disclosure Law is also observed.

The purpose of this section of the Disclosure Document regarding ESG matters is to clearly, transparently, and in compliance with regulatory requirements inform the Company's clients, partners, and supervisory authorities about how the Company complies with the relevant requirements and integrates sustainability risks into its processes, as well as the Company's approach to principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. The document provides information about the Company's policies, practices, and the implementation of ESG and sustainability aspects in the provision of investment services.

The Company recognizes that compliance with ESG requirements reduces potential risks and creates additional long-term value both in cooperation with the Company's clients and partners and for society as a whole.

The content of this document is reviewed regularly and may be updated in accordance with changes in regulatory requirements and/or developments in the Company's ESG practices.

Integration of Sustainability Risks into the Company's Operations

Nectaro recognizes that awareness of sustainability risks is highly important and that these risks may affect the value and profitability of clients' investments. Therefore, the Company has included the identification and assessment of such risks in its strategy for future operations, gradually and systematically implementing this approach in practice.

The Company is already progressively integrating identified environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risk factors while maintaining the Company's investment objectives and adhering to the principles of clients' risk profiles and suitability. The Company has also developed an ESG Policy and a Sustainability Policy, which are based on information obtained from publicly available data, ratings, and regulatory requirements.

The integration of sustainability risks is supervised within the Company's internal control and risk management framework. Responsibility for implementing and reviewing these processes is assigned at the Company's management level, ensuring that ESG considerations are systematically integrated into all stages of investment-related decision-making.

ESG Preferences in Client Portfolio Management

In accordance with the requirements of Directive 2014/65/EU (MiFID II) and the related regulatory acts, the Company has integrated the assessment of clients' sustainability preferences as part of the suitability and appropriateness determination process carried out when managing a client's portfolio (Auto-Invest).

During the client suitability assessment process, the Company determines—through a questionnaire—whether the client wishes ESG factors to be taken into account in their investments.

Considering the Company's current range of products and services, if a client has such sustainability preferences, the Company cannot offer the client a portfolio management service, and the client is informed accordingly.

Sustainability Risks in Relation to the Remuneration Policy

In accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (SFDR), the Company ensures that its Remuneration Policy is designed and applied in a way that does not encourage excessive risk-taking, including in relation to sustainability risks, and that it is aligned with the Company's ethical and sustainable development principles and practices.

Currently, the Company's Remuneration Policy is not directly influenced by ESG indicators or targets; however, it is structured in a way that prevents conflicts of interest and complies with regulatory requirements. The Remuneration Policy does not encourage decisions that could negatively affect the interests of clients or employees or harm sustainable development.

The fixed component of the Company's remuneration is determined in accordance with the market situation in the country for comparable positions, as well as to ensure employees' financial stability and to avoid creating incentives to make potentially risky decisions. Sustainability and ESG-related training is organized to develop employees' understanding of their importance and necessity in the Company's operations.

In addition, responsible resource use is promoted within the Company at the group level, for example by implementing paperless work processes, not requiring employees to wear uniforms, avoiding the use of plastic dishes, and encouraging other everyday sustainable practices.

The ESG and sustainability approach and its integration into the Company's Remuneration Policy are being developed gradually and are being practically implemented in day-to-day operations.

Disclosure of ESG Information

In accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (SFDR), the Company ensures that information related to the promotion of sustainable investments is publicly available.

Currently, investments in all securities available on the Company's platform, which are backed by issued loans, are not considered "sustainable investments" in accordance with the definition included in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (SFDR) on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.

ESG Approach to Investment Products

Currently, the range of investment services and financial instruments offered by the Company does not include products that would qualify as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR, i.e., products that:

- promote environmental or social characteristics (Article 8 of SFDR), or
- aim to achieve a sustainable investment objective (Article 9 of SFDR).

Likewise, the EU Taxonomy Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852) is not currently applicable, as the financial instruments managed or distributed by the Company have not been identified as significantly contributing to any of the six environmental objectives defined in the Taxonomy.

The Company recognizes the importance of sustainable finance and therefore regularly monitors the regulatory environment in order to be able to offer clients products that meet ESG preferences in the future, if necessary.

If, in the future, the Company's product offering includes instruments with ESG characteristics or a sustainable objective, the relevant information will be

- disclosed in this document,
- integrated into pre-contractual information,
- published on the website in accordance with the requirements of SFDR and the Taxonomy Regulation.

Internal Governance

In accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 and Regulation (EU) 2021/2284, this section provides information on the positions held by members of the Company's management board, including executive and non-executive roles both within the group and outside it.

Members of the Management Structure	Non-executive positions within the Group	Executive positions within the Group	Non-executive positions outside the Group	Executive positions outside the Group	Total number of positions within the Group	Total number of positions outside the Group
Dmitrijs Cimbers	0	3	0	1	3	1
Sigita Kotlere	0	5	0	0	5	0
Igors Petrovs	0	5	0	1	5	1

(3) Fee and commission income

	2025	2024
	EUR	EUR
Commission fee for brokerage intermediation services	367 938	72 457
	367 938	72 457

All significant income is accounted for on an accrual basis, irrespective of the date of receipt.

Commission income includes fees for investment management and is recognized in the period in which the service is rendered or received. Commissions are recognized when the services are rendered.

Commissions are calculated monthly based on the total value of the portfolio

(4) Selling expenses

	2025	2024
	EUR	EUR
Advertisement and marketing expenses	676 487	304 784
	676 487	304 784

(5) Administrative expenses

	2025	2024
	EUR	EUR
Personnel expenses	761 703	494 209
Social contributions	178 821	113 734
Capitalised IT personnel costs*	(137 397)	(97 405)
Depreciation and amortization of PPE and intangible assets	71 530	30 734
Non-deductible VAT	64 384	56 193
Other administrative expenses	50 114	44 430
Nasdaq CSD expenses	37 080	37 050
IT expenses	24 941	4 062
Payment for work and services	21 591	25 833
Bank services	12 310	6 973
Professional services	11 967	25 840
Personnel insurance	6 054	3 683
Credit bureau expenses	5 151	2 820
Rent and maintenance of premises	3 878	5 432
Personnel training expenses	3 708	6 544
	1 115 835	760 132
	1 115 835	760 132

* Capitalised IT personnel costs reflects the remuneration costs of IT employees incurred during the development of the investment platform product, which were capitalised and included in the carrying amount of intangible assets

(6) Other income

	2025	2024
	EUR	EUR
Other income*	-	6 739
	-	6 739
	-	6 739

* Other income reflects correction of previous years' errors.

(7) Intangible assets and Property, plant and equipment

	Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights	Property, plant and equipment
Historical cost		
Cost as of 01.01.2024	11 018	7 666
Acquired in the reporting period	97 405*	11 511
Cost as of 31.12.2024	108 423	19 177
Acquired in the reporting period	137 398*	3 681
Cost as of 31.12.2025	245 821	22 858
Depreciation and amortization as of 01.01.2024	370	1 143
Calculated in the reporting period	16 040	5 022
Depreciation and amortization as of 31.12.2024	16 410	6 165
Calculated in the reporting period	57 445	7 173
Depreciation and amortization as of 31.12.2025	73 855	13 338
Carrying amount as of 01.01.2024	10 648	6 523
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2024	92 013	13 012
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2025	171 966	9 520

*In 2025, the Company continued its work on the development of the investment platform product. IT personnel labour costs were capitalised on a monthly basis.

(8) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets	
Historical cost	
Cost as of 01.01.2024	12 621
Acquired in the reporting period	-
Right-of-use asset recognized in the reporting period	10 552
Cost as of 31.12.2024	23 173
Acquired in the reporting period	-
Right-of-use asset recognized in the reporting period	27 478
Cost as of 31.12.2025	50 651
Depreciation as of 01.01.2024	505
Calculated in the reporting period	9 672
Depreciation as of 31.12.2024	10 177
Calculated in the reporting period	6 911
Depreciation as of 31.12.2025	17 088
Carrying amount as of 01.01.2024	12 116
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2024	12 996
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2025	33 563

(9) Investments in related companies

Company	Holding %	Investment EUR as of 31.12.2024	Holding %	Investment EUR as of 31.12.2025	Subsidiary's equity as of 31.12.2025	Profit/loss of subsidiaries in the reporting year
Nectaro Alpha SIA	100	2 800	100	2 800	132	(1 918) unaudited
Nectaro Bravo SIA	100	2 800	100	2 800	1 140	(973) unaudited
Nectaro Charlie SIA	100	2 800	100	2 800	2 181	(425) unaudited
		8 400		8 400	-	

(10) Other assets

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	EUR	EUR
Receivables from related parties *	48 138	48 466
Accrued income	61 867	12 139
Guarantee deposit paid	6 220	6 854
Receivables from other debtors	24 222	-
	140 447	67 459
	140 447	67 459

* 31.12.2025 The amount of the related party receivable at the end of the reporting period is EUR 48,138. Based on an assessment of cash flow expectations and the settlement deadline of 31 December 2026, there is no doubt regarding the recoverability of the receivable; therefore, no allowance is required.

* 31.12.2024 The amount of the related party receivable in 2024 decreases from EUR 87 862 to EUR 48 466. Based on an assessment of cash flow expectations and the settlement deadline of 31 December 2025, there is no doubt regarding the recoverability of the receivable; therefore, no allowance is required

(11) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of current accounts.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	EUR	EUR
AS "SWEDBANK"	590 272	225 057
AS "SIGNET BANK"	77	77
	590 349	225 134
	590 349	225 134

(12) Lease liabilities

Balance as at 31 December 2024	13 359	
Value at initial recognition	33 849	
Repaid lease liabilities	(13 645)	
Recognized lease interest expense	286	
Lease interest paid	(286)	
Balance as at 31 December 2025, including:	33 563	
Current lease liabilities	7 368	
Non-current lease liabilities	26 195	
31 December 2025	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows (undiscounted)
Lease liabilities, including	33 563	37 800
Payable within one year, i.e. current lease liabilities	7 368	7 560
Long-term lease liabilities	26 195	30 240

In 2025, amendments were made to the lease agreement relating to the extension of the premises lease term.

(13) Other liabilities

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	EUR	EUR
Remuneration	35 922	33 166
Other taxes and compulsory state social security contributions (Note 16)	31 296	30 702
Payments for services	33 632	13 593
Prepayments to staff	622	19
	101 472	77 480

(14) Accrued liabilities

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	EUR	EUR
Accrued liabilities for services	160 641	39 002
Accrued liabilities for unused vacations	23 030	19 878
Accrued liabilities for bonuses	129 770	-
	313 441	58 880

(15) Share capital

As at 31 December 2025, the fully paid share capital consists of 3 270 000 ordinary voting shares with a nominal value of EUR 100 each, of which the registered share capital amounts to EUR 3 270 000. The Company's shareholder is DYNINNO FINTECH HOLDING LIMITED, Agias Fylaxeos 56&Ethnikis Antistaseos 23, Flat/Office 306, 3025 Limassol, Cyprus, which holds 100% of the Company's share capital.

(16) Taxes

	VAT	Social Contributions	Personal Income Tax	Corporate Income Tax	Business Risk Duty	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Payable as of 31.12.2024	3 801	16 632	10 256	8	5	30 702
Calculated for the reporting period	65 720	222 528	140 627	73	65	429 013
Paid during the reporting period	(65 107)	(221 090)	(142 149)	(8)	(65)	(428 419)
Payable as of 31.12.2025	4 414	18 070	8 734	73	5	31 296

(17) Average number of employees

	2025	2024
The average number of staff in the reporting year:	16	12

(18) Remuneration of the members of the Board and Council (salary, bonuses)

	2025	2024
	EUR	EUR
Remuneration to the Board	143 779	142 882
Bonus to the Board	15 220	3 232
Bonus to the Board, accrued	57 000	-
Remuneration to Board members (salary, bonuses)	215 999	146 114

(19) Related party transactions

During the reporting period, Nectaro SIA received the following services from the related party Dynatech SIA:

- human resources and record keeping services of EUR 6 523 without VAT;
- data protection services of EUR 6 220 without VAT;
- employee incentive measure of EUR 1 342 without VAT;
- IT services of EUR 21 456 without VAT;

During the reporting period, Nectaro SIA provided the following services to the related party ECOFINANCE IFN S.A.:

- brokerage commission of EUR 55 230 bez without VAT;

During the reporting period, Nectaro SIA provided the following services to the related party ECOFINANCE TECHNOLOGIES LLC:

- brokerage commission of EUR 133 122 without VAT;

During the reporting period, Nectaro SIA provided the following services to the related party Abele Finance SIA:

- brokerage commission of EUR 179 586 without VAT.

The following liabilities in transactions with Nectaro Alpha SIA, Nectaro Bravo SIA, Nectaro Finance SIA, Dynatech SIA, ECOFINANCE IFN S.A and SIA Alfa Finance are recognized on the balance sheet as of 31 December 2024:

During the reporting period, Nectaro SIA received the following services from the related party Dynatech SIA:

- human resources and record keeping services of EUR 6 000 without VAT;
- data protection services of EUR 5 292 without VAT;
- IT services of EUR 2 992 without VAT;

During the reporting period, Nectaro SIA performed the following transaction with its related party DYNINNO FINTECH HOLDING LIMITED:

- Signed an assignment agreement for EUR 152 862, receivables as at 31 December 2025 amount to EUR 47 862.

During the reporting period, Nectaro SIA provided the following services to the related party ECOFINANCE IFN S.A.:

- brokerage commission of EUR 26 757 without VAT.

During the reporting period, Nectaro SIA provided the following services to the related party ECOFINANCE TECHNOLOGIES LLC:

- brokerage commission of EUR 42 554 without VAT.

During the reporting period, Nectaro SIA provided the following services to the related party Abele Finance SIA:

- brokerage commission of EUR 3 146 without VAT
- reimbursement of expenses of EUR 25.

During the reporting period, Nectaro SIA provided the following services to the related party Nectaro Charlie SIA:

- reimbursement of expenses of EUR 77.

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Balance sheet items	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	EUR	EUR
Investments in related companies	8 400	8 400
Related party receivables	110 005	60 606
Related party payables	(4 230)	(1 306)
Accrued liabilities	(1 447)	(941)

All transactions were made on an arm's length basis and at market prices

(20) Off balance sheet items

The following table shows the currency structure of financial assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. The Company does not assume the risks associated with the assets under management, as the liabilities are transferred to the issuer based on a four-party contract.

	2025	2024
	EUR	EUR
Assets		
Invested funds	317 602	176 536
Assets under management	302 849	23 729
Total assets	620 451	200 265
Liabilities		
Liabilities for invested funds	211 606	176 536
Liabilities for issued securities	408 845	23 729
Total liabilities	620 451	200 265

(21) Total investment portfolio on the platform

The table shows the portfolio breakdown by country as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

	2025	2024
	EUR	EUR
Country		
Moldova	5 078 205	1 878 623
Romania	1 479 211	1 183 613
Latvia	12 941 900	617 660
Total	19 499 316	3 679 896

(22) Capital Adequacy

Capital adequacy requirements are calculated based on Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 of the European Parliament and Council (hereafter EU) on prudential requirements for investment brokerage firms (hereafter IFR) and which amends Regulation (EU) No. 1093/2010, EU No. 575/2013, EU No. 600/2014 and EU No. 806/2014. The company is obliged to comply with certain equity and liquidity requirements. Capital adequacy requirements are monitored by the Bank of Latvia.

According to the IFR, the Company is classified as an investment brokerage firm, which is not considered a small and unrelated investment brokerage company, class 2.

According to the IFR, the minimum capital requirement is the greater of the following values:

- ✓ Fixed overhead requirement: According to this requirement, the Company must provide capital equal to at least a quarter of its fixed overhead expenses in the previous year or projected overhead expenses, if the investment brokerage company has not conducted any transactions for one year

Fixed overhead requirement	31.12.2025.
Fixed overheads of the previous financial year	1 069 652
Fixed overheads requirement (EUR)	267 413

- ✓ K-factor requirement. The K-factor requirement corresponds to the amount of capital required to cover risks related to clients, the market, and the investment brokerage firm in accordance with the provisions of the IFR.

K-factors	31.12.2025.
Risk to Clients (RtC)	
• Assets under management	1 250
• Client segregated funds	636
• Safeguarded and administered assets	6 742
• Handling of client orders – cash transactions	384
Risk to Market (RtM)	-
Risk associated with the brokerage firm (RtF)	-
Total K-factor requirement (EUR)	9 012

- ✓ Permanent minimum capital requirement: According to the conditions of the Company's license, the permanent minimum capital requirement for the Company's own capital is EUR 150,000

Applicable requirement

Appropriate own funds requirement:	267 413
Permanent minimum capital requirement:	150 000
Fixed overhead requirement:	267 413
Total K-factor requirement:	9 012

Equity structure 31.12.2025

		a)	b)
		Sum	Source based on audited financial statement reference numbers/letters in the balance sheet
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1): instruments and reserves			
1	OWN FUNDS	335 437	
2	TIER 1 CAPITAL	335 437	
3	COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL	335 437	
4	Fully paid-up capital instruments	3 270 000	Limited Liability Company Nectaro Annual Report for 2025 Note 15.
5	Share premium		
6	Retained earnings	(1 337 536)	Limited Liability Company Nectaro Annual Report for 2025 – Separate Statement of Changes in Equity
7	Accumulated other comprehensive income		
8	Other reserves		
9	Minority interests recognized in Common Equity Tier 1		
10	Common Equity Tier 1 adjustments related to prudential filters		
11	Other funds		
12	(-) TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM COMMON EQUITY TIER 1	(1 597 027)	
13	(-) Own Common Equity Tier 1 instruments		
14	(-) Direct holdings of Common Equity Tier 1 instruments		
15	(-) Indirect holdings of Common Equity Tier 1 instruments		
16	(-) Synthetic holdings of Common Equity Tier 1 instruments		
17	(-) Losses for the current financial year	(1 425 061)	Annual Report for 2025 – Separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
18	(-) Goodwill		
19	(-) Other intangible assets	(171 966)	Limited Liability Company Nectaro Annual Report for 2025 – Note 7.
20	(-) Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences, net of related tax liabilities		
21	(-) Qualifying holdings outside the financial sector exceeding 15% of own funds		
22	(-) Total amount of qualifying holdings in undertakings outside the financial sector		

	exceeding 60% of the investment firm's own funds		
23	(-) Common Equity Tier 1 instruments of financial sector entities in which the institution does not have a significant investment		
24	(-) Common Equity Tier 1 instruments of financial sector entities in which the institution has a significant investment		
25	(-) Defined benefit pension fund assets		
26	(-) Other deductions		
27	Common Equity Tier 1: other capital elements, deductions and adjustments		
28	ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL		
29	Fully paid-up, directly issued capital instruments		
30	Share premium		
31	(-) TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL		
32	(-) Own Additional Tier 1 instruments		
33	(-) Direct holdings of Additional Tier 1 instruments		
34	(-) Indirect holdings of Additional Tier 1 instruments		
35	(-) Synthetic holdings of Additional Tier 1 instruments		
36	(-) Additional Tier 1 instruments of financial sector entities in which the institution does not have a significant investment		
37	(-) Additional Tier 1 instruments of financial sector entities in which the institution has a significant investment		
38	(-) Other deductions		
39	Additional Tier 1 capital: other capital elements, deductions and adjustments		
40	TIER 2 CAPITAL		
41	Fully paid-up, directly issued capital instruments		
42	Share premium		
43	(-) TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM TIER 2 CAPITAL		
44	(-) Own Tier 2 instruments		
45	(-) Direct holdings of Tier 2 instruments		
46	(-) Indirect holdings of Tier 2 instruments		
47	(-) Synthetic holdings of Tier 2 instruments		
48	(-) Tier 2 instruments of financial sector entities in which the institution does not have a significant investment		
49	(-) Tier 2 instruments of financial sector entities in which the institution has a significant investment		

50	Tier 2 capital: other capital elements, deductions and adjustments		
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The table includes comparative information on the Company's capital adequacy as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024

	2025	2024
	EUR	EUR
Tier 1		
Share capital	3 270 000	1 310 000
Reserves	-	300 000
Prior period loss	(1 337 536)	(350 191)
Profit for the reporting year	(1 425 061)	(987 345)
Intangible assets	(171 966)	(92 013)
Total Tier 1	335 437	180 451
Capital requirement	267 413	150 000
Capital adequacy ratio	125%	120%

According to the reflected calculation of the amount of capital, on December 31, 2025, the Company's capital meets the conditions

(23) Going Concern

In 2025, the Company's revenue increased significantly, reaching EUR 367 938 (2024: EUR 72 457).

The Company continued to invest in development, resulting in a loss for the reporting year amounting to EUR 1 425 061 (2024: EUR 987 345). The losses are mainly attributable to technology development, employee costs, and advertising and marketing expenses, which totalled EUR 676 487 (2024: EUR 304 784).

The Company plans to increase the volume of investor funds attracted and thereby improve its operating results. This will primarily be achieved through marketing activities, enhancement of the product offering and technical improvements to the platform, all of which will support the growth of funds under management.

The invested portfolio reached EUR 19 499 316 as at the end of the reporting year (2024: EUR 3 679 896).

Marketing activities will directly influence sales performance - they will help attract new investors, maintain relationships with existing investors, and support growth and competitiveness when entering new markets.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern depends on financial support from the Group's parent company. The Company has received confirmation from the parent company that it will provide the necessary financial support in the future and has committed to increasing the Company's share capital quarterly in 2026 up to the level of the required capital.

Taking into account the development of the Company's operations and the expected support from the parent company, management believes that the Company will be able to meet all its obligations as they fall due and continue its operations, and that no material uncertainty exists in this respect.

Management considers that the going concern assumption is appropriate in preparing these financial statements. Considering the above, the Company is confident in its ability to maintain capital adequacy above the required levels (capital requirement at year-end - EUR 267 413 and capital adequacy ratio - 125%).

(24) Subsequent events

After the end of the reporting period, in the time between the last day of the financial year and the date on which the Management Board approved the annual report, the share capital was increased, reaching EUR 3 620 000. No other significant or extraordinary events have occurred that would affect the results of the year or the Company's financial position.

Dmitrijs Cimbers

Sigita Kotlere

Igors Petrovs

Inga Bagone

Chairman of the Board

Member of the Board

Member of the Board

Chief Accountant

THE DOCUMENT IS SIGNED WITH A SECURE ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE AND CONTAINS A TIME STAMP

Translation from original in Latvian

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of Nectaro SIA

Our Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nectaro SIA (the Company) set out on pages 9 to 40 of the accompanying annual report, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025,
- the profit and loss statement and other comprehensive income for the year then ended,
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended,
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended,
- notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Nectaro SIA as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

In accordance with the Law on Audit Services of the Republic of Latvia we conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing adopted in the Republic of Latvia (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) and independence requirements included in the Law on Audit Services of the Republic of Latvia that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Latvia. We have also fulfilled our other professional ethics responsibilities and objectivity requirements in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) and Law on Audit Services of the Republic of Latvia.

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

Reporting on Other Information

The Company's management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises

- Company Information as set out on page 3 to 4 of the accompanying Annual Report,
- the Management Report, as set out on page 5 to 7 of the accompanying Annual Report,
- Statement of Management Responsibility on page 8 of the accompanying Annual Report

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information included in the Annual Report, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, except as described in the *Other reporting responsibilities in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Latvia* section of our report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent

with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed and in light of the knowledge and understanding of the entity and its environment obtained in the course of our audit, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other reporting responsibilities in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Latvia

In addition, in accordance with the Law on Audit Services of the Republic of Latvia with respect to the Management Report, our responsibility is to consider whether the Management Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Bank of Latvia - Regulation 326 Regulations for annual accounts and consolidated annual accounts of credit institutions, investment firms, investment management companies and private pension funds.

Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Management Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation 326 Regulations for annual accounts and consolidated annual accounts of credit institutions, investment firms, investment management companies and private pension funds.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a fair presentation.

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

BDO ASSURANCE SIA
Mihaila Tala street 1 Riga, LV1045
License No 182

Raivis Jānis Jaunkalns
Sworn auditor
Certificate No 237
Member of the Board

Riga, Latvia
27 March 2026

This document is electronically signed with safe electronical signature and contains time stamp.