

**J&T SECURITIES MANAGEMENT PLC**

**REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**Year ended 31 December 2025**

**REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**Year ended 31 December 2025**

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## **BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS**

<b>Board of Directors:</b>	Jarmila Janosova Baris John Nicolaides BGS Director I Limited
<b>Company Secretary:</b>	D. H. Nominees Ltd
<b>Independent Auditors:</b>	KPSA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 15 Themistokli Dervi Street 1st floor, P.O. Box 27040 1641 Nicosia  Cyprus
<b>Registered office:</b>	Klimentos, 41-43 Klimentos Tower, 1st floor, Flat/Office 18 1061, Nicosia Cyprus
<b>Bankers:</b>	J&T BANKA, a.s. 365.bank, a.s. Raiffeisenbank a.s. Prima banka Slovensko, a.s. Privatbanka, a.s.
<b>Legal Entity Identifier:</b>	315700GBLUBZ50S45F53
<b>Registration number:</b>	HE260821

## **MANAGEMENT REPORT**

The Board of Directors presents its report and audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (together with the Company, the “Group”) for the year ended 31 December 2025.

### **Principal activities and nature of operations of the Group**

The principal activities of the Group, which are unchanged from last year, are the holding of investments and trading in listed securities, as well as the provision of financing.

### **Review of current position, future developments and performance of the Company's business**

The Group 's development to date, financial results and position as presented in the consolidated financial statements are considered satisfactory.

As part of the Group 's plans for future development, is the use of the total net proceeds from the listed bonds issue for refinancing of present debts purposes and for developing its business activities. In addition, the provision of funding to companies coming from the group of the shareholder.

However, the bonds issued by the Parent have been repaid in 2024 and the Parent is no longer listed entity.

### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Group are disclosed in notes 3 and 26 of the consolidated financial statements.

### **Use of financial instruments by the Group**

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk from the financial instruments it holds.

The Group 's financial risk management objectives and policies are to acquire ownership, investments and assets in financial markets and private equity. Nowadays, the Group also provides funding to companies in the shareholder group. In the future, the company will continue to do so, while planning to increase the share of the investment to the detriment of its own exposure to group companies.

#### **Credit risk**

Please refer to note 27.1

#### **Liquidity risk**

Please refer to note 27.2

#### **Market risk**

Please refer to note 27.3

#### **Operational risk**

Please refer to note 27.4

### **Results and dividends**

The Group's results for the year are set out on page 10.

#### **Dividends**

The Board of Directors may recommend the payment of a dividend after the financial statements are issued.

#### **Share capital**

#### **Authorised and Issued capital**

Under its Memorandum the Parent fixed its share capital at 1,000 ordinary shares of nominal value of EUR 1 each.

During the years 2011 to 2025, the Parent increased its authorised share capital by 424,970 ordinary shares of nominal value of EUR 1 each. As a result, the authorised share capital of the Parent increased to 425,970 ordinary shares of nominal value of EUR 1 each.

On 27 March 2025, the Parent increased its authorised share capital from 125,970 to 425,970 shares by the creation of 300,000 new shares, of nominal value of EUR 1 each..

### **Issued capital**

Upon incorporation on 14 January 2010 the Parent issued to the subscribers of its Memorandum of Association 1,000 ordinary shares of EUR 1 each at par.

During the years 2011 to 2023, the Parent increased its share capital by 74,970 ordinary shares of nominal value of EUR 1 each at a total share premium of EUR 151,864 thousand. As a result, the issued share capital of the Parent increased to 75,970 ordinary shares of nominal value of EUR 1 each.

On 16 December 2024, the Parent increased its authorised share capital from 75,970 to 125,970 shares. The new 50,000 shares are issued at their nominal value of EUR 50 thousand and a premium of EUR 49,950 thousand.

On 27 March 2025, the Parent increased its authorised share capital from 125,970 to 425,970 shares. The new 300,000 shares were issued at their nominal value of EUR 300 thousand and a premium of EUR 299,700 thousand.

### **Board of Directors**

The members of the Company's Board of Directors as at 31 December 2025 and at the date of this report are presented on page 1. All of them were members of the Board of Directors throughout the year ended 31 December 2025.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association all Directors presently members of the Board continue in office.

There were no significant changes in the assignment of responsibilities and remuneration of the Board of Directors.

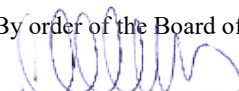
### **Significant events after the end of the financial year**

Any significant events that occurred after the end of the reporting period are described in note 30 to the consolidated financial statements.

### **Independent Auditors**

The Independent Auditors, KPSA Chartered Accountants have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution giving authority to the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

  
D. H. NOMINEES LTD  
Michalis Hadjinestoros  
for and on behalf of  
D. H. Nominees Ltd  
Secretary

Nicosia, 30 April 2026

**KPSA**

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Cyprus

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## **Independent Auditor's Report**

### **To the Members of J&T Securities Management Plc**

*Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements*

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of J&T Securities Management Plc (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Cyprus, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Other information**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

#### **Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

### To the Members of J&T Securities Management Plc

#### Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group'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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors 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.

## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of J&T Securities Management Plc

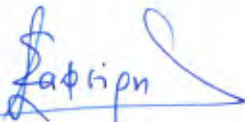
### Report on Other Legal Requirements

Pursuant to the additional requirements of the Auditors Law of 2017, we report the following:

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the Consolidated Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap 113, and the information given is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.
- In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Consolidated Management Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

### Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Group's members as a body in accordance with Section 69 of the Auditors Law of 2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

Stelios Saphiris   
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor  
for and on behalf of

**KPSA**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

Nicosia, 30 April 2026

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT****For the year ended 31 December 2025***In thousands of EUR*

	Note	2025	2024
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate		29,744	10,312
Other interest income		23	4
Interest expense and similar charges		(50,748)	(31,611)
<b>Net interest income</b>	5	<b>(20,981)</b>	<b>(21,295)</b>
Fee and commission income		-	-
Fee and commission expense		(2,249)	(1,905)
<b>Net fee and commission expense</b>	6	<b>(2,249)</b>	<b>(1,905)</b>
Net dealing profit	7	151,126	59,982
Net impairment losses on loans, loan commitments and financial guarantees and other financial assets	16	1,914	-
Other operating income		-	-
<b>Total income</b>		<b>153,040</b>	<b>59,982</b>
Personnel expenses	8	(73)	(50)
Other operating expenses	8	(2,051)	(1,504)
Net impairment losses on loans, loan commitments and financial guarantees and other financial assets	16	-	(949)
Goodwill impairment		-	(6,127)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(2,124)</b>	<b>(8,630)</b>
<b>Profit from operations</b>		<b>127,686</b>	<b>28,152</b>
Share of profit from equity accounted investees		(321)	(174)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>127,365</b>	<b>27,978</b>
Income tax expense	9	(1,306)	(955)
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<b>126,059</b>	<b>27,023</b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the parent		126,059	27,023
Non-controlling interests		-	-
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<b>126,059</b>	<b>27,023</b>

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2025**

*In thousands of EUR*

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>126,059</b>	<b>27,023</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income - items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income – net change in fair value	(269)	55
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income – net amount transferred to profit or loss due to disposal	-	(5)
Foreign exchange translation differences	37	(19)
<b>Other comprehensive income - items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss</b>		
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income - net change in fair value	37	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax</b>	<b>(195)</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>125,864</b>	<b>27,054</b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>		
Equity holders of the parent	125,864	27,054
Non-controlling interests	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>125,864</b>	<b>27,054</b>

The notes presented on page 13 to page 60 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2025

In thousands of EUR

	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash balances	10	309	2,827
Financial assets for trading	11	229,224	55,031
Investment securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	12	867,992	460,508
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	13	160,686	3,177
Loans to customers	14	687,656	279,314
Trade receivables and other assets	15	15,770	108,072
Current tax assets		2	-
Investments in equity accounted investees	17	500	792
Deferred tax assets		68	21
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,962,207</b>	<b>909,742</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Trading liabilities	18	11,679	4,917
Bank loans	19	210,277	215,399
Loans from customers	20	145,573	47,325
Debt securities issued	21	701,737	276,881
Subordinated debt	22	130,626	18,487
Trade payables and other liabilities	23	2,541	13,099
Provisions	16	331	218
Current tax liability		82	270
Deferred tax liabilities		1,013	662
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,203,859</b>	<b>577,258</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital		426	126
Share premium		501,514	201,814
Retained earnings and other reserves		256,408	130,544
<b>Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent</b>	24	<b>758,348</b>	<b>332,484</b>
Non-controlling interests		-	-
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>758,348</b>	<b>332,484</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>1,962,207</b>	<b>909,742</b>

The notes presented on page 13 to page 60 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 April 2026.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:

.....  
Jarmila Janosova

Director

.....  
Baris John Nicolaides

Director

.....  
Julius Zubor

for and on behalf of BGS Director I  
Limited  
Director

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

*In thousands of EUR*

	Share capital	Share premium	Foreign exchange translation reserve	Other reserves and funds	Retained earnings	Total equity
<b>Balance at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>201,814</b>	<b>(58)</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>130,534</b>	<b>332,484</b>
Profit for the period	-	-			126,059	126,059
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax - items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-	37	(269)	-	(232)
<i>Foreign exchange translation differences</i>	-	-	37	-	-	37
<i>Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Net change in fair value</i>	-	-	-	(269)	-	(269)
<i>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income - net amount transferred to profit or loss</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income - items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	37	-	37
<i>Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Net change in fair value</i>	-	-	-	37	-	37
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>(232)</b>	<b>126,059</b>	<b>125,864</b>
Issue of share capital	300	299,700	-	-	-	300,000
<b>Total transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Transfer to legal reserve fund	-	-	-	3	(3)	-
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>501,514</b>	<b>(21)</b>	<b>(161)</b>	<b>256,590</b>	<b>758,348</b>

*In thousands of EUR*

	Share capital	Share premium	Foreign exchange translation reserve	Other reserves and funds	Retained earnings	Total equity
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	76	151,864	(39)	18	103,511	255,430
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	27,023	27,023
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax - items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-	(19)	6	-	(13)
<i>Foreign exchange translation differences</i>	-	-	(19)	-	-	(19)
<i>Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Net change in fair value</i>	-	-	-	11	-	11
<i>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income - net amount transferred to profit or loss</i>	-	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Other comprehensive income - items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	44	-	44
<i>Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Net change in fair value</i>	-	-	-	44	-	44
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	-	-	(19)	50	27,023	27,054
Issue of share capital	50	49,950	-	-	-	50,000
<b>Total transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49,950</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,000</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>201,814</b>	<b>(58)</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>130,534</b>	<b>332,484</b>

The notes presented on page 13 to page 60 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

**CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

**For the year ended 31 December 2025**

*In thousands of EUR*

	Note	2025	2024
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Profit before tax		127,365	27,978
Adjustments for:			
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	22	(567)
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12	(59,323)	(41,973)
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(88,299)	(10,277)
(Gain) / loss from changes in FV of gold bar		16	-
Increase (Decrease) in allowance for impairment of loans, loan commitments and financial guarantees and other financial assets	16	(1,886)	949
Goodwill impairment	3.4	-	6,127
Interest income	9	(29,767)	(10,316)
Interest expense	9	50,748	31,611
Dividend income	12	(8,758)	(4,257)
(Profit) / Loss from equity accounted investees	17	321	174
Unrealised foreign exchange loss, net		4,088	330
<b>Operating gain (loss) before changes in working capital</b>		<b>(5,473)</b>	<b>(221)</b>
Changes in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(441,347)	116,232
Changes in trade receivables and other assets		93,492	(50,964)
Changes in trading liabilities		5,085	4,917
Changes in trade payables and other liabilities		(10,586)	12,634
<b>Cash generated from (used in) operations</b>		<b>(358,829)</b>	<b>85,440</b>
Interest received		771	7,260
Dividends received		8,758	4,257
Income taxes paid		(943)	(197)
<b>Cash flows used in operating activities</b>		<b>(350,243)</b>	<b>96,760</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Interest received		17,563	8,998
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(258,279)	(42,535)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		101,635	43,872
Loans granted		(1,853,176)	(888,756)
Loans repayments received		1,464,363	825,651
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired		(131)	(29,294)
<b>Cash flows generated from (used in) investing activities</b>		<b>(528,025)</b>	<b>(82,064)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Repayments of borrowings		(1,574,413)	(1,016,144)
Proceeds from borrowings		1,798,860	917,939
Proceeds from debentures issued		403,010	121,605
Interest paid		(32,217)	(31,133)
Repayment of repurchased and matured debentures		-	(55,983)
Proceeds from issue of share capital		300,000	50,000
<b>Cash flows generated from financing activities</b>		<b>895,240</b>	<b>(13,716)</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>16,972</b>	<b>(1,862)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period</b>	10	<b>(97,254)</b>	<b>(95,436)</b>
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		60	44
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period</b>	10	<b>(80,222)</b>	<b>(97,254)</b>

The notes presented on page 13 to page 60 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

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**1. Corporate information**

J&T SECURITIES MANAGEMENT PLC (the “Parent Company” or “the Company” or “JTSEC”) is a public limited company having its legal seat and domicile at 41-43 Klimentos street, KLIMENTOS TOWER, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Flat/Office 18, P.C. 1061 Nicosia, Cyprus. The Company was incorporated on 14 January 2010.

The principal activities of the Company are the holding of investments and trading in listed securities, as well as the provision of financing.

The shareholders of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 were as follows:

<b>Shareholders</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	Voting rights %	Voting rights %
J&T PRIVATE EQUITY GROUP LIMITED	99,986	99.952
Berg Nominees Limited	0.002	0.008
Mrs. Evridiki Havva	0.002	0.008
Mrs. Maria Skarpari	0.002	0.008
Global Bridge Trustees Limited	0.002	0.008
Profel Corporate Limited	0.002	0.008
Mrs. Eleni Stylianou	0.002	0.008
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 2. Material accounting policies

### (a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as adopted by the European Union (“EU”).

**The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for the first time for the year ended 31 December 2025, and have been applied in preparing the Group’s consolidated financial statements.**

- *The amendment to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025; endorsed by the EU).

The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity’s objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.

These amendments, effective for the first time for the year ended 31 December 2025 did not have any material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements unless stated otherwise above.

### Issued International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective or not yet adopted by the EU for the year ended 31 December 2025, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

- *Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026; endorsed by the EU). The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the ‘settlement date’, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled, expired, or otherwise qualifies for derecognition. They introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise liabilities settled via electronic payment systems before the settlement date, subject to specific conditions. They also provide guidance on assessing the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social, and governance (ESG)-linked features or other similar contingent features. Additionally, they clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments and require additional disclosures under IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contingent event references (including ESG-linked) and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- *Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Contracts Related to Renewable Electricity* (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted, endorsed by the EU). In December 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments aimed at providing more appropriate accounting treatment for contracts related to renewable electricity.
- *IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, earlier application permitted, endorsed by the EU). IFRS 18 introduces new requirements on presentation within the statement of profit or loss. It requires an entity to classify all income and expenses within its statement of profit or loss into one of the five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. These categories are complemented by the requirements to present subtotals and totals for ‘operating profit or loss’, ‘profit or loss before financing and income taxes’ and ‘profit or loss’. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified ‘roles’ of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, there are consequential amendments to other accounting standards. Retrospective application is required in both annual and interim financial statements.

The Group is assessing the impacts of IFRS 18 on the consolidated financial statements. The impact is expected mainly on presentation and disclosure requirements, while no significant effects on the underlying accounting are anticipated.

- *IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, not yet endorsed by the EU; earlier application permitted). IFRS 19 specifies disclosure requirements that an entity may apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. An entity may apply IFRS 19 only if it is a subsidiary; it does not have public accountability; and its ultimate or intermediate parent prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS accounting standards.
- *Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11* (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted, endorsed by the EU) includes 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 IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flow.
- *Amendment to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency* (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027; earlier application permitted, not yet endorsed by EU). In November 2025, the IASB issued amendments to Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency which amend IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

The Group expects that these new standards amendments and interpretations, issued but not yet effective, will not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements unless stated otherwise above.

#### **Other new International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations not yet due**

The Group has not early adopted any IFRS standards where adoption is not mandatory for IFRS issuers at the statement of financial position date. Where transition provisions in adopted IFRS give an entity the choice of whether to apply new standards prospectively or retrospectively, the Group elects to apply the standards prospectively from the date of transition. Management of the Group does not expect that these other new standards will have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

#### **(b) Basis of preparation**

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for derivative financial instruments, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euro, rounded to the nearest thousand. The functional currency of the parent company located in Cyprus and subsidiaries located in Slovakia is the Euro, the functional currency of the subsidiary located in the Czech Republic is the Czech crown. The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Group enterprises.

The preparation of financial statements requires various judgements, assumptions, and estimates to be exercised that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results will likely differ from these estimates. Critical accounting estimates and judgements made by management with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions.

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

The Group presents an analysis of the expected recovery or settlement period within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) within the relevant notes.

#### **(c) Basis of consolidation**

##### **(i) Subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries are enterprises controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise, so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

**(ii) Associates**

Associates are those enterprises in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the total recognised gains and losses of associates on an equity accounted basis, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. When the Group's share of losses exceeds the carrying amount of the associate, the carrying amount is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued, except to the extent that the Group has incurred obligations in respect of the associate.

**(iii) Consolidation scope**

There are eleven fully consolidated companies as at 31 December 2025 (2024: nine). All fully consolidated companies prepared their annual financial statements at 31 December 2025.

Company name	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	Consolidation method	December 2025	December 2024
				Consolidated %	
J&T SECURITIES MANAGEMENT PLC	Cyprus			Parent Company	
Red Stone Now s.r.o	The Czech Republic	Direct	Equity	49.90	49.90
RED STONE NOW SK a.s. <sup>1)</sup>	Slovakia	Direct	Equity	49.90	49.75
JTSEC CZ Financing 1, a.s.	The Czech Republic	Direct	Full	100.00	100.00
JTSEC CZ Financing 2, a.s.	The Czech Republic	Direct	Full	100.00	100.00
JTSEC CZ Financing 3, a.s.	The Czech Republic	Direct	Full	100.00	-
JTSEC Financing I a. s.	Slovakia	Direct	Full	100.00	100.00
JTSEC Financing III a.s.	Slovakia	Direct	Full	100.00	100.00
JTSEC Financing IV a.s.	Slovakia	Direct	Full	100.00	-
J&T ARCH BOND I., a. s.	Slovakia	Direct	Full	100.00	100.00
J&T ARCH BOND II., a. s.	Slovakia	Direct	Full	100.00	100.00
DIAMCA INVESTMENTS LIMITED	Cyprus	Direct	Full	100.00	100.00
RMSM1 LIMITED <sup>2)</sup>	Cyprus	Direct	Full	100.00	100.00

<sup>1)</sup> Red Stone Now s.r.o. purchased 49.7% share in RED STONE NOW SK a.s. from J&T SECURITIES MANAGEMENT PLC and 50.3% share in RED STONE NOW SK a.s. from the third party.

<sup>2)</sup> The last day of the operations of the company is 31 December 2025

**(iv) Transactions eliminated on consolidation**

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised gains (losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the enterprise. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated against the investment in the associate. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent of the recoverable amount.

**(v) Acquisition method of accounting**

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values (at the date of exchange) of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date. Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Any non-controlling interest in an acquiree is measured as the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets. Goodwill arising in a business combination is recognised as an asset and is not amortised but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. Where a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's

previously held interests in the acquired entity are remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss.

**(vi) Loss of control**

Upon loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently it is accounted for as an equity accounted investee or as a fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) asset depending on the level of influence retained.

**(vii) Tax effect of inclusion of the consolidated subsidiaries' reserves**

The consolidated financial statements do not include the tax effects that might arise from transferring the consolidated subsidiaries' reserves to the accounts of the Parent Company, since no distribution of profits, not taxed at the source, is expected in the foreseeable future, and the Group considers that these reserves will be used as self-financing resources at each consolidated subsidiary.

**(viii) Unification of accounting principles**

The accounting principles and procedures applied by the consolidated companies in their financial statements were unified in the consolidation and agree with the principles applied by the Parent Company.

**(d) Foreign currency**

**(i) Foreign currency transactions**

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency).

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate valid as at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are stated at historical cost, are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the date fair value is determined.

**(ii) Financial statements of foreign operations**

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Group's presentation currency.

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on consolidation, are translated into Euro at foreign exchange rates ruling at the statement of financial position date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Euro at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

**(e) Financial instruments**

The Company adopted IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018. The relevant policies applicable to financial instruments are described below.

**(i) Classification**

**Financial assets**

On initial recognition a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost (AC), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Classification of debt instruments is determined based on:

- a) The business model under which the asset is held, and
- b) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument.

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The Group considers information such as the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies, the

risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed, how managers of the business are compensated, or the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

The assessment of the contractual cash flow characteristics means whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the SPPI test). In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a lending arrangement, the SPPI test is not passed. When performing the SPPI test, the Group takes into consideration the following factors: non-standard interest rate, financial leverage, early repayment options, longer repayment options, non-recourse arrangement, contract-linked instruments, hybrid instruments, instruments purchased with a significant discount/premium.

The Group has more than one business model for managing its financial instruments, which reflects how the Group manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The Group's business models determine whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both.

The Group defines business models as follows:

- "Hold and collect"
- "Hold, collect and sell"
- "Mandatorily at fair value"
- "Trading"
- "Fair value option"

The strategy "Hold and collect" has as its objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows of both principal and interest payments.

The strategy "Hold, collect and sell" has as its objective to both collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets.

The strategy "Mandatorily at FV" is used for financial assets that are held for the purpose of holding and collecting or holding and collecting and selling, but that have not passed the SPPI test and cannot be measured at AC or FVOCI. The major investments of the Group are presented in this category.

The strategy "Trading" has active trading as its objective. Assets for which this strategy is used are measured at fair value, with any gains/losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.

The strategy "Fair value option" is used for assets that are at initial recognition irrevocably designated as measured at FVTPL in order to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising gains and losses using different bases.

The assessment above being made, the financial assets are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

a) *Financial assets at amortised cost (AC)*

The relevant business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and the SPPI test is passed. Examples of such financial assets are loans, investment securities previously held to maturity or trade receivables. Expected credit losses ("ECL"; see below) are calculated and recognised in profit or loss for this category of financial assets. Foreign exchange ("FX") differences as well as interest revenues accrued using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method are also recognised in profit or loss.

b) *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

In order to be classified as FVOCI, the asset either i) meets the SPPI test and is held within the business model "Hold, collect and sell", which has the objective of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset; or ii) the asset is an equity instrument that does not meet the SPPI test but is not held for trading and the Group elected to measure such instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Thus, there are two types of instruments that can be classified as FVOCI and the accounting treatment for these financial assets is different:

i) Debt instruments meeting the SPPI test within the business model "Hold, collect and sell"

Under this accounting treatment ECLs are recognised in profit or loss and the changes in the fair value of the instrument are recognised in OCI. FX differences in relation to the amortised cost, including

impairment, are recognised in profit or loss. Interest revenues calculated using EIR are recognised in profit or loss.

When the financial asset is derecognised, a gain or loss is recognised in profit loss as a result of reclassification of the gain or loss from OCI to profit or loss.

ii) Equity instruments not held for trading where the FVOCI option was elected

Under this treatment ECLs are not calculated, as these assets are already measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) and will not be reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal. FX differences are recognised in OCI as part of the revaluation reserve.

When the equity instrument is sold, the corresponding gain or loss remains in OCI.

Dividends from these financial assets are recognised in profit or loss.

c) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)*

Financial assets that do not meet the conditions for being classified and measured under one of the two previous categories are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets that are acquired to be actively traded (trading business model) are also classified and measured at FVTPL, including derivatives.

Furthermore, an entity may at initial recognition irrevocably designate a financial asset to be measured at FVTPL in order to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency (also referred to as an “accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising gains and losses using different bases.

For this category of assets ECL are not calculated and recognised. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. FX differences are recognised in profit or loss as well.

### **Financial liabilities**

The Group classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

Liabilities are classified and measured at amortized cost, with the exception of:

- Financial liabilities held for trading including derivatives – these are measured at FVTPL;
- Financial liabilities that use the option to be measured at FVTPL at acquisition – designated at FVTPL.

In case of liabilities at FVTPL, the change in fair value resulting from a change in the Group’s own credit risk is presented in OCI, while the remaining change in fair value is presented in profit or loss.

The following table provides a reconciliation between the line items in the statement of financial position and categories of financial instruments:

31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	Ref. to Note	Mandatorily at FVTPL	Designated as at FVTPL	FVOCI - debt instruments	Designated as at FVOCI - equity instruments	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents	10	-	-	-	-	309	309
Financial assets for trading	11	229,224	-	-	-	-	229,224
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	12	867,992	-	-	-	-	867,992
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	13	-	-	159,962	724	-	160,686
Loans to customers	14	-	-	-	-	687,656	687,656
Trade receivables and other assets under risk management	15	-	-	-	-	14,749	14,749
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>1,097,216</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>159,962</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>702,714</b>	<b>1,960,616</b>
Trading liabilities	18	11,679	-	-	-	-	11,679
Bank loans	19	-	-	-	-	210,277	210,277
Loans from customers	20	-	-	-	-	145,573	145,573
Debt securities issued	21	-	-	-	-	701,737	701,737
Subordinated debt	22	-	-	-	-	130,626	130,626
Trade payables and other liabilities under risk management	23	-	-	-	-	2,454	2,454
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>11,679</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,190,667</b>	<b>1,202,346</b>

31 December 2024

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	Ref. to Note	Mandatorily at FVTPL	Designated as at FVTPL	FVOCI - debt instruments	Designated as at FVOCI - equity instruments	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents	10	-	-	-	-	2,827	2,827
Financial assets for trading	11	55,031	-	-	-	-	55,031
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	12	460,508	-	-	-	-	460,508
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	13	-	-	2,261	916	-	3,177
Loans to customers	14	-	-	-	-	279,314	279,314
Trade receivables and other assets under risk management	15	-	-	-	-	107,815	107,815
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>515,539</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>389,956</b>	<b>908,672</b>
Trading liabilities	18	4,917	-	-	-	-	4,917
Bank loans	19	-	-	-	-	215,399	215,399
Loans from customers	20	-	-	-	-	47,325	47,325
Debt securities issued	21	-	-	-	-	276,881	276,881
Subordinated debt	22	-	-	-	-	18,487	18,487
Trade payables and other liabilities under risk management	23	-	-	-	-	12,923	12,923
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>4,917</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>571,015</b>	<b>575,932</b>

**(ii) Recognition**

Financial assets for trading, investment securities at fair value through profit or loss and investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised on the date the Group commits to purchase the assets. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for on the trade date. Loans and other receivables are recognised on the day they are provided by the Group.

**(iii) Measurement**

Financial instruments are measured upon initial recognition at fair value plus, in the case of a financial instrument not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are measured at their fair value, except for loans and advances to customers, investment securities at amortised cost, and cash and cash equivalents. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. In measuring amortised cost, any difference between cost and redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the asset or liability on an effective interest rate basis.

**(iv) Fair value measurement principles**

The fair value of financial instruments is based on their quoted market price at the statement of financial position date without any deduction for transaction costs. If a quoted market price is not available, the fair value of the instrument is estimated by management using pricing models or discounted cash flow techniques.

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimate and the discount rate is a market-related rate at the statement of financial position date for an instrument with similar terms and conditions. Where pricing models are used, inputs are based on market-related measures at the statement of financial position date to the largest extent possible.

The following summarizes the major methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments reflected in Note 25. Fair value information.

*Loans and advances:* Fair value is calculated based on discounted expected future principal and interest cash flows using the appropriate yield curve and risk spread. Expected future cash flows are estimated considering credit risk and any indication of impairment. The estimated fair values of loans reflect changes in credit status since the loans were made and changes in interest rates in the case of fixed rate loans.

*Loans from customers and Debt securities issued:* The estimated fair value of fixed-maturity instruments is based on discounted cash flows using an appropriate yield curve.

*Trade receivables and Trade payables and other assets/ liabilities:* For receivables/ payables with a remaining life of less than one year, the notional amount is deemed to reflect the fair value. Other receivables/ payables are discounted to determine the fair value.

**(v) Gains and losses on subsequent measurement**

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement for assets held for trading or at fair value through profit or loss and directly in other comprehensive income as a revaluation difference for investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income. The cumulative gain or loss on debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the asset at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognised. In case of equity instruments the cumulative gain or loss from investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income remains in the revaluation reserve and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Interest income and expense from debt financial assets are recorded in the income statement by applying the effective interest rate method.

**(vi) Derecognition**

A financial asset is derecognised when the Group loses control over the contractual rights that comprise that asset. This occurs when the rights are realised, expire or are surrendered. A financial liability is derecognised when the Group's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets for trading and investment securities measured at fair value through profit or loss that are sold are derecognised and the corresponding receivables from the buyer for the payment are recognised as at the date the Group commits to sell the assets.

Loans and advances to banks and customers are derecognised on the day they are disposed of. If loans and advances do not meet the policy to be held at amortised cost anymore and the control is passed to third parties, the carrying amount of disposed receivable is first adjusted through creation or reversal of impairment in the income statement to the lower of selling price and gross value. Therefore, a gain from derecognition of a receivable can be recognised if and only if the selling price is higher than the gross value of the related receivable.

**(vii) Modification**

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximise recovery of the original contractual terms rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the Group plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place. If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Group first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognises the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss. If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortised cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

**(f) Cash and cash equivalents**

The Group includes into Cash and cash equivalents cash on hand and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, such as Current account with banks and Loans and advances with original maturities of three months or less.

**(g) Loans and advances to customers**

Loans and advances granted by the Group are classified as originated loans and receivables. Loans and advances are reported net of impairment allowance (refer to accounting policy 2(j)).

Modifications of the contractual terms may result in derecognition of the original asset when the changes to the terms of the loans are considered substantial. The group considers modifications substantial, if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees received net of any fees paid and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 % different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original loan. In such case, the original financial asset is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized at its fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognized asset and the fair value of the new asset is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

For all loans, where the modification of terms did not result in the derecognition of the loan, the gross carrying amount of the modified loan is recalculated based on the present value of the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate and any gain or loss from the modification is recorded in the consolidated income statement.

**(h) Sale and repurchase agreements**

Where securities are sold under a commitment to repurchase at a predetermined price (repos), they remain on the statement of financial position and a liability is recorded equal to the consideration received. Conversely, securities purchased under a commitment to resell (reverse repos) are not recorded on the statement of financial position and the consideration paid is recorded as a loan. The difference between the sale price and the purchase price is treated as interest and accrued evenly over the life of the transaction. Repos and reverse repos are recognised on a settlement date basis.

**(i) Offsetting**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the transactions are intended to be settled on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group has not offset any assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

**(j) Impairment of non-financial assets**

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets, other than deferred tax assets and financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss (refer to accounting policy 2(e) and (r)), are reviewed at each statement of financial position date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation, but are tested annually for impairment as part of the cash generating unit to which they belong.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss no longer exists and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

**Impairment of financial assets and contract assets**

The 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI, except for investments in equity instruments, and to contract assets. It also applies to loan commitments measured at amortised cost and financial guarantees measured at amortised cost (refer to accounting policy 2 (m)).

Loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs. These are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12-month period after the reporting date.
- Lifetime ECLs. These are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Lifetime ECL measurement applies if the credit risk of a financial asset at the reporting date has increased significantly since initial recognition. 12-month ECL measurement is applied in other cases.

For the purposes of ECL calculation, financial assets are categorized into three stages (Stage 1, 2, 3). Financial assets that are impaired at the date of initial recognition represent a separate category - Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets ("POCI"). At the date of first recognition, a financial asset is included in Stage 1 or POCI (recorded in stage 3 until derecognition of the financial asset). Subsequent reclassification is carried out according to the occurrence of a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2) or impairment (default) of the asset (Stage 3).

**Stage 1 (12-month ECL)**

Financial assets that are not credit impaired and for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition remain classified in Stage 1. For financial assets in Stage 1 12-months expected credit losses are recognised. Interest revenue from these assets is calculated from the gross carrying amounts ("GCA"). An entity may determine that a financial asset's credit risk has not increased significantly if the asset has a low credit risk at the reporting date (further described in the section below).

**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL not credit-impaired)**

This stage is applicable when the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial asset, but the asset is not credit-impaired. The Group considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment was not received.

Lifetime ECLs are calculated for this stage, i.e. ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. Interest revenue from these assets is calculated from the GCA.

### Stage 3 (lifetime ECL credit-impaired)

In Stage 3, the credit quality of a financial asset has significantly deteriorated (financial instruments that are considered to be in default). Lifetime expected credit losses are recorded for Stage 3, however, interest revenue is calculated from the net amortised cost.

For trade receivables and contract assets without a significant financing component lifetime ECL measurement is used instead of the approach described above.

### **Financial assets with low credit risk**

The credit risk of a financial instrument is considered to be low if the financial instrument has a low risk of default, the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. However, collateral does not influence whether a financial instrument has a low credit risk.

Expected credit losses over the remaining life of a financial instrument are not recorded solely due to the fact that it was considered to be a low-risk financial instrument in the previous financial year but due to this assessment at the end of the reporting period.

At the end of the reporting period the Group assesses individual items classified in Stage 1 with low credit risk and if they do not meet the above characteristics, they are reclassified to the relevant stage.

### **Determining a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) from initial recognition**

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Group considers the change in the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information (available without undue cost or effort) that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

If there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the exposure is included in Stage 2 and the lifetime ECL is estimated. If there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the exposure remains in Stage 1 (12-months ECL). If the exposure is in default, it is classified to Stage 3.

Due to the variety of financial assets held, multiple criteria and assessment are used for determining transfers among stages:

- Rating: In case the debtor has a credit rating issued by a reputable agency, the movement among stages follows the changes in rating from initial recognition.
- Cash flows: In case the cash flows of the underlying asset or debtor can be estimated and the present value of these CF deteriorates by more than 20% from the original estimate upon recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2.
- LTI (Loan to Income): When ratings or cash flows are not available, the estimate of a change in the Loan to Income (LTI) is used. The Loan is the total exposure of the Company relating to the asset including all other liabilities that are in the same or higher seniority (pari passu) as with the Company. The Income corresponds with the estimate of the net assets value less liabilities that are senior to the Company. The movement between stages is determined based on the change in LTI, from the original LTI to LTI as at the balance sheet date according to the Group's matrix, or net assets as appropriate in the specific circumstances of the debtor.
- Indicators of default can serve as another indicator for determining the appropriate impairment stage for the relevant asset (described below).

### **Indicators of default**

To determine whether a financial asset is in default, the Group assesses the common indicators of default listed below:

- The situation when the Group filed a petition for declaring the bankruptcy of the debtor.
- The situation when the debtor has applied for bankruptcy announcement.
- The situation when the bankruptcy was announced.

- The debtor has entered or intends to enter into liquidation.
- The court has ruled that the debtor (legal person) was not founded (does not exist) or the debtor (natural person) has died.
- The final judgment of the court or administrative authority was ordered to enforce the decision to sell the debtor's assets or seize the debtor's assets.
- The situation when the debtor's liability (or a significant portion) is overdue for more than 90 days.
- Manipulation with the financial statements is proven, seeking out the fulfilment of contractual conditions for accelerating the receivable (early repayment).
- It is proven that more than 30% of the funds provided to the debtor by the Group are used by the debtor for another purpose than stated in the contract.
- The debtor acquires external rating corresponding with rating D on the S&P scale.

#### **Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (POCI)**

Purchased or newly originated credit-impaired assets are financial assets that are already in default or originated as part of a debtor's loan restructuring that considerably changed the conditions of the loan.

To calculate the effective interest rate, it is necessary to determine the estimated cash flows, including the recoverability of the receivable upon settlement. The adjusted effective interest rate is calculated as implied interest from the value of the purchased receivable (net) and the estimated cash flows. This interest rate is subsequently used to recognise interest income.

Changes in expected credit losses are recorded against the carrying amount of the receivable and the gain or loss on the change is recorded through the income statement.

#### **Determination of expected credit losses**

ECLs are in fact the outcome from multiplication of the following parameters: probability of default (PD), expected loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).

##### Determination of probability of default (PD)

Probability of default is from the interval (0;1] and, due to lack of historical data, PDs are taken from the financial stability reports from the national regulator or similar institution for the country of the counterparty. Lifetime PDs for Stage 2 are derived from the annual PDs. When calculating the ECL, forward looking information was considered by the Group by analysing the difference between point-in-time PD and through-the-cycle PD and assessed as not material.

##### Determination of loss given default (LGD)

LGD is an estimate of the loss arising when default occurs at a given time (expressed as a percentage).

For exposures above a given threshold, LGD is calculated on an individual basis in the form of scenario analyses.

The Group applies LGD at 45% given by Basel III as this sufficiently corresponds with the standard loss from the market default; usually the Group has its assets collateralized or applies other means of debt collection. If valuation of a project is available, the calculation of LGD for individually significant exposures is extended for scenarios which are described below.

##### Determination of Exposure at default (EAD)

EAD is determined as the total exposure at the time of calculation, i.e. the outstanding principal and accruals/deferrals. 50% (20% in case of maturity less than one year) of irrevocable undrawn commitments is included in EAD to take into consideration the uncertainty of drawing.

##### Scenarios

For individually significant exposures with available valuation based on cash flows three scenarios are used. Each scenario has a predetermined weight.

Scenario 1 represents a moderate performance/value deterioration and moderate PD increase. The weight assigned to this scenario is 70%.

Scenario 2 represents a significant performance/value deterioration and significant PD increase. The weight assigned to this scenario is 20%.

Scenario 3 represents a catastrophic value decrease and PD increase. The weight assigned to this scenario is 10%.

In case of Stage 3 exposures, scenario application may not be appropriate and thus ECL is determined as the difference between LTI of the exposure and LTI in amount of 1 or in the amount of net assets if negative, as appropriate in the specific circumstances of the debtor. LTI/net assets calculation already reflects the economic distress of the debtor.

#### **Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position**

Allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- For financial assets measured at amortised cost as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets,
- For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts generally as a provision,
- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component, the Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision, and
- For debt instruments measured at FVOCI, the ECL is not deducted from the carrying amount of the financial asset because the carrying amount is already measured at fair value. However, the loss allowance is recognised as reduction of the revaluation reserve in OCI, instead.

#### **Write-off**

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

In case of write-off, the Group directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. Write-offs do not have an impact on profit or loss, because the amounts written off are already reflected in the loss allowance. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Nonetheless, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

#### **(k) Intangible assets**

##### ***Goodwill acquired in a business combination***

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary/associate at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included under intangible assets. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is reassessed and any excess remaining after the reassessment is recognised in the income statement.

#### **(l) Provisions**

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

#### **(m) Financial guarantees and loan commitments**

Liabilities arising from financial guarantees and loan commitments are included within provisions.

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss that it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when it is due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Loan commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions. An initial ECL is recognised as provision in the case of commitments and guarantees (refer to Note 16. Amounts arising from expected

credit losses (ECL)). A change in ECL in subsequent periods (while holding commitments and guarantees and the expected cash flows from the financial asset has changed) will be recorded as expense/revenue through off-balance sheet provisions. At the end of the reporting period after an ECL for an off-balance sheet exposure is recorded, the total net exposure value is compared with the value of the acceptable collateral and the amount of acceptable collateral is adjusted to be equal or not to exceed the value of exposure to the client.

Provisions for financial guarantees and loan commitments represent the ECL on the related off-balance sheet liabilities. When it is probable that the Group will have to satisfy its contractual commitments, the ECL is transferred from Stage 1 or Stage 2 to Stage 3 and the amount is appropriately adjusted. When the Group makes the committed payments to the eligible parties, a loan asset is recognised and an ECL on this asset is recognised as well, while the provision for financial guarantees and loan commitments (ECL on the off-balance sheet asset) is released. Release as well as creation of the ECL are recognised in profit or loss under *Net impairment losses on loans, loan commitments and financial guarantees and other financial assets*.

(n) **Trade and other payables**

Trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost.

(o) **Derivatives**

The Group recognises financial derivatives representing economic hedges but not qualifying for the hedge accounting as assets and liabilities held for trading. All changes in its fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**Embedded derivatives**

Hybrid instruments are a combination of non-derivative host contracts and derivative financial instruments (embedded derivatives). Under IFRS 9, the components of an embedded derivative are separated from the host contract if:

- the host contract is not an asset within the meaning of IFRS 9;
- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;
- a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and
- the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the profit and loss (i.e. a derivative embedded in the financial liability at fair value through profit and loss is not separated).

Separate embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes recognised in the profit and loss.

(p) **Interest income and expense**

Interest income and expense is recognised in the income statement as it accrues. Interest income and expense includes the amortisation of any discount or premium or other differences between the initial carrying amount of an interest bearing instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis. All borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement.

(q) **Dealing profits, net**

Dealing profits, net include gains and losses arising from disposals and changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, as well as gains and losses from foreign exchange trading.

(r) **Income tax**

Income tax on the profit for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

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

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities, in a transaction that is not a business combination, that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future since the parent is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference. No taxable temporary differences are recognised on the initial recognition of goodwill. In addition, no deferred tax is recognised in respect of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or

other comprehensive income as the income from disposal of financial instruments as well as the revaluation gains or losses are not taxable nor tax deductible under current tax regulations in Cyprus. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Income tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses and credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Deferred income taxes are calculated using currently enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

(s) **Dividends**

Dividends are recognised in the statement of changes in equity and recorded as liabilities in the period in which they are declared.

(t) **Changes in accounting policies**

There were no changes in accounting policies, except for changes resulting from possible modifications of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as described in section 2.

### 3. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised 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.

#### 3.1. Business combinations and purchase price allocations

In a business combination (see also Note 4. Acquisition and establishment of subsidiaries), the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognised and measured at their fair values at the acquisition date. Allocation of the total purchase price among the net assets acquired for financial statement reporting purposes is performed by management with the support of professional advisors if necessary.

The valuation analysis is based on historical and prospective information available as of the date of the business combination. Any prospective information that may impact the fair value of the acquired assets is based on management's expectations of the competitive and economic environments that will prevail in the future.

The results of the valuation analyses are used as well for determining the amortisation and depreciation periods of the values allocated to specific intangible and tangible fixed assets.

There were no fair value adjustments resulting from business combinations in 2024 (2023: no business combination).

#### 3.2. Financial instruments

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Group uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices of similar instruments) or indirectly (i.e. derived from such prices)
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor on a valuation technique for which any observable inputs are judged to be insignificant for the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, the difference is recognised in profit and loss on an appropriate basis but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market inputs or the transaction is closed out.

If the market for a financial instrument is not active, fair value is estimated using valuation techniques.

##### Valuation process and techniques

In applying valuation techniques, estimates and assumptions that are consistent with available information about estimates and assumptions that market participants would use in setting a price for the financial instrument are used.

The fair value of Level 3 investments is estimated using various valuation techniques, such as EBITDA multiples or discounted cash flow ("DCF") models. In case of DCF models input come from the specific investment's business plan or cash flow projections. The individual business plans and cash flow projections are critically reviewed by management before inclusion in the models. The discount rates are based on the specificities of the industries and countries in which the investments operate. The key assumptions used in the valuations are the expected cash flows and discount rates. For more detail refer to Note 12. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

**3.3. Expected credit losses**

The measurement of ECL allowances for loans and receivables, measured at amortised cost, loan commitments and financial guarantees requires significant assumption about future economic conditions and credit behaviour and judgments are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring the ECL

Further information about determining ECL is included in note 2 (j) Impairment of non-financial assets.

**3.4. Goodwill and impairment testing**

As at 31 December 2024 the Group performed annual impairment testing of goodwill arising in a business combinations during the current accounting period in total amount of EUR 6,127 thousand (refer also to Note 4 – Acquisition and establishment of subsidiaries) and decided to write off the whole amount of goodwill.

**4. Acquisitions and establishments of subsidiaries**

a) In 2025, the Group acquired the following companies:

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Date of acquisition</b>	<b>Consideration</b>	<b>Cash outflow</b>	<b>Group's interest after acquisition (%)</b>
JTSEC CZ Financing 3, a.s.	2 January 2025	68	68	100.00
JTSEC Financing IV a. s.	2 January 2025	63	63	100.00

b) In 2024, the Group acquired the following companies:

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Date of acquisition</b>	<b>Consideration</b>	<b>Cash outflow</b>	<b>Group's interest after acquisition (%)</b>
DIAMCA INVESTMENT LIMITED	28 May 2024	111,479	(29,322)	100.00
JTSEC CZ Financing 2, a.s.	30 August 2024	70	70	100.00
RMSM1 LIMITED	31 December 2024	11,500	-	100.00

Consideration for the purchase of DIAMCA INVESTMENT LIMITED amounting to EUR 111,479 thousand was transferred in two parts: EUR 82,157 thousand was settled through a mutual set-off of receivables with the Seller on 28 May 2024, remaining EUR 29,322 thousand was paid on 22 November 2024. Payment included a 7% interest amounting to EUR 967 thousand.

c) In 2024, the Group established the following companies:

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Date of establishment</b>	<b>Capital contributed</b>	<b>Group's interest after establishment (%)</b>
JTSEC Financing III a. s.	4 January 2024	88	100.00
J&T ARCH BOND II., a. s.	29 March 2024	88	100.00

JTSEC Financing III a. s. and J&T ARCH BOND II., a. s. are companies with their seat in Slovak republic and were established for purpose of issuing bonds, that will be listed on stock exchange.

DIAMCA INVESTMENT LIMITED is company incorporated in Cyprus and its main activity is holding and trading with financial instruments, as well as the provision of financing.

JTSEC CZ Financing 2, a.s. was incorporated in Czech republic for purpose of issuing bonds, that will be listed on stock exchange.

RMSM1 LIMITED is company incorporated in Cyprus and its main activity is holding and trading with financial instruments, as well as the provision of financing.

d) Effect of acquisitions in 2024

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>DIAMCA INVESTMENTS LIMITED</b>	<b>RMSM1 LIMITED</b>	<b>JTSEC CZ Financing 2, a.s.</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	22	11	64	97
Investment securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	17,549	19,853	-	37,402
Loans to customers	-	566	-	566
Trade receivables and other assets	102,258	13,173	-	115,431
Bank loans	(6)	(13,192)	-	(13,198)
Loans from customers	(10,287)	(12,985)	-	(23,272)
Other liabilities	(13)	(56)	(2)	(71)
Current tax liability	-	(33)	-	(33)
<b>Net identifiable assets and liabilities</b>	<b>109,523</b>	<b>7,337</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>116,922</b>
Goodwill on acquisition of new subsidiaries	1,956	4,163	8	6,127
Gain on bargain purchase	-	-	-	-
<b>Consideration transferred</b>	<b>111,479</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>123,049</b>
Consideration paid, satisfied in cash	(29,321)	-	(70)	(29,391)
Cash acquired	22	11	64	97
<b>Net cash inflow (outflow)</b>	<b>(29,299)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(29,294)</b>
Profit since acquisition date	1,285	-	(33)	1,252
Profit of the acquired entity for the first half of 2024	(6,501)	(6,110)	(40)	(12,651)
Turnover since acquisition date	5,059	-	-	5,059
Turnover of the acquired entity for first half of 2024	5,151	282	-	5,433

**5. Net interest expense***In thousands of EUR*

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Interest income calculated using effective interest rate</b>		
Loans customers	26,470	8,475
Repo transactions	2,482	1,385
Bonds and other securities	671	373
Other	121	79
<b>Total interest income using effective interest rate</b>	<b>29,744</b>	<b>10,312</b>
<b>Interest income according to classes of instruments:</b>		
Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	29,074	9,939
Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	670	373
<b>Total interest income using effective interest rate</b>	<b>29,744</b>	<b>10,312</b>
Financial assets for trading	23	4
<b>Total other interest income</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>29,767</b>	<b>10,316</b>
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Interest expense</b>		
Loans from banks and customers	(10,735)	(13,732)
Bonds and other securities	(35,701)	(14,001)
Repo transactions	(4,310)	(3,878)
Other	(2)	-
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>(50,748)</b>	<b>(31,611)</b>
<b>Interest expense according to classes of instruments:</b>		
Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	(50,748)	(31,611)
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>(50,748)</b>	<b>(31,611)</b>
<b>Total net interest expense</b>	<b>(20,981)</b>	<b>(21,295)</b>

**6. Net fee and commission expense***In thousands of EUR*

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Fee and commission expense</b>		
Fees on financial instrument operations	(1,762)	(853)
Other fees and commission expenses	(330)	(950)
Intermediation fees	(157)	(102)
<b>Total fee and commission expense</b>	<b>(2,249)</b>	<b>(1,905)</b>

**7. Net dealing profit**

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Dividend income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	8,699	4,211
Dividend income from financial assets measured at FVOCI	59	46
Net gains (losses) from financial instruments held for trading	31,097	(1,775)
- derivatives	(2,160)	(635)
- equity instruments	33,244	(1,143)
- debt instruments	13	3
Net gain from disposal of investment at fair value through profit or loss	59,323	41,973
Net gains from non-trading financial assets at FVTPL	57,201	12,052
Net gains (losses) from financial assets measured at FVOCI	(22)	567
- debt instruments	(22)	567
Exchange rate gains (losses)	(5,231)	2,908
<b>Total net dealing profit (loss)</b>	<b>151,126</b>	<b>59,982</b>

**8. Expenses by nature**

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Consulting expenses	(1,576)	(1,152)
Repairs and maintenance expenses	(4)	(4)
Other expenses	(471)	(348)
<b>Total other operating expenses</b>	<b>(2,051)</b>	<b>(1,504)</b>
Personnel expenses	(73)	(50)
<b>Total expenses by nature</b>	<b>(2,124)</b>	<b>(1,554)</b>

Consulting expenses include fees for statutory audit in amount EUR 284 thousand (2024: EUR 204 thousand).

**9. Income tax**

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Current tax expense</b>		
Current year	(388)	(207)
Adjustments for prior periods	-	-
Withheld on interest	(614)	(103)
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>(1,002)</b>	<b>(310)</b>
<b>Deferred tax expense</b>	<b>(304)</b>	<b>(645)</b>
		-
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>(1,306)</b>	<b>(955)</b>

The corporate income tax rate in Cyprus for 2025 and 2024 is 12.5%.

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 30%. In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tax. In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 17%.

Gains on disposal of qualifying titles (including shares, bonds, debentures, rights thereon etc.) are exempt from Cyprus income tax.

The corporate income tax rate in the Czech Republic for 2025 is 21% (2024: 21%). The corporate income tax rate in Slovakia for 2025 is 10% if taxable income up to EUR 100 thousand, 21% with taxable income between EUR 100 thousand

and 5,000 thousand and 24% if taxable revenues exceed amount EUR 5,000 thousand (2024 is 21% if taxable revenues exceed amount EUR 60 thousand, otherwise 15%).

#### Reconciliation of the effective tax rate:

*In thousands of EUR*

	<b>2025</b>		<b>2024</b>	
	<b>%</b>		<b>%</b>	
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>127,365</b>		<b>27,978</b>
Income tax at 12.5%	(12.5)	(15,921)	(12.5)	(3,497)
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	0.0	(10)	(0.3)	(88)
Non-deductible expenses	(6.7)	(8,588)	(3.3)	(911)
Non-taxable income	18.9	24,027	15.8	4,424
Tax withheld on interest	(0.5)	(614)	(0.4)	(103)
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	0.0	17	0.0	1
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	(0.2)	(217)	(2.8)	(781)
<b>Total tax</b>	<b>(1.0)</b>	<b>(1,306)</b>	<b>(3.5)</b>	<b>(955)</b>

#### 10. Cash and cash equivalents

*In thousands of EUR*

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
Current accounts at banks	296	1,874
Short-term deposits at banks	13	971
Less impairment loss allowance	-	(18)
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>2,827</b>

As at 31 December 2025, no expected credit losses related to cash and cash equivalents were recognised (2024: EUR 18 thousand).

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, the cash and cash equivalents include the following:

Cash and cash equivalents	309	2,827
Bank overdrafts (refer to note 19)	(80,531)	(100,081)
	<b>(80,222)</b>	<b>(97,254)</b>

#### 11. Financial assets for trading

*In thousands of EUR*

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
Shares for trading	227,765	54,234
Bonds for trading	-	797
Option contracts for share purchase	1,459	-
<b>Total financial assets for trading</b>	<b>229,224</b>	<b>55,031</b>

***Fair value measurement of assets for trading***

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<b>Fair value of assets for trading</b>		
Level 1 – quoted market prices	137,009	32,362
Level 2 – derived from quoted prices	90,756	22,669
<b>Non-derivative assets for trading</b>	<b>227,765</b>	<b>55,031</b>
<b>Fair value of derivatives</b>		
Level 2 – derived from quoted prices	1,459	-
Level 3 – calculated using valuation techniques	-	-
<b>Derivative assets for trading</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total assets for trading</b>	<b>229,224</b>	<b>55,031</b>

Fair value of option contract was determined based on transaction price that occurred after the balance sheet date. For the valuation method and inputs used by the Group refer also to Note 3.2 - Financial instruments.

As at 31 December 2025 all financial assets for trading are expected to be settled less than 12 months after the reporting date (2024: all).

**12. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss**

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
Shares and other equity instruments	867,530	460,150
Investment funds units	462	358
<b>Total investment securities measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>867,992</b>	<b>460,508</b>

Investment securities measured at fair value through profit or loss consists mainly of investment shares of several sub-funds of J&T ARCH INVESTMENTS SICAV in amount of EUR 670,647 thousand, out of which EUR 658,339 thousand are traded on Prague Stock Exchange (2024: EUR 267,516 thousand, out of which EUR 255,528 thousand are traded on Prague Stock Exchange).

Investment shares of J&T ARCH INVESTMENT SICAV in amount of EUR 52,156 thousand are pledged in favour of Privatbanka, a.s. (2024: EUR 41,780 thousand)

**(i) Fair value measurement of investment securities measured at fair value through profit or loss**

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
Level 1 – quoted market prices	646,227	-
Level 2 – derived from quoted prices	81,532	327,833
Level 3 – calculated using valuation techniques	140,233	132,675
	<b>867,992</b>	<b>460,508</b>

**(ii) Detail of fair value measurement in Level 3**

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the ending balances for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	132,675	127,697
Additions	-	-
Disposal	-	(11,271)
Total gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss	7,558	16,249
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>140,233</b>	<b>132,675</b>

**Quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs – Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy**

*In thousands of EUR*

<b>Financial asset</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>Valuation technique</b>	<b>Unobservable input</b>	<b>Input value/Range</b>
J&T ARCH INVESTMENTS, sub-fund J&T ARCH INV. - dividend. EUR	12,308	NAV of the fund	-	-
J&T Investment Pool – I – CZK, a.s.	94,256	NAV of the fund	-	-
J&T Investment Pool - I - SKK, a.s.	32,215	NAV of the fund	-	-
J&T ARCH CONVERTIBLE SICAV, a.s.	992	NAV of the fund	-	-
J&T OSTRAVICE ACTIVE LIFE, closed mutual fund	462	NAV of the fund	-	-

<b>Financial asset</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>Valuation technique</b>	<b>Unobservable input</b>	<b>Input value/Range</b>
J&T ARCH INVESTMENTS, sub-fund J&T ARCH INV. - dividend. EUR	11,988	NAV of the fund	-	-
J&T Investment Pool – I – CZK, a.s.	88,074	NAV of the fund	-	-
J&T Investment Pool - I - SKK, a.s.	31,283	NAV of the fund	-	-
J&T ARCH CONVERTIBLE SICAV, a.s.	972	NAV of the fund	-	-
J&T OSTRAVICE ACTIVE LIFE, closed mutual fund	358	NAV of the fund	-	-

**13. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income**

*In thousands of EUR*

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
Debt instruments	159,962	2,261
Equity instruments	724	916
<b>Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>160,686</b>	<b>3,177</b>

Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income present bonds listed on stock exchange with maturity between 2026 and 2035 (2024: between 2025 and 2026).

Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income present perpetual certificates (subordinated unsecured certificates) with no maturity and yield that is fully discretionary and subject to approval of the issuer.

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
Level 1 – quoted market prices	145,057	-
Level 2 – derived from quoted prices	15,629	3,177
Level 3 – calculated using valuation techniques	-	-
	<b>160,686</b>	<b>3,177</b>

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>31 December 2025</b>		<b>31 December 2024</b>	
	<b>Fair value</b>	<b>Dividend income</b>	<b>Fair value</b>	<b>Dividend income</b>
Banks and financial institution	724	59	916	46
Other	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>46</b>

During the year 2025, the Group acquired Czech and Slovak government bonds amounting to EUR 93,642 thousand and EUR 51,415 thousand, respectively, as at 31 December 2025.

During the year 2024, equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income totalling EUR 104 thousand (perpetual certificates J&T BK III 9% PERP and J&T BANKA 10% PERP) were derecognised due to redemption by the issuer.

#### 14. Loans to customers

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
Loans provided	621,221	227,106
Loans - reverse repurchase agreements	67,320	54,892
Less impairment loss allowance for loans (refer to Note 16)	(885)	(2,684)
<b>Total loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>687,656</b>	<b>279,314</b>

#### Loans – reversed repurchase agreements

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Fair value of assets held as collateral</b>	<b>Carrying amount of receivable</b>	<b>Repurchase price</b>
31 December 2025			
- maturity up to 1 month	95,486	67,320	67,406
31 December 2024			
- maturity up to 1 month	54,755	54,892	54,926

At 31 December 2025 EUR 544,237 thousand of loans and advances to customers are expected to be recovered more than 12 months after the reporting date (2024: EUR 143,135 thousand).

**15. Trade receivables and other assets***In thousands of EUR*

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
Securities settlement balances	14,749	107,256
- <i>gross</i>	14,783	107,272
- <i>allowance</i>	(34)	(16)
Trade and other receivables	-	559
- <i>gross</i>	-	566
- <i>allowance</i>	-	(7)
<b>Total receivables presented under risk management (see Note 26)</b>	<b>14,749</b>	<b>107,815</b>
Advance payments	-	-
Deferred expenses	431	257
Gold	590	-
<b>Total non-financial receivables and other assets</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>257</b>
<b>Total trade receivables and other assets</b>	<b>15,770</b>	<b>108,072</b>

For details on ECL refer to Note 16.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 all trade receivables and other assets are expected to be recovered less than 12 months after the reporting date.

Securities settlement balances as at 31 December 2024 include payments for subscription of investment shares in J&T ARCH INVESTMENTS in amount of EUR 80,000 thousand and in JTPEG INVESTMENTS FUND I SICAV, a.s. in the amount of EUR 5,000 thousand.

**16. Amounts arising from expected credit losses (ECL)**

The following tables show a reconciliation from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance and provisions by class of financial instrument. Explanation of the terms: 12-month ECL, lifetime ECL and credit-impaired are included in Note 2. Material accounting policies

**(a) Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>2025</b>			<b>2024</b>		
	<b>12-month ECL</b>	<b>Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>12-month ECL</b>	<b>Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	<b>18</b>	-	<b>18</b>	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(7)	-	(7)	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	18	-	<b>18</b>
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>-</b>	-	<b>-</b>	<b>18</b>	-	<b>18</b>

## (b) Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	2025			2024		
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired	Total	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired	Total
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	2,684	-	2,684	1,851	-	1,851
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(2,233)	-	(2,233)	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	555	-	555	833	-	833
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(121)	-	(121)	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,684</b>

## (c) Trade receivables and other assets

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	2025			2024		
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired	Total	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired	Total
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	-	23	23	-	2	2
Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-	19	19	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	21	21
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-	(8)	(8)	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>

## (d) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	2025			2024		
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired	Total	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired	Total
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	31	-	31	25	-	25
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(22)	-	(22)	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	50	-	50	11	-	11
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Write-offs and use	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31</b>

## (e) Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	2025			2024		
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL credit- impaired	Total	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL credit- impaired	Total
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	218	-	218	147	-	147
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(190)	-	(190)	-	-	-
New commitments and financial guarantees issued	54	-	54	217	-	217
Commitments and financial guarantees that have been derecognised	-	-	-	(146)	-	(146)
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>218</b>

## (f) Sensitivity analysis of impairment losses

An analysis of the sensitivity of ECL calculation to a decrease or increase in PDs or LGDs by 10% is as follows:

31 December 2025

*In thousands of EUR*

	Decrease of PD or LGD by 10%			
	Impairment allowances	Impairment allowances	Absolute change	Relative change
Cash and cash equivalents (12-month ECL)	-	-	-	0%
Loans and advances to customers (12-month ECL)	885	797	(88)	(10%)
Trade receivables and other assets (Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired)	34	31	(3)	(9%)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (12 – month ECL)	59	53	(6)	(10%)
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts (12-month ECL)	82	73	(9)	(11%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>(106)</b>	<b>(10%)</b>

*In thousands of EUR*

	Increase of PD or LGD by 10%			
	Impairment allowances	Impairment allowances	Absolute change	Relative change
Cash and cash equivalents (12-month ECL)	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers (12-month ECL)	885	974	89	10%
Trade receivables and other assets (Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired)	34	38	4	12%
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (12 – month ECL)	59	65	6	10%
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts (12-month ECL)	82	90	8	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>10%</b>

31 December 2024

*In thousands of EUR*

	Decrease of PD or LGD by 10%			
	Impairment allowances	Impairment allowances	Absolute change	Relative change
Cash and cash equivalents (12-month ECL)	18	16	(2)	(11%)
Loans and advances to customers (12-month ECL)	2,684	2,416	(268)	(10%)
Trade receivables and other assets (Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired)	23	21	(2)	(9%)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (12 – month ECL)	31	28	(3)	(10%)
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts (12-month ECL)	218	196	(22)	(10%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,974</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>(297)</b>	<b>(10%)</b>

*In thousands of EUR*

	Increase of PD or LGD by 10%			
	Impairment allowances	Impairment allowances	Absolute change	Relative change
Cash and cash equivalents (12-month ECL)	18	20	2	11%
Loans and advances to customers (12-month ECL)	2,684	2,953	269	10%
Trade receivables and other assets (Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired)	23	25	2	9%
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (12 – month ECL)	31	34	3	10%
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts (12-month ECL)	218	240	22	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,974</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>10%</b>

**17. Investments in equity accounted investees***In thousands of EUR*

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Red Stone Now s.r.o.	500	792
RED STONE NOW SK a.s.	-	-
<b>Total interests in equity accounted investees</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>792</b>

The table below analyses the share of profit and other comprehensive income from associates:

*In thousands of EUR*

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Carrying amount of interests in associates	500	792
Group's share of:		
Profit for the year	(321)	(174)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
<b>Total share of comprehensive income from associates</b>	<b>(321)</b>	<b>(174)</b>

The following table summarises the financial information of Red Stone Now s.r.o. as included in its own financial statements. The table also reconciles the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in Red Stone Now s.r.o.

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Percentage of ownership interest</b>	<b>49.9%</b>	<b>49.9%</b>
Non-current assets	152	217
Current assets	6,695	7,741
Non-current liabilities	(2,848)	(3,565)
Current liabilities	(2,996)	(2,806)
<b>Net assets (100%)</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>1,587</b>
Group's share of net assets (49.9%)	500	792
<b>Carrying amount of interest in associate</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>792</b>
Interest and fee income	1,331	1,589
Other income	94	50
Expenses	(2,071)	(1,989)
Total comprehensive income (100%)	(646)	(350)
<b>Total comprehensive income (49.9%)</b>	<b>(321)</b>	<b>(174)</b>
<b>Group's share of total comprehensive income (49.9%)</b>	<b>(321)</b>	<b>(174)</b>

On 20 November 2018, the Parent pledged its shareholding in Red Stone Now s.r.o. to secure a loan of CZK 50,000 thousand granted to a third party.

On 26 January 2021, the Parent, together with an individual co-pledgor, pledged its 99 shares (of 199 total pledged shares) in Red Stone Now SK a.s. to secure a EUR 2,000 thousand loan provided to that entity.

Following the transfer of all 199 shares of Red Stone Now SK a.s. to Red Stone Now s.r.o. on 3 September 2025, Red Stone Now s.r.o. became the sole pledgor of the shares.

## 18. Trading liabilities

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<b>Trading derivatives</b>		
Foreign exchange contracts	-	176
Option contracts for share purchase	11,679	4,741
<b>Total trading liabilities</b>	<b>11,679</b>	<b>4,917</b>

### *Fair value measurement of trading liabilities*

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<b>Fair value of trading derivatives</b>		
Level 2 – derived from quoted prices	11,679	4,917
<b>Total trading liabilities</b>	<b>11,679</b>	<b>4,917</b>

Option contracts for share purchase in amount of EUR 11,679 thousand (2024: EUR 4,741 thousand) present embedded derivatives from convertible bonds issued by J&T ARCH BOND I, a.s. and J&T ARCH BOND II, a.s. (refer also to Note 21 – Debt securities issued).

**19. Bank loans**

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<u>31 December 2025</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u>
Overdrafts	80,531	100,081
Received loans from repurchase agreements	69,391	54,887
Other received loans at amortised cost	60,355	60,431
<b>Total bank loans</b>	<b>210,277</b>	<b>215,399</b>

**Received loans from repurchase agreements**

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Fair value of assets held as collateral</b>	<b>Carrying amount of liability</b>	<b>Repurchase price</b>
31 December 2025			
- maturity up to 1 month	98,211	69,391	67,397
31 December 2024			
- maturity up to 1 month	54,755	54,886	54,919

As at 31 December 2025 EUR 60,355 thousand of the bank loans are expected to be recovered more than 12 months after the reporting date (2024: none).

**20. Loans from customers**

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<u>31 December 2025</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u>
Received loans from repurchase agreements	40,313	47,325
Other received loans	105,260	-
<b>Total Loans from customers</b>	<b>145,573</b>	<b>47,325</b>

**Received loans from repurchase agreements**

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Fair value of assets held as collateral</b>	<b>Carrying amount of liability</b>	<b>Repurchase price</b>
31 December 2025			
- maturity up to 1 month	2,628	2,066	2,069
- maturity 1-6 months	49,341	38,247	38,494
Total	<b>51,969</b>	<b>40,313</b>	<b>40,563</b>
31 December 2024			
- maturity up to 1 month	38,199	30,346	30,422
- maturity 1-6 months	21,014	16,979	17,138
Total	<b>59,213</b>	<b>47,325</b>	<b>47,560</b>

At 31 December 2025 none of Loans from customers are expected to be settled more than 12 months (2024: none) after the reporting date.

**21. Debt securities issued***In thousands of EUR*

Name	ISIN	Date of issue	Nominal value in original currency	Interest rate	Maturity date	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
JTSEC F. 1 8,25/28	CZ0003552929	27.09.2023	10,000 CZK	8.25 % 6M Euribor	27.09.2028	124,692	119,462
JTSEC VAR/2028	SK4000022950	30.05.2023	1,000 EUR	+3.25 %	30.05.2028	29,674	29,514
JT ARCH C.VAR I/2034	SK4000024519	31.01.2024	1 EUR	Yield* Zero coupon	31.01.2034	12,210	11,894
JTSEC FINANC. III/29	SK4000026035	29.10.2024	1,000 EUR	bond	29.10.2029	78,535	72,922
JT ARCH C.V. II/34	SK4000026159	18.11.2024	1 EUR	Yield*	18.11.2034	11,010	4,586
JTSEC FIN III 5,9/29	SK4000026571	20.12.2024	1,000 EUR	5.90%	20.12.2029	49,112	38,503
JTSEC F. 2 6,75/30	CZ0003567620	14.02.2025	10,000 CZK	6.75%	14.02.2030	41,477	-
JTSEC F. 2 6,50/30	CZ0003569089	21.02.2025	10,000 CZK	6.50%	21.02.2030	41,389	-
JTSEC F. 2 6,25/30	CZ0003569667	28.02.2025	10,000 CZK	6.25% Zero coupon	28.02.2030	41,297	-
JTSEC FIN III 2030	SK4000026886	28.02.2025	1,000 EUR	bond	28.02.2030	39,208	-
JTSEC F. 2 6,00/31	CZ0003571051	10.04.2025	10,000 CZK	6.00%	10.04.2031	103,689	-
JTSEC FIN IV 5,50/2030	SK4000027132	25.04.2025	1,000 EUR	5.50%	25.04.2030	49,431	-
JTSEC FIN IV 5,50/2028	SK4000027728	04.08.2025	1,000 EUR	5.50% Zero coupon	04.08.2028	40,333	-
JTSEC FIN IV 2028	SK4000027736	04.08.2025	1,000 EUR	bond	04.08.2028	20,537	-
JTSEC FIN IV 5,75/2030	SK4000028379	21.11.2025	1,000 EUR	5.75%	21.11.2030	19,143	-
<b>Total issued debt securities at amortised cost</b>						<b>701,737</b>	<b>276,881</b>

Debt securities issued present debentures issued by Group companies and listed on Bratislava Stock Exchange and Prague Stock Exchange.

On 14 February 2025, JTSEC CZ Financing 2, a.s. issued bonds (ISIN CZ0003567620) with a fixed interest rate of 6.75% p.a., nominal value of CZK 10,000 and total amount of CZK 1,000,000 thousand. The maturity of these bonds is in 2030 and the bonds are traded on the Prague Stock Exchange.

On 21 February 2025, JTSEC CZ Financing 2, a.s. issued bonds (ISIN CZ0003569089) with a fixed interest rate of 6.5% p.a., nominal value of CZK 10,000 and total amount of CZK 1,000,000 thousand. The maturity of these bonds is in 2030 and the bonds are traded on the Prague Stock Exchange.

On 28 February 2025, JTSEC CZ Financing 2, a.s. issued bonds (ISIN CZ0003569667) with a fixed interest rate of 6.25% p.a., nominal value of CZK 10,000 and total amount of CZK 1,000,000 thousand. The maturity of these bonds is in 2030 and the bonds are traded on the Prague Stock Exchange.

On 28 February 2025, JTSEC Financing III a. s. issued zero coupon bonds (ISIN SK4000026886) with issue price of 76.5% of face value (interest rate 5.5% p.a.) in total amount of EUR 50,000 thousand. The maturity of these bonds is in 2030 and the bonds are traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

On 10 April 2025, JTSEC CZ Financing 2, a.s. issued bonds (ISIN CZ0003571051) with a fixed interest rate of 6% p.a., nominal value of CZK 10,000 and total amount of CZK 3,000,000 thousand. The maturity of these bonds is in 2031 and the bonds are traded on the Prague Stock Exchange.

On 25 April 2025, JTSEC Financing IV a. s. issued bonds (ISIN SK4000027132) with a fixed interest rate of 5.5% p.a., nominal value of EUR 1,000 and total amount of EUR 50,000 thousand. The maturity of these bonds is in 2030 and the bonds are traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

On 4 August 2025, JTSEC Financing IV a. s. issued bonds (ISIN SK4000027728) with a fixed interest rate of 5.5% p.a., nominal value of EUR 1,000 and total amount of EUR 40,000 thousand. The maturity of these bonds is in 2028 and the bonds are traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

On 4 August 2025, JTSEC Financing IV a. s. issued zero coupon bonds (ISIN SK4000027736) with issue price of 85.15% of face value (interest rate 5.5% p.a.) in total amount of EUR 40,000 thousand. The maturity of these bonds is in 2028 and the bonds are traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

On 21 November 2025, JTSEC Financing IV a. s. issued bonds (ISIN SK4000028379) with a fixed interest rate of 5.75% p.a., nominal value of EUR 1,000 and total amount of EUR 25,000 thousand. The maturity of these bonds is in 2030 and the bonds are traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

In January and February 2024 J&T SECURITIES MANAGEMENT PLC repurchased its own issued bonds JTSEC 4,60/2024 with total nominal value EUR 27,300 thousand for total amount of EUR 27,775 thousand and remaining bonds with total nominal value EUR 28,700 thousand were repaid upon its maturity on 6 March 2024.

The interest from issues of JTSEC FIN IV 5,50/2030, JTSEC F. 2 6,00/31, JTSEC F. 2 6,25/30, JTSEC F. 2 6,50/30, JTSEC F. 2 6,75/30, JTSEC F. 1 8,25/28, JTSEC VAR/2028 and JTSEC FIN III 5,9/29 (in 2024 from JTSEC F. 1 8,25/28, JTSEC VAR/2028 and JTSEC FIN III 5,9/29 ) is paid regularly twice a year.

On 29 October 2024 JTSEC Financing III a.s. issued zero coupon bonds with issue price of 74,71% of face value (interest rate 6% p.a.)

During 2024 subsidiaries J&T ARCH BOND I., a.s. and J&T ARCH BOND II. issued convertible bonds that bear yield based on increase of underlying assets' value (investment shares of sub-fund J&T ARCH INVESTMENTS, that are traded on Prague Stock Exchange). Yield is payable upon maturity of the bonds.

The Group has not had any defaults of principal or interest or other breaches with respect to its debt securities during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

The total carrying amount of the bonds issued does not include the amount of the bonds held by companies within the Group.

During 2024, the Group has committed that until all debts from bonds issued by its subsidiaries JTSEC Financing III a.s. and JTSEC CZ Financing 2, a.s. are repaid, its debt (LTV ratio) on a consolidated basis will not exceed 75%. The fulfilment of this obligation is determined annually as at 31 December, and as at 31 December 2025, the value of the indicator was 61.4% (2024: 63.5%)

At 31 December 2025 EUR 690,774 thousand of issued debt securities including interest accrued are expected to be settled more than 12 months after the reporting date (2024: 273,441 thousand).

## 22. Subordinated debt

*In thousands of EUR*

	<u>31 December 2025</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u>
Subordinated debt	130,626	18,487
<b>Total subordinated debt</b>	<b><u>130,626</u></b>	<b><u>18,487</u></b>

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 subordinated debt presents a loan from related party with maturity in 2026 (2024: maturity in 2025).

## 23. Trade payables and other liabilities

*In thousands of EUR*

	<u>31 December 2025</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u>
Trade payables	459	1,187
Uninvoiced supplies	86	60
Employee benefits	-	15
Other liabilities	1,909	11,661
<b>Total payables presented under risk management (see Note 26)</b>	<b><u>2,454</u></b>	<b><u>12,923</u></b>
Current tax payables other than income tax	69	163
Other non-financial liabilities	18	13
<b>Total non-financial payables and other liabilities</b>	<b><u>87</u></b>	<b><u>176</u></b>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>2,541</u></b>	<b><u>13,099</u></b>

At 31 December 2025 EUR none of the trade payables and other liabilities are expected to be paid more than 12 months after the reporting date (2024: none).

## 24. Shareholders' equity

### (i) Share capital

	2025	2025
	Number of shares	TEUR
<b>Authorised</b>		
Ordinary shares of EUR 1 each	11,000	11
Increase of Authorised share capital in 2019 - Ordinary shares of EUR 1 each	21,000	21
Increase of Authorised share capital in 2020 - Ordinary shares of EUR 1 each	38,970	39
Increase of Authorised share capital in 2021 - Ordinary shares of EUR 1 each	5,000	5
Increase of Authorised share capital in 2024 - Ordinary shares of EUR 1 each	50,000	50
Increase of Authorised share capital in 2025 - Ordinary shares of EUR 1 each	300,000	300
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>	<b>425,970</b>	<b>426</b>

	2024	2024
	Number of shares	TEUR
<b>Authorised</b>		
Ordinary shares of EUR 1 each	11,000	11
Increase of Authorised share capital in 2019 - Ordinary shares of EUR 1 each	21,000	21
Increase of Authorised share capital in 2020 - Ordinary shares of EUR 1 each	38,970	39
Increase of Authorised share capital in 2021 - Ordinary shares of EUR 1 each	5,000	5
Increase of Authorised share capital in 2024 - Ordinary shares of EUR 1 each	50,000	50
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>	<b>125,970</b>	<b>126</b>

### (ii) Share premium

On 27 March 2025, the Parent increased its authorised share capital from 125,970 to 425,970 shares. The new 300,000 shares were issued at their nominal value of EUR 300 thousand and a premium of EUR 299,700 thousand.

On 16 December 2024, the Parent increased its authorised share capital from 75,970 to 125,970 shares. The new 50,000 shares were issued at their nominal value of EUR 50 thousand and a premium of EUR 49,950 thousand.

### (iii) Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

**25. Fair value information**

The following table is a comparison of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities that are not carried at fair value:

As at 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value</b>			
		<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash balances	309	-	309	-	309
Loans to customers	687,656	-	683,224	-	683,224
Trade receivables and other financial assets under risk management (see Note 26)	14,749	-	-	14,749	14,749
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Bank loans	210,277	-	208,700	-	208,700
Loans from customers	145,573	-	145,575	-	145,575
Debt securities issued	701,737	-	432,607	283,599	716,206
Subordinated debt	130,626	-	127,330	-	127,330
Trade payables and other financial liabilities under risk management (see Note 26)	2,454	-	2,454	-	2,454

As at 31 December 2024

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value</b>			
		<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash balances	2,827	-	2,827	-	2,827
Loans to customers	279,314	-	274,075	-	274,075
Trade receivables and other financial assets under risk management (see Note 26)	107,815	-	-	107,815	107,815
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Bank loans	215,399	-	214,750	-	214,750
Loans from customers	47,325	-	47,459	-	47,459
Debt securities issued	276,881	128,209	-	163,660	291,869
Subordinated debt	18,487	-	17,995	-	17,995
Trade payables and other financial liabilities under risk management (see Note 26)	12,923	-	12,923	-	12,923

**26. Financial commitments and contingencies**

*In thousands of EUR*

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
Guarantees given	-	-
Loan commitments	127,526	37,948
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,526</b>	<b>37,948</b>

Parent company provided following guarantees to the bondholders in respect of the bonds issued by its subsidiaries:

- The guarantee issued on 17 April 2023 in relation to the bonds with floating interest rate in an expected total nominal value of up to EUR 30,000 thousand due in 2028 issued by JTSEC Financing I a.s.
- The guarantee issued on 20 July 2023 in relation to the bonds with a fixed interest rate in an expected total nominal value of up to CZK 1,500,000 thousand with the possibility of an increase up to CZK 3,000,000 due

in 2028 issued by JTSEC CZ Financing 1, a.s. This guarantee applies also for obligations arising in the future up to and including September 2038 as revised and the amount of the secured debts is limited to the amount of CZK 3,600,000 thousand.

- The guarantee issued on 24 September 2024 in relation to the bonds to be issued under the bonds issuance program of up to EUR 200,000 thousand issued by JTSEC Financing III a.s.
- The guarantee issued on 22 November 2024 in relation to the bonds to be issued by JTSEC CZ Financing 2, a.s. under the bonds issuance program of up to CZK 3,000,000 thousand. This guarantee applies also for obligations arising in the future up to and including December 2035 and the amount of the secured debts is limited to the amount of CZK 4,500,000 thousand. Based on the amendment signed on 12 March 2025, the amount of the secured debts was increased to CZK 13,500,000 thousand.
- The guarantee issued on 21 March 2025, in relation to the bonds to be issued by JTSEC Financing IV a.s. under the bonds issuance program of up to EUR 200,000 thousand.

## 27. Risk management policies and disclosures

The Group has exposure to the following risks:

- credit risk,
- liquidity risk,
- market risk,
- operational risks,
- performance risk of investees (refer to Note 12. Investment securities measured at fair value through profit or loss).

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

### 27.1. Credit risk

The Group's primary exposure to credit risk arises through the loans and advances provided. The maximum amount of credit exposure is represented by the respective carrying amounts in the statement of financial position. In addition, the Group is exposed to off-balance sheet credit risk through commitments to extend credit (refer to Note 26. Financial commitments and contingencies).

The carrying amount of loans and advances and the off-balance sheet amounts represent the maximum accounting loss that would be recognised on these items at the statement of financial position date if counterparties failed to perform completely as contracted and any collateral or security proved to be of no value.

The assessment of credit risk in respect of a counterparty or an issued debt is based on the Group's internal approach that combines both external credit assessments by rating agencies and the Group's internal scoring performed by the responsible financial analyst.

The Group monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector and by geographic location.

**(i) Concentration of credit risk by sector**

As at 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Corporate</b>	<b>State, government</b>	<b>Financial institutions</b>	<b>Individuals</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	309	-	<b>309</b>
Financial assets for trading	137,009	-	90,756	1,459	<b>229,224</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	159,670	-	708,322	-	<b>867,992</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	14,006	145,057	1,623	-	<b>160,686</b>
Loans to customers	9,979	-	677,677	-	<b>687,656</b>
Trade receivables and other financial assets under risk management	-	-	14,749	-	<b>14,749</b>
	<b>320,664</b>	<b>145,057</b>	<b>1,493,436</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>1,960,616</b>
<b>Liabilities (for informational purposes)</b>					
Trading liabilities	-	-	11,679	-	<b>11,679</b>
Bank loans	-	-	210,277	-	<b>210,277</b>
Loans from customers	40,312	-	105,261	-	<b>145,573</b>
Debt securities issued	107,912	6,894	372,257	214,674	<b>701,737</b>
Subordinated debt	-	-	130,626	-	<b>130,626</b>
Other financial liabilities under risk management	578	72	1,784	20	<b>2,454</b>
	<b>148,802</b>	<b>6,966</b>	<b>831,884</b>	<b>214,694</b>	<b>1,202,346</b>

As at 31 December 2024

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Corporate</b>	<b>State, government</b>	<b>Financial institutions</b>	<b>Individuals</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,827	-	<b>2,827</b>
Financial assets for trading	31,565	-	23,466	-	<b>55,031</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	155,444	-	305,064	-	<b>460,508</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,501	-	1,676	-	<b>3,177</b>
Loans to customers	9,965	-	269,349	-	<b>279,314</b>
Trade receivables and other financial assets under risk management	-	-	107,815	-	<b>107,815</b>
	<b>198,475</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>710,197</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>908,672</b>
<b>Liabilities (for informational purposes)</b>					
Trading liabilities	4,741	-	176	-	<b>4,917</b>
Bank loans	-	-	215,399	-	<b>215,399</b>
Loans from customers	47,325	-	-	-	<b>47,325</b>
Debt securities issued	35,863	1,184	156,880	82,954	<b>276,881</b>
Subordinated debt	-	-	18,487	-	<b>18,487</b>
Other financial liabilities under risk management	499	42	12,366	16	<b>12,923</b>
	<b>88,428</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>403,308</b>	<b>82,970</b>	<b>575,932</b>

**(ii) Concentration of credit risk by location**

As at 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and cash balances	167	142	-	-	<b>309</b>
Financial assets for trading	-	224,503	-	4,721	<b>229,224</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	65,415	802,577	-	-	<b>867,992</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	52,631	94,441	-	13,614	<b>160,686</b>
Loans to customers	-	-	57,341	630,315	<b>687,656</b>
Trade receivables and other financial assets under risk management	-	14,749	-	-	<b>14,749</b>
	<b>118,213</b>	<b>1,136,412</b>	<b>57,341</b>	<b>648,650</b>	<b>1,960,616</b>
<b>Liabilities (for informational purposes)</b>					
Trading liabilities	11,627	52	-	-	<b>11,679</b>
Bank loans	107,763	102,514	-	-	<b>210,277</b>
Loans from customers	-	40,312	-	105,261	<b>145,573</b>
Debt securities issued	347,679	314,797	35,722	3,539	<b>701,737</b>
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	130,626	<b>130,626</b>
Other financial liabilities under risk management	195	188	316	1,755	<b>2,454</b>
	<b>467,264</b>	<b>457,863</b>	<b>36,038</b>	<b>241,181</b>	<b>1,202,346</b>

As at 31 December 2024

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and cash balances	249	2,578	-	-	<b>2,827</b>
Financial assets for trading	-	40,725	6,280	8,026	<b>55,031</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	103,588	356,920	-	-	<b>460,508</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,195	1,222	-	760	<b>3,177</b>
Loans to customers	-	-	44,927	234,387	<b>279,314</b>
Trade receivables and other financial assets under risk management	-	107,815	-	-	<b>107,815</b>
	<b>105,032</b>	<b>509,260</b>	<b>51,207</b>	<b>243,173</b>	<b>908,672</b>
<b>Liabilities (for informational purposes)</b>					
Trading liabilities	4,741	176	-	-	<b>4,917</b>
Bank loans	125,504	89,895	-	-	<b>215,399</b>
Loans from customers	-	47,325	-	-	<b>47,325</b>
Debt securities issued	148,438	123,421	2,955	2,067	<b>276,881</b>
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	18,487	<b>18,487</b>
Other financial liabilities under risk management	137	12,491	253	42	<b>12,923</b>
	<b>278,820</b>	<b>273,308</b>	<b>3,208</b>	<b>20,596</b>	<b>575,932</b>

**(iii) Credit risk - collaterals**

The Group mitigates the credit risk of loans and advances to customers by holding collateral in the form of securities. As at 31 December 2025 and as at 31 December 2024 the fair value of financial assets accepted as collateral does not differ

significantly from the carrying amounts of the collateralized receivable. The Group applies a cap to the disclosed value of the collateral equal to the receivable amount.

Loans and advances to customers are secured by collateral with the fair values below:

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Fair value of collateral	Carrying amount of receivable	Fair value of collateral	Carrying amount of receivable
Securities	67,217	67,217	54,755	54,755
Other	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,217</b>	<b>67,217</b>	<b>54,755</b>	<b>54,755</b>

There were no loans and advances to customers in 2025 for which the expected credit loss would not be recognised due to received collateral (2024: none).

## 27.2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of the Group's activities and in the management of positions. It includes both the risk of not being able to meet the obligations when they fall due, as well as the risk of being unable to fund assets at appropriate maturities and rates and the risk of being unable to liquidate an asset at a reasonable price and in an appropriate time frame.

Various methods of managing liquidity risks are used by individual companies in the Group, including individual monitoring of large deposits. The Group's management focuses on methods used by financial institutions, that is, diversification of sources of funds. This diversification makes the Group flexible and limits its dependency on one financing source. Liquidity risk is evaluated in particular by monitoring changes in the structure of financing and comparing these changes with the Group's liquidity risk management strategy. The Group also holds, as part of its liquidity risk management strategy, a portion of its assets in highly liquid funds being cash and term deposits held by the Group.

The table below provides an analysis of assets and liabilities into relevant contractual maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The analysis is presented under the most prudent consideration of maturity dates, where options or repayment schedules allow for early repayment possibilities. Therefore, in the case of liabilities, the earliest possible repayment date is shown while for assets the latest possible repayment date is disclosed. Those assets and liabilities that do not have a contractual maturity date are grouped together in the "undefined maturity" category. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and therefore may not agree with the carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

Contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

As at December 2025

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Contractual cash flows</b>	<b>Up to 3 months</b>	<b>3 months to 1 year</b>	<b>1 year to 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 years</b>	<b>Undefined maturity</b>
<b>Non-derivative financial assets</b>							
Cash and cash balances	309	309	309	-	-	-	-
Financial assets for trading	227,765	227,765	-	-	-	-	227,765
Investment securities measured at FV through profit or loss	867,992	867,992	-	-	-	-	867,992
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	160,686	191,542	14,584	6,321	66,043	103,870	724
Loans to customers	687,656	833,702	74,035	90,619	575,828	93,220	-
Trade receivables and other financial assets under risk management	14,749	14,749	14,749	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,959,157</b>	<b>2,136,059</b>	<b>103,677</b>	<b>96,940</b>	<b>641,871</b>	<b>197,090</b>	<b>1,096,481</b>
<b>Derivative financial assets</b>							
Bonds & equity derivatives							
- outflow	-	-	-	(108,206)	-	-	-
- inflow	1,459	-	-	109,665	-	-	-
	<b>1,459</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,960,1616</b>	<b>2,136,059</b>	<b>103,677</b>	<b>98,399</b>	<b>641,871</b>	<b>197,090</b>	<b>1,096,481</b>
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>							
Bank loans	210,277	(218,889)	(78,560)	(76,715)	(63,614)	-	-
Loans from customers	145,573	(147,073)	(146,158)	(915)	-	-	-
Debt securities issued	701,737	(902,236)	(10,235)	(25,854)	(719,269)	(146,878)	-
Subordinated debt	130,626	(135,836)	-	(135,836)	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities under risk management	2,454	(2,454)	(2,444)	(10)	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,190,667</b>	<b>(1,406,301)</b>	<b>(237,397)</b>	<b>(239,330)</b>	<b>(782,883)</b>	<b>(146,878)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Derivative financial liabilities</b>							
Foreign exchange contracts							
- outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- inflow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds & equity derivatives							
- outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- inflow	11,679	11,679	-	-	-	11,679	-
	<b>11,679</b>	<b>11,679</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,679</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,202,346</b>	<b>(1,394,809)</b>	<b>(237,397)</b>	<b>(239,330)</b>	<b>(782,883)</b>	<b>(135,199)</b>	<b>-</b>
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	127,526	(127,526)	(127,526)	-	-	-	-

As at December 2024

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Contractual cash flows</b>	<b>Up to 3 months</b>	<b>3 months to 1 year</b>	<b>1 year to 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 years</b>	<b>Undefined maturity</b>
<b>Non-derivative financial assets</b>							
Cash and cash balances	2,827	2,827	2,827	-	-	-	-
Financial assets for trading	55,031	55,544	-	49	198	1,063	54,234
Investment securities measured at FV through profit or loss	460,508	460,508	-	-	-	-	460,508
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,177	3,177	-	305	1,955	-	917
Loans to customers	279,314	321,722	65,028	74,242	182,452	-	-
Trade receivables and other financial assets under risk management	107,815	107,815	22,814	-	-	-	85,001
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>908,672</b>	<b>951,593</b>	<b>90,669</b>	<b>74,596</b>	<b>184,605</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>600,660</b>
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>							
Bank loans	215,399	(222,441)	(82,853)	(139,588)	-	-	-
Loans from customers	47,325	(47,436)	(47,436)	-	-	-	-
Debt securities issued	276,881	(366,475)	(4,914)	(8,986)	(330,286)	(22,289)	-
Subordinated debt	18,487	(19,226)	-	(19,226)	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities under risk management	12,923	(12,923)	(12,896)	(27)	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>571,015</b>	<b>(668,501)</b>	<b>(148,099)</b>	<b>(167,827)</b>	<b>(330,286)</b>	<b>(22,289)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Derivative financial liabilities</b>							
Foreign exchange contracts							
- outflow	176	(36,021)	(17,816)	(18,205)	-	-	-
- inflow	-	35,845	17,725	18,120	-	-	-
Bonds & equity derivatives							
- outflow	4,741	(4,741)	-	-	-	(4,741)	-
- inflow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>4,917</b>	<b>(4,917)</b>	<b>(91)</b>	<b>(85)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,741)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>575,932</b>	<b>(673,418)</b>	<b>(148,190)</b>	<b>(167,912)</b>	<b>(330,286)</b>	<b>(27,030)</b>	<b>-</b>
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	37,948	(37,948)	(37,948)	-	-	-	-

### 27.3. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's/issuer's credit standing) will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

#### (i) Interest rate risk

The Group's operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-earning assets (including investments) and interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprice at different times or in differing amounts. The length of time for which the rate of interest is fixed on a financial instrument therefore indicates to what extent it is exposed to interest rate risk. The table below provides information on the extent of the Group's interest rate exposure based either on the contractual maturity date of its financial instruments or, in the case of instruments that reprice to a market rate of

interest before maturity, the next repricing date. Those assets and liabilities that do not have a contractual maturity date or are non interest-bearing are grouped together in the “maturity undefined” category.

A summary of the Group’s interest rate gap position as per the carrying amounts is as follows:

As at 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Up to 3 months</b>	<b>3 months to 1 year</b>	<b>1 year to 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 years</b>	<b>Undefined maturity</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash balances	309	-	-	-	-	<b>309</b>
Financial assets for trading	-	-	-	-	229,224	<b>229,224</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	867,992	<b>867,992</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive	14,413	22,554	47,469	75,526	724	<b>160,686</b>
Loans to customers	141,842	29,899	425,581	90,334	-	<b>687,656</b>
Trade receivables and other financial assets under risk management	-	-	-	-	14,749	<b>14,749</b>
	<b>156,564</b>	<b>52,453</b>	<b>473,050</b>	<b>165,860</b>	<b>1,112,689</b>	<b>1,960,616</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Trading liabilities	-	-	-	-	11,679	<b>11,679</b>
Bank loans	169,922	40,355	-	-	-	<b>210,277</b>
Loans from customers	144,692	881	-	-	-	<b>145,573</b>
Debt securities issued	8,054	32,376	536,045	102,042	23,220	<b>701,737</b>
Subordinated debt	-	130,626	-	-	-	<b>130,626</b>
Other financial liabilities under risk management	-	-	-	-	2,454	<b>2,454</b>
	<b>322,668</b>	<b>240,238</b>	<b>536,045</b>	<b>102,042</b>	<b>37,353</b>	<b>1,202,346</b>

An analysis of the Group’s sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market interest rates on the non-trading portfolio, assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant financial position, is as follows:

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Impact on profit or loss</b>	<b>Impact on other comprehensive income</b>	<b>Total impact on equity</b>
decrease in interest rates by 100 bp	(3,983)	4,706	723
increase in interest rates by 100 bp	3,983	(4,706)	(723)

As at 31 December 2024

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Up to 3 months</b>	<b>3 months to 1 year</b>	<b>1 year to 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 years</b>	<b>Undefined maturity</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash balances	2,827	-	-	-	-	<b>2,827</b>
Financial assets for trading	797	-	-	-	54,234	<b>55,031</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	460,508	<b>460,508</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive	-	305	1,955	-	917	<b>3,177</b>
Loans to customers	106,604	59,105	113,605	-	-	<b>279,314</b>
Trade receivables and other financial assets under risk management	21,456	-	-	-	86,359	<b>107,815</b>
	<b>131,684</b>	<b>59,410</b>	<b>115,560</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>602,018</b>	<b>908,672</b>

As at 31 December 2024

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Up to 3 months</b>	<b>3 months to 1 year</b>	<b>1 year to 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 years</b>	<b>Undefined maturity</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Trading liabilities	-	-	-	-	4,917	<b>4,917</b>
Bank loans	124,946	90,453	-	-	-	<b>215,399</b>
Loans from customers	47,325	-	-	-	-	<b>47,325</b>
Debt securities issued	15,017	140,939	116,339	4,586	-	<b>276,881</b>
Subordinated debt	3,123	29,514	227,764	-	16,480	<b>276,881</b>
Other financial liabilities under risk management	57	-	-	-	12,866	<b>12,923</b>
	<b>175,451</b>	<b>138,454</b>	<b>227,764</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,263</b>	<b>575,932</b>

An analysis of the Group's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market interest rates on the non-trading portfolio, assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant financial position, is as follows:

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>Impact on profit or loss</b>	<b>Impact on other comprehensive income</b>	<b>Total impact on equity</b>
decrease in interest rates by 100 bp	(2,728)	40	(2,688)
increase in interest rates by 100 bp	2,728	(40)	2,688

**(ii) Foreign exchange risk**

The breakdown of the carrying amounts by currency translated to thousands EUR is as follows:

As at 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>CZK</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>GBP</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	191	118	-	-	<b>309</b>
Financial assets for trading	96,936	132,288	-	-	<b>229,224</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	350,675	517,317	-	-	<b>867,992</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive	52,694	107,992	-	-	<b>160,686</b>
Loans to customers	470,133	217,523	-	-	<b>687,656</b>
Trade receivables and other financial assets under risk management	1,724	12,922	-	103	<b>14,749</b>
	<b>972,353</b>	<b>988,160</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1,960,616</b>
Off balance sheet assets	276,274	128,140	-	-	<b>404,414</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Trading liabilities	11,679	0	-	-	<b>11,679</b>
Bank loans	208,200	2,077	-	-	<b>210,277</b>
Loans from customers	105,261	40,312	-	-	<b>145,573</b>
Debt securities issued	349,193	352,544	-	-	<b>701,737</b>
Subordinated debt	130,626	0	-	-	<b>130,626</b>
Other financial liabilities under risk management	588	1,866	-	-	<b>2,454</b>
	<b>805,547</b>	<b>396,799</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,202,346</b>
Off balance sheet liabilities	237,457	94,255	-	-	<b>331,712</b>

As at 31 December 2024

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	EUR	CZK	USD	GBP	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,611	216	-	-	2,827
Financial assets for trading	30,990	17,761	-	6,280	55,031
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	290,329	170,179	-	-	460,508
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive	1,195	1,982	-	-	3,177
Loans to customers	279,314	-	-	-	279,314
Trade receivables and other financial assets under risk management	88,231	19,475	-	109	107,815
	<b>692,670</b>	<b>209,613</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,389</b>	<b>908,672</b>
Off balance sheet assets	102,289	119,444	-	-	221,733
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Trading liabilities	4,741	176	-	-	4,917
Bank loans	208,886	795	-	5,718	215,399
Loans from customers	-	47,325	-	-	47,325
Debt securities issued	157,419	119,462	-	-	276,881
Subordinated debt	18,487	-	-	-	18,487
Other financial liabilities under risk management	12,849	74	-	-	12,923
	<b>402,382</b>	<b>167,832</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,718</b>	<b>575,932</b>
Off balance sheet liabilities	283,194	83,012	-	-	366,206

Off balance sheet items mostly relate to provided and received loan commitments and guarantees, currency forwards and equity options contracts.

The analysis of the Group's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates is presented in the table below. The impact on profit or loss represents a strengthening or weakening of foreign currencies compared to local functional currencies of the Group entities. The impact on other comprehensive income represents the risk of change in values of assets and liabilities of subsidiaries with a functional currency different from the Group's functional currency.

A one percent strengthening in foreign currencies would have had the following effects on profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

As at 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on other comprehensive income	Total impact on equity
EUR	-	-	-
CZK	(5,846)	(7)	(5,853)
GBP	(1)	-	(1)
USD	-	-	-

As at 31 December 2024

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on other comprehensive income	Total impact on equity
EUR	-	-	-
CZK	(238)	-	(238)
GBP	-	-	-
USD	-	-	-

#### 27.4. Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from fraud, unauthorised activities, error, omission, inefficiency or system failure. It arises from all the Group's activities and is a risk faced by all business organisations. Operational risk includes legal risk.

The Group's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Group's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and avoid control procedures that would restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to management within each subsidiary. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk within the Group, which cover the following areas:

- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions.
- Identification of operational risk within the framework of each subsidiary's control system and development of conditions for decreasing and limiting operational risk (while the required level of activities is secured), as well as its impacts and consequences; recommendations for appropriate solutions in this area.

#### 27.5. Capital management

J&T SECURITIES MANAGEMENT PLC is not a part of the regulated sector, therefore no regulatory capital requirements are applicable for the Group. The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for the shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital and to sustain the future development of the business.

#### 28. Operating environment of the Group

The Israel-Gaza conflict has escalated significantly after Hamas launched a major attack on 7 October 2023. Companies with material subsidiaries, operations, investments, contractual arrangements or joint ventures in the War area might be significantly exposed. Entities that do not have direct exposure to Israel and Gaza Strip are likely to be affected by the overall economic uncertainty and negative impacts on the global economy and major financial markets arising from the war. This is a volatile period and situation, however, the Company is not directly exposed. Management will continue to monitor the situation closely and take appropriate actions when and if needed. The geopolitical situation in the Eastern Mediterranean entered an environment of uncertainty on 7 October 2023 with the terrorist attack against Israel. This follows Russia's invasion to Ukraine on 24 February 2022.

The current situation in Israel remains fluid, yet initial market sentiment suggests a lack of apprehension regarding a recurrence of severe adverse impacts on the global economy.

The continuation of Russia's invasion to Ukraine and the corresponding continuation of sanctions imposed against Russia, Belarus and organizations/individuals friendly to the Russian government as a pressure measure to prevent this situation has had a negative impact on global markets and especially on sectors such as agriculture (grain), livestock, energy (embargo on Russian oil) and tourism. However, the current situation seems to have stabilised. There is still concern about inflationary pressures and rising interbank interest rates as leverage to reduce inflation.

The geopolitical situation in Middle East escalated on 28 February 2026 due to the armed conflict. As of the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the conflict continues to evolve in Middle East as military activity persists.

The conflict has caused significant volatility in global energy markets and disruptions to the supply of oil and gas, contributing to increased uncertainty in commodity prices and potential inflationary pressures.

Broader consequences have also been observed in financial markets and global supply chains, particularly affecting energy and transportation sectors, as heightened geopolitical tensions around key shipping routes add to market uncertainty.

Challenges for companies may include disruptions to supply chains, higher energy and raw material costs and increased uncertainty in operational and financial planning.

The impact on the Company largely depends on the nature and duration of uncertain and unpredictable events, such as further military action, additional sanctions, and reactions to ongoing developments by global financial markets.

The financial effect of the current crisis on the global economy and overall business activities cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty at this stage, due to the pace at which the conflict prevails and the high level of uncertainties arising from the inability to reliably predict the outcome.

The Company has no direct exposure to Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and the Middle East and as such does not expect significant impact from direct exposures to these countries.

Despite the absence of direct exposure, the conflict is expected to negatively impact the tourism and services industries in Cyprus. Furthermore, the increasing energy prices, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, unease in stock market trading, rises in interest rates, supply chain disruptions and intensified inflationary pressures may indirectly impact the operations of the Company. The indirect implications will depend on the extent and duration of the crisis and remain uncertain.

Management has considered the unique circumstances and the risk exposures of the Company and has concluded that there is no significant impact in the Company's profitability position. The event is not expected to have an immediate material impact on the business operations. Management will continue to monitor the situation closely and will assess the need for any actions in case the crisis becomes prolonged.

## 29. Related Parties

J&T PRIVATE EQUITY GROUP LIMITED is the ultimate controlling party, that prepares annually the consolidated financial statements.

### Identity of related parties

The Group had a related party relationship either at 31 December 2025 and 2024 or during 2025 and 2024 with parties as identified below:

- (1) Key management personnel of the Company (Directors of the Company) and companies they control
- (2) Companies related through the Ultimate Parent Company

Transactions with related parties are realised on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

The summary of balances with related parties during 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<u>31 December 2025</u>		<u>31 December 2024</u>	
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Accounts payable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Accounts payable</u>
Key management personnel of the Company and companies they control	-	251	-	164
Companies related through the ultimate parent company	692,792	365,796	379,484	152,690
<b>Total</b>	<b>692,792</b>	<b>366,047</b>	<b>379,484</b>	<b>152,854</b>

Provision for doubtful debts due from the "Companies related through the ultimate parent company" as at 31 December 2025 amounted 920 EUR thousand (2024: 2,719 EUR).

Total remuneration provided to key management included in personal expense amounted to 15 EUR thousand in 2025 (2024: EUR 15 thousand).

The summary of transactions with related parties during 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of EUR</i>	<u>31 December 2025</u>		<u>31 December 2024</u>	
	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
Key management personnel of the Company and companies they control	-	(726)	-	(459)
Companies related through the ultimate parent company	28,639	(10,671)	17,844	(11,510)
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,639</b>	<b>(11,397)</b>	<b>17,844</b>	<b>(11,969)</b>

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Loan commitments received	Loan commitments given	Loan commitments received	Loan commitments given
<i>In thousands of EUR</i>				
Companies related through the ultimate parent company	30,700	127,526	149,462	36,948
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>127,526</b>	<b>149,462</b>	<b>36,948</b>

### 30. Subsequent events

On 1 January 2026, RMSM1 LIMITED entered into a liquidation process.

On 23 January 2026, JTSEC Financing IV a. s. issued bonds (ISIN SK4000028619) with a fixed interest rate of 5.75% p.a., nominal value of EUR 1,000 and total amount of EUR 45,000 thousand. The maturity of these bonds is in 2031, bonds are traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

On 28 January 2026, J&T SECURITIES MANAGEMENT PLC founded new subsidiary JTSEC Investment a.s. with its seat in Czech republic.

On 2 February 2026, the interest payments relating to the fixed rate bonds issued by JTSEC Financing IV a. s. (JTSEC FIN IV 5,50/2028) were made.

On 13 February 2026, the interest payments relating to the fixed rate bonds issued by JTSEC CZ Financing 2, a.s. (JTSEC F. 2 6,75/30) were made.

On 20 February 2026, the interest payments relating to the fixed rate bonds issued by JTSEC CZ Financing 2, a.s. (JTSEC F. 2 6,50/30) were made.

On 27 February 2026, the interest payments relating to the fixed rate bonds issued by JTSEC CZ Financing 2, a.s. (JTSEC F. 2 6,25/30) were made.

On 26 March 2026, the interest payments relating to the fixed rate bonds issued by JTSEC CZ Financing 1, a.s. (JTSEC F. 1 8,25/28) were made.

On 27 March 2026, the Parent increased its authorised share capital from 425,970 to 601,950 shares. The new 175,980 shares were issued at their nominal value of EUR 176 thousand and a premium of EUR 99,834 thousand.

On 27 March 2026, J&T SECURITIES MANAGEMENT PLC founded new subsidiary JTSEC Financing V a. s. with its seat in Slovak republic.

On 9 April 2026, the interest payments relating to the fixed rate bonds issued by JTSEC CZ Financing 2, a.s. (JTSEC F. 2 6,00/31) were made.

On 23 April 2026, the interest payments relating to the fixed rate bonds issued by JTSEC Financing IV a. s. (JTSEC FIN IV 5,50/2030) were made.