Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

“MobiDram” Closed Joint Stock Company

31 December 2025

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Independent Auditor's Report

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To the shareholder of "MobiDram" Closed Joint Stock Company

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of "MobiDram" Closed Joint Stock Company (the "Company, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income,statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB").

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 Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the "IESBA Code")*, as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements of public interest entities in the Republic of Armenia. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Armen Hovhannisyan

Chief Executive Officer of "Grant Thornton" CJSC

18 March 2026

Lilit Baghdasaryan

Engagement Manager

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

In thousand AMD

	Notes	2025	2024
Revenue from rendering of services	5	3,655,727	3,381,485
Expenses in the form of commissions		(1,255,628)	(950,257)
Staff costs		(250,777)	(201,132)
Depreciation and amortization	9, 10	(55,844)	(39,176)
Program maintenance expenses		(23,916)	(14,933)
Credit loss expense	12, 13, 14	(20,042)	(238,277)
Other operating expenses	6	(77,577)	(52,702)
Profit from operating activities		**1,971,943**	**1,885,008**
Other income		150	33
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)		73,373	(52,514)
Finance income	7	102,996	28,314
Finance costs	7	(659,746)	(729,775)
Profit before income tax		**1,488,716**	**1,131,066**
Income tax expense	8	(269,775)	(252,821)
Profit for the year		**1,218,941**	**878,245**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,218,941**	**878,245**

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 9 to 33.

Statement of financial position

In thousand AMD	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	9	100,668	80,883
Property and equipment	10	48,866	55,559
Deferred income tax assets	11	8,133	12,489
Total non-current assets		**157,667**	**148,931**
Current assets			
Inventories		9,999	2,142
Trade and other receivables	12	757,643	991,253
Deposits in banks	13	948,839	-
Balances held on restricted accounts	14	1,246,076	846,405
Cash and cash equivalents	14	526,898	477,722
Total current assets		**3,489,455**	**2,317,522**
Total assets		**3,647,122**	**2,466,453**
Equity and liabilities			
Capital and reserves	15		
Share capital		265,760	265,760
Additional capital		61,036	61,036
Statutory general reserve		39,864	39,864
Retained earnings		2,300,535	1,081,594
Total equity		**2,667,195**	**1,448,254**
Liabilities			
Current			
Current income tax liabilities		99,102	237,320
Trade and other payables	16	880,825	780,879
Total current liabilities		**979,927**	**1,018,199**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,647,122**	**2,466,453**

The financial statements were approved on 18 March 2026 by:

Kim Avanesyan
General Director

Susanna Zargaryan
Chief Accountant

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"МОБИДРАМ"
"MOBIDRAM"
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The statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 9 to 33.

Statement of changes in equity

In thousand AMD	Share capital	Additional capital	Statutory general reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	265,760	61,036	-	243,213	570,009
Profit for the year	-	-	-	878,245	878,245
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**878,245**	**878,245**
Distribution to reserve	-	-	39,864	(39,864)	-
Total transactions with owners	**-**	**-**	**39,864**	**(39,864)**	**-**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**265,760**	**61,036**	**39,864**	**1,081,594**	**1,448,254**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,218,941	1,218,941
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,218,941**	**1,218,941**
Balance at 31 December 2025	**265,760**	**61,036**	**39,864**	**2,300,535**	**2,667,195**

The statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 9 to 33.

Statement of cash flows

In thousand AMD

	Notes	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year before tax		1,488,716	1,131,066
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization		55,844	39,176
Gain from disposal of property and equipment		(100)	(33)
Expenses on expected credit loss		20,042	238,277
Finance income		(102,996)	(28,314)
Foreign currency translation net loss		5,243	52,514
Operating gain before working capital changes		**1,466,749**	**1,432,686**
Change in trade and other receivables		253,279	(619,412)
Balances held on restricted accounts		(402,015)	(38,631)
Change in inventories		(7,857)	(497)
Change in trade and other payables		71,489	(444,517)
Cash from operating activities		**1,381,645**	**329,629**
Income tax paid		(403,637)	(50,516)
Net cash from operating activites		**978,008**	**279,113**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment		(9,281)	(57,586)
Disposal of property and equipment	10	100	33
Purchase of intangible assets		(59,655)	(38,466)
Deposits in banks		(954,401)	-
Interest income received		102,996	28,314
Net cash used in investing activities		**(920,241)**	**(67,705)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**57,767**	**211,408**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		477,722	341,054
Foreign exchange effect on cash and cash equivalents		2,989	(72,631)
ECL effect		(11,580)	(2,109)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	14	**526,898**	**477,722**

The statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 9 to 33.

Notes to the financial statements

“MobiDram” Closed Joint Stock Company

For the year ended 31 December 2025 (expressed in thousands of Armenian drams (AMD))

1 Nature of operations

The "MobiDram" Closed Joint Stock Company's activity consists in providing payment and settlements services. The main type of services is the acceptance of payments for utility services, including electricity, gas, water, fixed-line and mobile telephony, and internet services, through branches located in the service centers of "Viva Armenia" CJSC and via the mobile application, as well as the execution of money transfers and the provision of other payment and settlement services.

2 General information, statement of compliance with IFRS and going concern assumption

MobiDram CJSC (the "Company") is a closed joint-stock company, which was incorporated in the Republic of Armenia in 2011. The Company is regulated by the legislation of RA and conducts its business under license number 15, granted on 14.10.2011 by the Central Bank of Armenia (the "CBA").

As at 31 December 2025 the sole shareholder of the Company is "Viva Armenia" CJSC.

The Company's registered office is located at 4/1 Argishti str., Yerevan. The Company has operating 9 branches in Yerevan and 9 branches in RA regions.

The number of employees of the Company as at 31 December 2025 was 61 (2024: 64).

Statement of compliance and Going concern

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as developed and published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, as management is satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, management has considered a wide range of information including projection of profitability, funding needs. The assessment also includes consideration of reasonably possible downside economic scenarios and their potential impacts on the profitability, capital and liquidity of the Company.

Business environment

The business environment in Armenia continues to face a number of internal and external challenges driven by geopolitical tensions, regional security issues, and evolving risks in the global economy. Nevertheless, Armenian businesses are gradually adapting to the new conditions by diversifying supply chains, expanding export markets, and adopting more flexible operating models. State reforms aimed at improving the investment environment, strengthening institutional capacities, and developing the private sector are creating the foundations for long-term economic stability.

The sectoral profile of Armenia's economy in 2025 is contrasting: on the one hand, steady growth continues in trade, services, and construction, while on the other hand a noticeable decline is observed in industry. The growing sectors benefit significantly from the expansion of imports, consumer activity, as well as the recovery of tourism, which increases demand for services. Growth in construction is driven by both private investment and persistently high demand for housing, making it one of the most active sectors of the economy. Overall, consumption-driven sectors continue to remain the main drivers of economic activity.

In 2025, Armenia's financial sector generally remains stable, supported by adequate capitalization of the banking system, appropriate levels of liquidity, and ongoing supervision by the Central Bank of Armenia. Despite increasing external risks and global financial uncertainties, financial institutions continue to play a key role in supporting economic activity by effectively performing lending, payment and settlement services, and risk management functions.

According to the 2025 State Budget, Armenia's economic growth is projected at 5.1%, and at 5.4% in 2026.

These financial statements reflect management's assessment of the impact of the Armenian business environment on the operations of the Company. The Company's management constantly analyzes the

economic situation in the current environment. The future economic and political situation and its impact on the Bank's operations may differ from the management's current expectations.

3 New or revised standards or interpretations

3.1 New standards adopted as at 1 January 2025

In the current year the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB") and IFRS Interpretations Committee of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual reporting periods beginning on 1 January 2025.

The amendment to IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates - Lack of Exchangeability* was applied for the first time in 2025, which introduced requirements to assess when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. The adoption of this amendment did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

3.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the IASB but are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company.

Management anticipates that all of the relevant pronouncements will be adopted in the Company's accounting policies for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement.

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

  In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. Although IFRS 18 includes many of the requirements of IAS 1, it introduces new requirements to better structure financial statements and to provide more detailed and useful information to investors, including:

  - two new subtotals defined in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income: operating profit and profit or loss before financing and income taxes
  - the classification of all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations
  - a new requirement to disclose performance measures defined by management, and
  - an improvement in the principles related to the aggregation and disaggregation of information in the financial statements and accompanying notes.

  Some of the disclosure requirements previously contained in IAS 1 have been transferred to IAS 8 without any material changes. This applies in particular to disclosures on accounting policies and sources of estimation uncertainty. As a result of these changes, IAS 8 will be renamed to Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements.

  In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operating activities under the indirect method, from "profit or loss" to "operating profit or loss" and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other IFRS Accounting Standards.

  IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. IFRS 18 will be applied retrospectively with specific transitional provisions.

  The Company is currently working to identify all the impacts that IFRS 18 will have on the financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Other new standards, amendments and interpretations not adopted in the current year are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

- Amendments to Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11 (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)
- Amendments to IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)

4 Material accounting policies

4.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and under the historical cost convention, with the exception of several financial instruments, which are presented at present discounted value of future cash flows or fair value basis.

Comparative Information

Comparative information has been reclassified to ensure consistency with changes in the presentation of the reporting period.

The main change in the presentation of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is the aggregation of the lines “Bank service fees” and “Commissions paid to agents” into a single line, “Expenses in the form of commission.”

4.2 Climate-related matters

The Company and its customers may face significant climate-related risks in the future. These risks include the threat of financial loss and adverse non-financial impacts that encompass the political, economic and environmental responses to climate change. The key sources of climate risks have been identified as physical and transition risks.

Physical risks arise as the result of acute weather events such as floods, droughts and wildfires, and longer-term shifts in climate patterns, such as sustained higher temperatures, heat waves and droughts.

Transition risks may arise from the adjustments to a net-zero economy, e.g., changes to laws and regulations, litigation due to failure to mitigate or adapt, and shifts in supply and demand for certain commodities, products and services due to changes in consumer behaviour and investor demand.

These risks are receiving increasing regulatory, political and societal scrutiny, both within the country and internationally. While certain physical risks may be predictable, there are significant uncertainties as to the extent and timing of their manifestation. For transition risks, uncertainties remain as to the impacts of the impending regulatory and policy shifts, changes in consumer demands and supply chains.

The Company acknowledges the need for further efforts to fully integrate climate in the Company’s risk assessments and management protocols.

4.3 Foreign currency

Functional and Presentation Currency

The national currency of Armenia is the Armenian dram (“AMD”), which is the Company’s functional currency, since this currency best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and transactions of the Company.

These financial statements are presented in AMD (unless otherwise stated), since management believes that this currency is more useful for the users of these financial statements. All financial information presented in AMD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange defined by the Central Bank of Armenia prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates defined by the Central Bank of Armenia prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary items are not retranslated and are measured at historic cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date).

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
AMD/1 USD	381.36	396.56
AMD/1 EUR	449.01	413.89
AMD/1 RUB	4.87	3.71

4.4 Revenue

Revenue arises mainly from the wire transfer services commissions.

To determine whether to recognize revenue, the Company follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognizing revenue when as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Revenue is recognized either at a point in time or over time, when the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.

The Company recognizes contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as liabilities for payment and settlement operations in the statement of financial position (see Note 16). Similarly, if the Company satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the Company recognizes either a contract asset or a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

Wire transfer services

Wire transfer services mainly include:

- receiving payments in AMD or foreign currency from payers as a business activity for the purpose of paying the beneficiary in any way directly or through another person providing payment and settlement services, or making payments to beneficiaries in AMD or foreign currency as a business activity on behalf of those persons at the expense of funds received in any way;
- Implementation of cashier transactions for third parties;
- processing and clearing;

Revenue from payment, cash withdrawal and money transfer services mainly include monthly payments for services and are recognized in conjunction with the provision of services over time. The process of providing services is measured on the basis of accepted payments, cash withdrawal transactions and money transfers.

Revenue from rendering of services mainly includes fixed monthly payments for the use of services, and is recognized over time along with the provision of services, using the past time as a unit of measurement for the provision of services.

The accounting of wire transfer services rendered by the Company is maintained based on the reports and other written explanations presented by the processing, technical and other departments of the Company. Depending on terms the mentioned reports and written explanations may be submitted on daily or monthly basis.

Interest income

Interest revenue is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

4.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets, which are acquired by the Company and which have finite useful lives, are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Intangible assets generally include computer software.

Amortization is charged to profit or loss or is added to the cost of other asset on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets, which is estimated at 1 to 10 years for computer software and other intangible assets.

4.6 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and other directly attributable costs. When an item of property and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss..

Expenditure to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalized with the carrying amount of the component being written off. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalized if future economic benefits will arise from the expenditure. All other expenditure, including repair and maintenance, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss or is added to the cost of other asset on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the individual assets. Depreciation commences when assets are available for use. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Machinery and equipment	- 5 years
Computer equipment (except servers and network equipment)	- 3 years
Servers and network equipment	- 5 years
Other	- 8 years.

4.7 Leased assets

For any new contracts the Company considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition, the Company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Bank,
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defies scope of the contract,

- the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Company assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

The Company as a lessee

The Company has classified all its lease contracts as leases of low-value assets or leases with a term of less than 12 months, applying the exemption from recognizing right-of-use assets and instead recognizing lease expenses on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term.

4.8 Impairment of property, equipment and intangible assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of net selling price and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case any reversal of impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

4.9 Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a part to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards are transferred.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expired.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs.

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortized cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

In the periods presented the Company does not have any financial assets measured at fair value.

The classification is determined by both:

- the Company's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss are presented within finance costs and finance income. A summary of the Company's financial assets by category is given in Note 20.1.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents (including balances held on restricted accounts), trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognize expected credit losses – the "expected credit loss (ECL) model".

In accordance with IFRS 9 the Company records an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due under the contract and all cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The shortfall is discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

For a detailed analysis of how the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are applied refer to Note 21.2.

Trade and other receivables and contract assets

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The Company's financial liabilities by category are disclosed in Note 20.1.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at fair value and subsequently stated at amortized cost.

4.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

4.11 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future

cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

4.12 Income taxes

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

4.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, bank accounts and cash in transit and in own terminals.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents are on-demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. The Company classifies investments as a cash equivalent if it is readily convertible to a known amount of cash and is subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.14 Deposits in banks

In the normal course of business, the Company maintains deposits in banks. Deposits in banks with fixed maturities of 90 days and more are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Deposits in banks are carried net of any allowance for impairment losses.

4.15 Equity

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at normal value.

Share capital

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. External costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than on a business combination, are shown as a deduction from the proceeds in equity. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recognised as additional paid-in capital.

Additional capital

The difference between the fair and contractual values of a borrowing with a lower interest rate provided by the Company's shareholders is recognized in equity as additional capital.

Reserve Capital

The general reserve is established in accordance with the requirements of the RA legislation in order to cover general credit risks, including possible losses and other unforeseen risks and expenses. The reserve was created in accordance with the Company's statue, which provides for the creation of a reserve for these purposes in the amount of not less than 15% of the share capital reflected in the accounting accounts.

Retained earnings

Include accumulated earnings of current and previous periods.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity at the balance sheet date only if they are declared before or on the balance sheet date. Dividends are disclosed when they are proposed before the balance sheet date or proposed or declared after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorised for issue.

4.16 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are benefits expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. They include:

(a) salaries and bonuses;

(b) paid annual leaves and paid disability leaves;

When employees render services to the Company during the accounting period, the Company recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

(a) as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the Company shall recognize that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

(b) as an expense, unless the amount is included in the cost of an asset.

Paid absences

The expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of paid absences is recognized as follows:

(a) in the case of accumulating paid absences, when the employees render service that increases their entitlement to future paid absences.

(b) in the case of non-accumulating paid absences, when the absences occur.

Bonuses

The expected cost of bonus payments is recognized when and only when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

A present obligation exists when, and only when, the entity has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

4.17 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily

apparent from other sources. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected .

4.17.1 Significant judgements in applying accounting policies

The following are the judgements made by management in applying the accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Establish criteria for calculating ECL

The Company establishes the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determines methodology for incorporating forward- looking information into measurement of ECL and selects and approves of models used to measure ECL.

4.17.2 Assumptions and estimations uncertainty

Measurement of fair values

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date (see Note 22).

Useful Life of property and equipment

Useful life evaluation of property and equipment is the result of judgement, based on the experience with similar assets. Future economic benefits are embodied in assets and mainly consumed along with usage. Management evaluates the remaining useful life according to the asset's current technical condition and estimated period, during which the Company expects to receive benefits. For the evaluation of remaining useful life are considered the following main factors: expectable usage of assets, depending on the operational factors and maintenance program, that is depreciation arising from the changes in the market conditions.

Impairment of financial instruments

The Company assess of whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL (see Note 21.2, as well as the key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows.

Tax legislation

Armenian tax legislation is subject to varying interpretations. See Note 19.

5 Revenue from rendering of services

Revenue arises from commissions received for the provision of payment and settlement services.

	2025	2024
Utility payments	84,386	121,817
Loan repayments	6,161	15,920
Services of banking and financial organizations	3,493,554	3,129,039
Gaming payments	4,187	57,101
Delivery services	3,949	5,213
International money transfers	1,270	2,494
Electronic money	1,140	1,504
Payments in medical institutions	34,817	20,697
Other	26,263	27,700
Total revenue from rendering of services	**3,655,727**	**3,381,485**

6 Other operating expenses

	2025	2024
Terminal maintenance	8,820	4,705
Cash collection	10,270	10,634
Operating lease	2,210	3,955
Commissions from the use of other terminals	8,320	8,854
Rendering of services	1,567	1,482
Post and communication	2,959	3,006
Office supplies	4,179	1,906
Professional services	17,963	3,961
Marketing and advertising	1,200	1,322
Taxes, other than income tax, duties	3,425	3,254
Business trip expenses	6,386	3,020
Other	10,278	6,603
Total operating expenses	**77,577**	**52,702**

7 Finance income and costs

	2025	2024
Net loss from trading in foreign currency	(659,746)	(729,775)
Total finance costs	**(659,746)**	**(729,775)**
Interest income from bank deposits and accounts	102,996	28,314
Total finance income	**102,966**	**28,314**
Net finance costs	**(556,780)**	**(701,461)**

Net loss from trading in foreign currency arises from those payment and settlement services in which amounts received from customers in foreign currency are converted into Armenian drams for transfer to the final beneficiary.

8 Income tax expense

	2025	2024
Current tax	263,259	263,960
Adjustments recognized in the current year relating to the current tax of the prior year	2,160	-
Deferred tax (Note 11)	4,356	(11,139)
Total income tax expense	**269,775**	**252,821**

The effective tax rate comparison is presented below:

	2025	Effective tax rate (%)	2024	Effective tax rate (%)
Profit before taxation	**1,488,716**	**-**	**1,131,066**	**-**
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 18% (2024: 18%)	267,969	18	203,592	18
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	(13,207)	(1)	9,453	1
Non-deductible expenses	15,013	1	39,776	4
Income tax expense	**269,775**	**18**	**252,821**	**23**

9 Intangible assets

	Computer software	Other	Total
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2024	156,700	2,535	159,235
Additions	38,466	-	38,466
Disposal	(5,475)	-	(5,475)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**189,691**	**2,535**	**192,226**
Additions	59,655	-	59,655
Disposals	(8,896)	-	(8,896)
Balance at 31 December 2025	**240,450**	**2,535**	**242,985**
Accumulated amortization			
Balance at 1 January 2024	93,839	2,363	96,202
Charge for the year	20,486	130	20,616
Eliminated on disposal	(5,475)	-	(5,475)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**108,850**	**2,493**	**111,343**
Charge for the year	39,864	6	39,870
Eliminated on disposal	(8,896)	-	(8,896)
Balance at 31 December 2025	**139,818**	**2,499**	**142,317**
Carrying amount			
Balance at 31 December 2024	**80,841**	**42**	**80,883**
Balance at 31 December 2025	**100,632**	**36**	**100,668**

As at 31 December 2025 the Company has not possessed intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities or whose title is otherwise restricted (2024: neither).

As at 31 December 2025 intangible assets included fully depreciated assets in the cost of AMD 43,926 thousand (2024: AMD 52,822 thousand).

10 Property and equipment

	Machinery and equipment	Computer equipment (including servers)	Vehicles	Other	Total
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2024	53,218	70,551	-	10,250	134,019
Additions	282	57,304	-	-	57,586
Disposals*	-	(657)	-	(189)	(846)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**53,500**	**127,198**	**-**	**10,061**	**190,759**
Additions	1,574	107	7,600	-	9,281
Disposals*	(42)	(8,414)	-	(206)	(8,662)
Balance at 31 December 2025	**55,032**	**118,891**	**7,600**	**9,855**	**191,378**
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 January 2024	39,832	69,985	-	7,669	117,486
Charge for the year	5,856	11,483	-	1,221	18,560
Eliminated on disposal	-	(657)	-	(189)	(846)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**45,688**	**80,811**	**-**	**8,701**	**135,200**
Charge for the year	3,593	11,761	148	472	15,974
Eliminated on disposal	(42)	(8,414)	-	(206)	(8,662)
Balance at 31 December 2025	**49,239**	**84,158**	**148**	**8,967**	**142,512**
Carrying amount					
Balance at 31 December 2024	**7,812**	**46,387**	**-**	**1,360**	**55,559**
Balance at 31 December 2025	**5,793**	**34,733**	**7,452**	**888**	**48,866**

*In 2025 the Company sold the written-off property and equipment, the net result from this transaction amounted to AMD 100 thousand (2024: AMD 33 thousand), which was recognized as other income.

Fully depreciated items

As at 31 December 2025 fixed assets included fully depreciated assets in the cost of AMD 87,382 thousand (2024: AMD 96,044 thousand).

Restrictions on title of fixed assets

As at 31 December 2025, the Company did not possess any fixed assets pledged as security for liabilities or whose title is otherwise restricted (2024: neither).

11 Deferred income taxes

The movement of deferred income taxes is disclosed below:

	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of year	12,489	1,350
Expense (recovery) recognized to profit or loss (see Note 8)	(4,356)	11,139
Balance at the end of year	**8,133**	**12,489**

Deferred income taxes for the year ended 31 December 2025 can be summarized as follows:

		Recognized	2025		
	2024	in profit or loss	Net balance	Deferred tax aset	Deferred tax liability
Cash and cash equivalents and balances held on restricted accounts	1,649	857	2,506	2,506	-
Deposits in banks	-	1,001	1,001	1,001	-
Trade and other receivables	10,840	(10,740)	100	100	-
Intangible assets	-	1,579	1,579	1,579	-
Trade and other payables	-	2,947	2,947	2,947	-
Deferred tax asset	**12,489**	**(4,356)**	**8,133**	**8,133**	-

Deferred income taxes for the year ended 31 December 2024 can be summarized as follows:

		Recognized	2024		
	2023	in profit or loss	Net balance	Deferred tax aset	Deferred tax liability
Cash and cash equivalents and balances held on restricted accounts	1,350	299	1,649	1,649	-
Trade and other receivables	-	10,840	10,840	10,840	-
Deferred tax asset	**1,350**	**11,139**	**12,489**	**12,489**	**-**

12 Trade and other receivables

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial assets		
Proceeds from electronic money	5,525	96,213
Receivables from transfers	686,668	790,320
Receivables on wire transfer services	20,896	21,774
	713,089	**908,307**
Allowance for expected credit losses	(3,935)	(3,379)
Total financial assets	**709,154**	**904,928**
Non-financial assets		
Prepayments	47,949	86,010
Other receivables	540	315
Total non-financial assets	**48,489**	**86,325**
Total trade and other receivables	**757,643**	**991,253**

All amounts are short-term. The net carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

No interest is charged on the trade receivables.

The closing balance of the trade receivables loss allowance as at 31 December 2025 reconciles with the trade receivables loss allowance opening balance as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,379	-
Loss allowance recognized during the year	556	231,142
Receivables written off during the year	-	(227,763)
Balance at the end of the year	**3,935**	**3,379**

Note 21.2 includes disclosures relating to the credit risk exposures and analysis relating to the allowance for expected credit losses.

See Note 21.1 for the currencies in which the trade and other receivables are denominated.

13 Deposits in banks

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deposits in banks	954,401	-
	954,401	**-**
Credit loss allowance	(5,562)	-
Total deposit in banks	**948,839**	**-**

As at 31 December 2025 deposits were placed in one bank.

All deposits in bank have more than 90 days of maturity.

As at 31 December 2025 the weighted average interest rate of deposits in banks is 9.28%.

An analysis of changes in the ECLs on deposits in banks as follows:

	2025	2024
	Stage 1	Stage 1
ECL allowance at 1 January	-	-
Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance	5,562	-
Loss allowance, end of the year	**5,562**	**-**

Disclosures regarding credit risk and expected credit loss analysis are presented in Note 21.2.

14 Cash and cash equivalents, balances held on restricted accounts

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash in commercial banks	371,439	319,024
Cash in hand	33,752	47,228
Cash in transit	46,990	52,489
Cash in terminals	90,495	63,179
	542,676	**481,920**
ECL allowance	(15,778)	(4,198)
Total cash and cash equivalents	**526,898**	**477,722**

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Balances held on restricted accounts	1,253,382	851,367
ECL allowance	(7,306)	(4,962)
Total balances held on restricted accounts	**1,246,076**	**846,405**

Balances held on restricted accounts represent special accounts in banks. At each moment the balance in these accounts should not be less than total collections amount of previous day. The balances on these accounts can only be used for fulfilment of payments under collection services.

The reconciliation of allowance for impairment losses on cash and cash equivalents and balances held on restricted accounts is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	Stage 1	Stage 1
ECL allowance at the beginning of the year	9,160	7,501
Loss allowance recognized during the year	13,924	7,135
Write-off during the year	-	(5,476)
Loss allowance, end of the year	**23,084**	**9,160**

Disclosures about credit risk and expected credit risk analysis are presented in Note 21.2.

As at 31 December 2025 AMD 299,828 thousand (92.9%) included in cash and cash equivalents was due from two commercial banks (2024: AMD 238,856 thousand (74.9%), from two commercial banks).

As at 31 December 2025 AMD 1,140,630 thousand (91%) included in balances held on restricted accounts was due from one commercial bank (2024: AMD 843,489 thousand (99.1%), from two commercial banks).

Cash in transit represents amounts collected by Company's cash collectors, other cash collecting organizations and agents from terminals and Company's branches and later credited into bank accounts, but not yet accounted for by banks.

Exposure to foreign currency and credit risk of cash and cash equivalents, balances held on restricted accounts is presented in Note 21.

15 Equity and reserves

15.1 Share capital

As at 31 December 2025 the Company's registered and paid-in share capital amounted to AMD 265,760 thousand (2024: AMD 265,760 thousand).

In accordance with the Company's statues, the share capital consists of 1,208,000 ordinary shares. All shares have a nominal value of AMD 220.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company's sole shareholder was "Viva Armenia" CJSC, which owns 100% of the Company's shares.

As at 31 December 2025 the Company did not possess any of its own shares (2024: neither).

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared and are entitled to one vote per share at annual and general meetings of the Company.

15.2 Additional capital

The difference between fair and contractual values of low market rate interest subordinated debts provided by the Company's shareholder is AMD 61,036 thousand, recognized in equity as additional capital.

15.3 Reserve capital

The Company's distributable reserves are restricted to accumulated profit. Non-distributable funds consist of the general reserve, established in accordance with RA legislation to cover general risks, including potential losses and other unforeseen expenses.

16 Trade and other payables

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade payables	10,905	12,333
Wire transfer transactions	778,798	475,403
Payables to customers on e-money	27,163	58,720
Due to personnel	16,370	12,619
Advances received for wire transfer transactions	22,107	204,304
Total financial liabilities	**855,343**	**763,379**
Taxes, other than income tax	8,685	5,515
Other liabilities	16,797	11,985
Total trade and other payables	**880,825**	**780,879**

No interest is charged on the trade payables. The Company has financial risk management policies to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

Exposure to foreign currency and liquidity risk of trade and other payables is presented in Note 21.

17 Related parties

The Company's related parties include its main participant and key management.

17.1 Control relationships

As at 31 December 2025 the ultimate controller of the Company is Zhe Zhang. He owns 75% of "Fedilco Group Limited", which is the sole shareholder of the Company's parent company, "Viva Armenia" CJSC.

17.2 Transactions with related parties

During the reporting year the Company had the following transactions with the related parties and as at the reporting date had the following outstanding balances.

Transactions	2025	2024
Parent company		
Rendering of services	89,042	112,118
Services received	(10,156)	(9,607)

Outstanding balances	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Parent		
Trade and other receivables	6,852	8,841
Trade and other payables	(20,510)	(22,031)

17.3 Transactions with management and close family members

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Company's management and their immediate family members did not have participation in the share capital of “Viva Armenia” CJSC

Key management received the following remuneration during the period, which is included in the "Staff costs":

	2025	2024
Salary and bonuses	13,107	7,980
Total	**13,107**	**7,980**

18 Commitments

18.1 Legal commitments

As at 31 December 2025 there were no legal actions taken against the Company. Therefore, the Company has not made any respective provision related to such tax and legal matters.

19 Contingent liabilities

19.1 Insurance

The Armenian insurance industry is in its development stage and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available in Armenia. The Company does not have full coverage for its plant facilities, business interruption, or third party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on the Company property or relating to the Company operations. Until the Company obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets or environmental damage could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial position.

19.2 Taxes

The taxation system in Armenia is characterized by frequently changing legislation, which sometimes needs interpretations. Often differing interpretations exist among various taxation authorities and jurisdictions. Taxes are subject to review and investigations by tax authorities, which are enabled by law to impose fines and penalties.

These facts may create tax risks in Armenia substantially more than in other developed countries. Management believes that it has adequately provided for tax liabilities based on its interpretation of tax legislation. However, the relevant authorities may have differing interpretations and the effects could be significant.

19.3 Environmental matters

Management is of the opinion that the Company has met the Government's requirements concerning environmental matters and, therefore, believes that the Company does not have any current material environmental liabilities. However, environmental legislation in Armenia is in process of development and potential changes in the legislation and its interpretation may give rise to material liabilities in the future.

20 Financial assets and liabilities

20.1 Categories of financial instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 4.9. The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

Financial assets

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Amortized cost		
Trade and other receivables	709,154	904,928
Deposits in banks	948,839	-
Balances held on restricted accounts	1,246,076	846,405
Cash and cash equivalents	526,898	477,722
Total financial assets	**3,430,967**	**2,229,055**

Financial liabilities

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Amortized cost		
Trade and other payables	855,343	763,379
Total financial liabilities	**855,343**	**763,379**

21 Financial instruments risk

Risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

21.1 Market risk analysis

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

The Company is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to currency risk, which result from its operating activities.

Foreign currency risk

The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise.

Foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities which expose the Company to currency risk are disclosed below. The amounts presented are translated into Armenian drams at the exchange rate as at the end of the reporting period.

Item

31 December 2025	USD	Euro	Ruble
Financial assets			
Receivables on payment and settlement services	2,716	1	697,124
Balances held on restricted accounts	-	-	208
Cash and cash equivalents	21,943	8,518	252,722
Total financial assets	**24,659**	**8,519**	**950,054**

Item

31 December 2025	USD	Euro	Ruble
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	3,966	12	15,419
Total financial liabilities	**3,966**	**12**	**15,419**
Net position	**20,693**	**8,507**	**934,635**
Total financial assets	**102,426**	**5,205**	**312,194**
Total financial liabilities	**6,760**	**-**	**142,782**
Net position at 31 December 2024	**95,666**	**5,205**	**169,412**

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% (2024: 10%) increase and decrease in dram against US dollar, Euro and Ruble. 10% (2024: 10%) represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% (2024: 10%) change in foreign currency rates.

	USD impact		Euro impact		Ruble impact	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Profit or loss	2,069	9,567	851	521	93,464	16,941
Equity	2,069	9,567	851	521	93,464	16,941

Exposures to foreign exchange rates vary during the year depending on the volume of overseas transactions. Nonetheless, the analysis above is considered to be representative of the Company's exposure to currency risk.

21.2 Credit risk analysis

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

The Company's management carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. The credit risk is managed on a group basis based on the Company's credit risk management policies and procedures. The estimation of credit risk for risk management purposes involves the use of models, as the risk varies depending on market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time.

The expected credit-loss approach uses three stages for allocating impairment losses:

Stage 1: expected credit losses within the next twelve months

Stage 1 includes all contracts with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and usually contains new contracts that are fewer than 31 days past due date. The portion of the lifetime expected credit losses resulting from default events possible within the next 12 months is recognized.

Stage 2: expected lifetime credit losses - not credit impaired

If a financial asset has a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but is not yet credit impaired, it is moved to stage 2 and measured at lifetime expected credit loss. This is defined as the expected credit loss that results from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

In all cases, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when the contractual payment is more than 31 days past due.

Stage 3: expected lifetime credit losses - credit impaired

If a financial asset is defined as credit impaired or in default, it is transferred to stage 3 and measured at lifetime expected credit loss. Objective evidence for a credit-impaired financial asset includes 90 days past due date as well as other information indicating significant financial difficulties of the counterparty. The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the counterparty is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held).

The determination of whether a financial asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk is based on an assessment of the probability of default, which is made at least monthly, incorporating external credit rating information as well as internal information on the credit quality of the financial asset. For financial assets that are not receivable from financial institutions, a significant increase in credit risk is assessed mainly based on past-due information.

The Company's credit risk arises from financial assets, including cash and cash equivalents held with banks and balances in restricted accounts, deposits with banks, and trade and other receivables.

Bank balances and deposits

The credit risk in respect of bank balances and deposits is managed via diversification of banks and are only held with major reputable financial institutions.

Trade receivables

The Company continuously monitors customer receivables. Where possible, external credit ratings and/or reports on customers are also used. It is the Company's policy to transact only with creditworthy counterparties. Current credit risk is managed by performing periodic ageing analyses and by setting receivable limits for each customer.

The Company does not obtain collateral for trade receivables.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified model of recognizing lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables as these items do not have a significant financing component.

In measuring the expected credit losses, the trade receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profile for sales before 31 December 2025 and 1 January 2025 respectively as well as the corresponding historical credit losses during that period. The historical rates are adjusted to reflect current and forwarding looking macroeconomic factors affecting the customer's ability to settle the amount outstanding. However, given the short period exposed to credit risk, the impact of these macroeconomic factors has not been considered significant within the reporting period.

21.3 Liquidity risk analysis

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Company maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The liquidity position is assessed and managed under a variety of scenarios, giving due consideration to stress factors relating to both the market in general and specifically to the Company.

The liquidity management of the Company requires considering the level of liquid assets necessary to settle obligations as they fall due; maintaining access to a range of funding sources; maintaining funding contingency plans and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against regulatory requirements. The Company calculates liquidity ratios in accordance with the requirement of the Central Bank of Armenia i.e. the ratio between high liquid assets and liabilities of payment and settlement organizations issuing electronic money should be 100%.

As at 31 December the indicators are as follows:

	Unaudited	
	2025, %	2024, %
Highly liquid assets/ on demand liabilities	219.46	134.21

By the decision of the Board of the Central Bank of Armenia dated 13 January 2026, effective from 1 September 2026, it has been established that the liquidity ratio must cover 60% of current liabilities, but not less than the amount of financial obligations of the payment and settlement organization to its customers.

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 December 2024 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately.

			31 December 2025	
	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	Total	Carrying amount
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	838,973	16,370	855,343	855,343
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**838,973**	**16,370**	**855,343**	**855,343**

			31 December 2024	
	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 12 months	Total	Carrying amount
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	750,760	12,619	763,379	763,379
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**750,760**	**12,619**	**763,379**	**763,379**

22 Fair value measurement

The Company classifies and liabilities measured at fair value after initial recognition into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable. These three levels are described below:

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

22.1 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The table below presents the fair value of financial assets and liabilities not measured at their fair value in the statement of financial position and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which teach fair value measurement is categorized.

	31 December 2025		
	Level 2	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables	709,154	709,154	**709,154**
Deposits in banks	948,839	948,839	**948,839**
Balances held on restricted accounts	1,246,076	1,246,076	**1,246,076**
Cash and cash equivalents	526,898	526,898	**526,898**
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	855,343	855,343	**855,343**

	31 December 2024		
	Level 2	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables	904,928	904,928	**904,928**
Cash and cash equivalents	477,722	477,722	**477,722**
Balances held on restricted accounts	846,405	846,405	**846,405**
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	763,379	763,379	**763,379**

Trade and other receivables and payables

The fair value of trade and other receivables and payables is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques, applying the rates that are offered for deposits of similar maturities and terms. The fair value of amounts on demand is the amount payable at the reporting date.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents and balances held on restricted accounts are carried at amortised cost. Carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and balances held on restricted accounts approximates their fair value.

23 Capital adequacy

The Company maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business. The adequacy of the Company's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the rules and ratios adopted by the Central Bank of Armenia.

The Central Bank of Armenia has set economic normative of the minimum size of total capital for payment companies to be AMD 100,000 thousand.

Regulatory capital consists of Tier 1 capital, which comprises charter capital (moreover, part of the charter capital, which is replenished by intangible assets, participates in the calculation of the regulatory capital in the amount of 25% of the minimum amount of AMD 100,000 thousand), retained earnings including current year profit.

As at 31 December 2025, and 2024 the amount of regulatory capital calculated in accordance with the requirements of Central Bank of Armenia are provided below:

	Unaudited	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Tier 1 capital	704,264	664,400
Total regulatory capital	**704,264**	**664,400**

By the decision of the Board of the Central Bank of Armenia dated 13 January 2026, effective from 1 September 2026, the methodology for calculating capital has been amended, according to which the total capital of a payment and settlement organization is the sum of its Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. At the same time, Tier 2 capital must be less than or equal to one third of Tier 1 capital.

The Tier 1 capital of a payment and settlement organization is the sum of its core Tier 1 capital and additional Tier 1 capital, after applying the relevant deductions and adjustments. At the same time, at least 75% of Tier 1 capital must be in the form of core Tier 1 capital.