



■ “Audit-Complex” SRL
Republica Moldova, or.Chîşinău
str.Alecu Russo 59/4 of.164

Certificat de înregistrare MD0049035 din 16.02.1999

■ Tel/Fax: 030 555 212, 0 794 55 212

E-mail: audit.complex@gmail.com

Numărul individual 1905085

din Registrul public al entităților de audit

TOT SPECTRUL SERVICIILOR DE AUDIT

AUDITORS' REPORT

on the Financial Statements

prepared in accordance with National Accounting Standards

for the year ended December 31ST, year 2025

of the Non-Banking Credit Organization PRIMA FINANTARE LLC

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Non-Banking Credit Organization PRIMA FINANTARE LLC ("the Company") was incorporated in May 05th 2010 year, according to the Certificate of Registration nr.MD 0095695, issued by the Ministry of Information Development from Republic of Moldova, with the purpose of granting and managing loans, providing guarantees on loans and bank loans, make investments according to *the Law on non-banking credit organizations no.01 dated 16.03.2018*, approved by the Parliament of Rep.of Moldova.

Its registered address is: 10 Nationala str., Ungheni city, Republic of Moldova.

The Company's offices are located on:

- 10, Nationala street, Ungheni city, Rep.of Moldova;
- 10, Crestiuc street, Ungheni city, Rep.of Moldova;
- 28, Mihai Eminescu street, Calarasi city, Rep.of Moldova;
- 15, A. Puskin street, Chisinau city, Rep.of Moldova;
- 1, Barbu Lautaru street, Cimislia city, Rep.of Moldova;
- 1/C, Stefan cel Mare street, Causeni city, Rep.of Moldova;
- 13, Independentei street, Riscani city, Rep.of Moldova;
- 13V, 31 August 1989 street, Cahul city, Rep.of Moldova;
- 21/4, 31 August 1989 street, Edinet city, Rep.of Moldova;
- 1/3 Independenței street, Briceni city, Rep. of Moldova;
- 6, Chisinaului street, Hincesti city, Rep. of Moldova.

The Company's number of employees as at 31 December 2025 was 63 persons.

For the revised year (2025), the top management team was comprised of:

- Cozmolici Sergiu - Chairman of the Board;
- Secrieru Natalia – Executive Director;
- Gulica Natalia – Chief Accountant.

Description of Business and Consumer loan products

Currently, the company operates in Ungheni, Calarasi, Cimislia, Causeni, Riscani, Cahul, Edinet, Hincesti, Briceni and Chisinau regions of the Rep. of Moldova, offering loans to privates enabling them to repair their houses, for sanitation, for education of members of their families, loans to businesses in order to foster trade and commerce. The main activity of this region is agriculture and commerce.

Business Model

Key Partners Local banks, Kiva, EMF Microfinance Fund (AGmvK), Fondation Grameen, GLS Alternative, REDI Economic Development SA, Individuals, SMEs	Key Activities Loans Insurances	Value Proposition Fast, simple loans and insurances for disadvantaged people. We help people to fulfill their dreams.	Customer Relationships Long term partnership	Customer Segments Rural people from Moldova, Micro and SMES, Start-ups
	Key Resources Team, Software Money		Channels Branches, Referents, Billboards, Flyers Newspapers	
Cost Structure Money, HR		Revenue Streams Interest, commissions loans, Commissions on insurances		

Organization's loan products are secured by guarantor up to 500.000 mln MDL for business and consumer loans with maturity of at least 12 months and not more than 60 months, depending on the loan amount, maturity and type of customer.

The financial ratios ROE (*Return on Equity*) and ROA (*Return on Assets*) registered in 2025 year the values of 16,51% and 4,20%.

All procedures of the company's activity are established and described in the Internal Operational Handbook, approved by the board of the company according to the minute's from 30.12.2024 and 30.12.2025.

Description of revenue base

The Company's revenue consists of (i) loan agreement commission fees, which are charged for receiving, processing the loan application and issuing the loan, or modifying the valid loan conditions; (ii) interest, which is charged on the outstanding principal amount; and (iii) various fees applied in case of different breaches of loan agreement. Company business is built on the concept that we need only performing customers and we want to avoid situations with poorly performing or defaulting loans. Therefore, the majority of Company's interest and fees income is coming from the normally performing customers. Fees applied in cases of different breaches are targeted, as a whole, to compensate the lost money that we should have otherwise received duly according to the original loan agreements.



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TOT SPECTRUL SERVICIILOR DE AUDIT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Non-Banking Credit Organization PRIMA FINANTARE LLC which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with National Accounting Standards (NAS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). 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 organization in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements of the Non-Banking Credit Organization PRIMA FINANTARE LLC, 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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 National Accounting Standards, approved by the Order no.118 and 119 dated 6 august 2013 of the Ministry of Finance of Rep.Moldova, with subsequent amendments.

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

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

This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.



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TOT SPECTRUL SERVICIILOR DE AUDIT

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 ISA 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 ISA, 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 organization'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 concerns basis of accounting and, based the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the organization's ability to continue activity. 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 organization 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.

We also provide those charged with governance a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

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



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Other Matters

This report is addressed solely to the organization's shareholders, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the organization's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the organization and the organization's shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Laurian Dulap.

Laurian DULAP

Licensed Auditor, Director

Certificate of audit qualification nr. AG 000161 issued on 08.02.2008

Certificate of audit qualification nr. APFN 056 issued on 10.05.2010

„Audit-Complex” SRL

Registration no. 1905085

Chișinău, Republic of Moldova

April 30, 2026

O.C.N. PRIMA FINANTARE S.R.L.
BALANCE SHEET
PREPARED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes*	2025 MDL	2024 MDL
ASSETS			
Cash in hand	2	750 387	207 591
Current bank accounts	2	13 472 311	846 571
Other cash equivalents	2	320 582	71 111
Investments in securities and shares	3	15 045 175	11 811 760
Deposits with banks		45 149 829	33 811 587
Loans and borrowings to customers	4	189 089 039	155 321 618
Receivables on income accrued (interests on loans, commissions, penalties, etc. and bank deposits)	4	3 160 847	2 670 108
Property and equipment, intangible assets, investments property – net		4 639 719	4 415 256
Other assets		2 114 728	1 874 971
Total Assets		273 742 617	211 030 573
LIABILITIES			
Bank credits, loans and borrowings received	6	190 603 267	136 489 599
Due to interests on bank credits, loans and borrowings received	6	1 844 759	4 311 309
Other liabilities		1 328 146	1 377 416
Total Liabilities		193 776 172	142 178 324
PROVISIONS			
Provisions for loans and borrowings impairment	5	14 441 501	13 377 113
Provisions for interests on loans and borrowings	5	408 472	722 575
Total Provisions		14 849 973	14 099 688
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital		2 032 470	2 032 470
Unpaid capital		-	-
Withdrawn capital		-	-
Legal reserves		208 727	208 727
Other reserves		-	-
Correction of results from previous years		-	-
Retained earnings (uncovered loss) of previous years		52 173 554	52 173 554
Net profit (loss) for the year		10 363 911	-
Profit use of the year (Dividends prepaid)		-	-
Additional Capital		-	-
Difference on revaluation of long-term assets		337 810	337 810
Subsidies		-	-
Total Equity		65 116 472	54 752 561
Total Liabilities, Provisions and Equity		273 742 617	211 030 573

These financial statements were authorized to be issued on 24 April 2026 by Organization's directors represented by:

Mrs. Secieru Natalia, Executive director _____

Mrs. Gulica Natalia, Chief-accountant _____

* The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

O.C.N. PRIMA FINANTARE S.R.L.
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025	2024
	MDL	MDL
Interest income on microfinance contracts	44 369 997	46 376 795
Costs related to microfinance contracts	14 367 056	12 358 068
Gross profit/ (loss)	30 002 941	34 018 727
Other operating income	15 071 161	11 759 019
General and administrative expenses	29 877 570	25 693 244
Other operating expenses	112 868	9 750
Operating profit/ (loss)	15 083 664	20 074 752
Income related to exchange rate differences	5 977 984	4 348 671
Expenses related to exchange rate differences	4 802 040	5 444 328
Net result from the calculation and reverse of provisions for impairment of granted loans and borrowings	-4 331 242	-12 261 636
Financial gain/ (loss) – net	-3 155 298	-13 357 293
Profit/ (loss) of the period before tax	11 928 366	6 717 459
Income tax expenses	1 564 455	915 948
Net profit (loss)	10 363 911	5 801 511

These financial statements were authorized to be issued on 24 April 2026 by Organization's directors represented by:

Mrs. Secieru Natalia, Executive director _____

Mrs. Gulica Natalia, Chief-accountant _____

O.C.N. PRIMA FINANTARE S.R.L.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Value at the end of 2024 year MDL	Increases MDL	Decreases MDL	Value at the end of 2025 year MDL
Share and additional capital				
Share capital	2 032 470	-	-	2 032 470
Withdrawn capital	-	-	-	-
Total Share and additional capital	2 032 470	-	-	2 032 470
Legal reserves	208 727	-	-	208 727
Other reserves	-	-	-	-
Total Reserves	208 727	-	-	208 727
Retained earnings (loss)				
Correction of results from previous years	-	-	-	-
Retained earnings (loss) of previous years	52 173 554	-	-	52 173 554
Net profit (loss) of current year	-	10 363 911	-	10 363 911
Total Retained earnings	52 173 554	10 363 911	-	62 537 465
Additional Capital	-	-	-	-
Difference on revaluation of long-term assets	337 810	-	-	337 810
Total Non-owner's capital	337 810	-	-	337 810
TOTAL Fund Balance and Reserves	54 752 561	10 363 911	-	65 116 472

These financial statements were authorized to be issued on 24 April 2026 by Organization's directors represented by:

Mrs. Secrieru Natalia, Executive director _____

Mrs. Gulica Natalia, Chief-accountant _____

O.C.N. PRIMA FINANTARE S.R.L.
CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Direct Method)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

<i>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</i>	2025 MDL
Interest receipts (interests on loans, commissions, penalties, etc.)	54 588 351
Interest payments	16 172 801
Payments to employees and social contributions	16 028 691
Income tax payments	901 113
Other receipts related to operational activity	2 802 578
Other payments related to operational activity	15 977 128
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>8 311 196</u>
 <i>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</i>	
Procurements of fixed assets	691 387
Other receipts (payments)	-10 730 070
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>-11 421 457</u>
 <i>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</i>	
Receipts from loans and borrowings	241 290 710
Payments of granted loans and borrowings	221 746 307
Other receipts (payments)	-2 945 010
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>16 599 393</u>
 TOTAL NET INFLOW	<u>13 489 132</u>
Effects of exchange rate changes	-71 124
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	<u>1 125 272</u>
 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>14 543 280</u>

These financial statements were authorized to be issued on 24 April 2026 by Organization's directors represented by:

Mrs. Secrieru Natalia, Executive director _____

Mrs. Gulica Natalia, Chief-accountant _____

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1 Basis of presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with National Accounting Standards and regulations set by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Moldova.

The accounting policy of the Organization is elaborated and approved according to the national regulations, based on the following fundamental accounting conventions:

- Going concern;
- Equality;
- Accrual basis.
- The accounting policy of the Company is prepared based on the:
 - Accounting and Financial Reporting Law No.287 from December 15, 2017;
 - Law on non-banking credit organizations no.1 from March 16, 2018, and subsequent amendments;
 - Tax Code No.1163 – XIII from April 24, 1997, and subsequent amendments;
 - National Accounting Standards and National Chart of Accounts approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Moldova on August 06th 2013, and subsequent amendments;
 - Legal framework issued by the National Commission for Financial Markets and National Bank of Moldova;
 - Internal regulations of the Organization.

Accounting records of the Organization are kept in official language, using the currency of the Republic of Moldova, that being the Moldovan Leu (MDL). The Organization uses the double recording accounting system, that requires to keep accounting of assets, equity, debts, costs, expenses and revenues based on accounts. Financial transactions are recorded in the Smart Credit Management software.

All economic facts are recorded based on sources and summary documents. The Organization uses standard documents forms approved by the Ministry of Finance. When no standard forms exist, the Organization uses forms of documents approved by the management. Source documents are provided on paper and electronic.

The organization performs general inventory counts of assets and liabilities elements annually, according the Regulation on inventory counts approved by the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Justice. The inventory of cash is done during every quarter of the current year.

Going concern

The Organization's management has made an assessment of the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Organization has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Moldovan lei (“MDL”), which is the organization’s functional and presentational currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equity investments classified as available-for-sale financial assets, are included in the fair value reserve in equity. The year-end and average rates for the year were:

	2024		2025	
	USD	Euro	USD	Euro
Average for the period	17.7919	19.2529	17.3705	19.5911
Year end	18.4791	19.3106	16.7925	19.7597

Intangible assets

Acquired computer software licenses are recognized as intangible assets on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the software. Amortization of software is calculated based on straight-line method, considering their service life according to each software description/benefits.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over 3-5 years.

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the organization, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognized as intangible assets. Direct costs include software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Property, plant and equipment

Property and equipment and other assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of assets. The useful life of fixed assets is determined according to Catalogue of fixed assets and intangible assets. The assets’ residual value is determined for each asset particularly.

The assets’ residual value and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. 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 asset’s carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset’s carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset’s fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Items of tangible fixed assets that are retired or otherwise disposed of are eliminated from the balance sheet along with the corresponding accumulated depreciation. Any gain or loss resulting from such retirement or disposal is included within the current income statement. The assets’ repair is recognized either as a current expense or capitalized on the basis of the costs.

Intangible assets included the software Smart Credit Management, developed by SC Green Computers LLC (Romania) and maintained by Reality Soft (Romania) for non-banking credit organization and software's license. Intangible assets are stated at historical cost and are amortized using the straight-line method during their useful lives, which do not exceed five years.

Other assets

Inventories

The accounting of inventories is kept in quantity and value expression. Inventories are derecognized using the weighted average cost method. The inventory of tangible assets is done according to the Regulation of inventory, at least one time per year, for determining the real value of tangible fixed assets.

Inventory consists of fuel for own use, other materials and low value items. Inventories are stated at the purchase value. Small value items' residual value is not determined at initial recognition.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivables include advances given, settlements with state budget/tax, receivable from employees.

Other current assets

Other current assets include other prepaid expenses (prepayment of office's insurance), maintenance fee of the software, account forms and other subscriptions.

Impairment losses on loans

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under these circumstances. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period assumptions change. Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and the Organization's financial statements therefore present the financial position and results fairly. At the moment the provisions are created monthly, according to estimation of future losses from unpaid loans and receivables (related interest), which are recognized as non-performing loans (31st day overdue). Under reports the accountant calculates the amount of provision and accounts for them.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Organization has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Organization expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are recognized according to Internal regulation approved by the board of the company according to the minute's nr. 6 from 27.11.2023, and which are in correlation to recommendations of the National Commission for Financial Markets, "Regulation of classification of issued loan and related interests calculated by microfinance companies", established by decision no.60/4/2019 from 16.12.2019. During 2025 year, the organization portfolio was tested to provision monthly, and created/posted to provision. The created provisions are included in the loss account.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially accounted in acquisition cost, which also includes all expenses related directly with the purchase. Adjusted acquisition cost shall be used for all further reflections. The purchase price for short-term financial liabilities is generally equal to their nominal value, which is why short-term financial liabilities are reflected on the balance sheet in the sum deemed to be paid.

In order to calculate long-term financial liabilities' adjusted purchase price, they are accounted by the fair value of gained remuneration. A financial liability is categorized as being short-term, if the liability is due within twelve months from the date of the balance sheet; or if the undertaking does not have an unconditional right to postpone the fulfillment of the payment liability for longer than twelve months from the date of the balance sheet. Obligations that stem from a loan agreement with a repayment term of up to twelve months from the date of the balance sheet are reflected as short-term, on the condition that the term of the repayment lapses prior to the approval of the annual report.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, being their issue proceeds (fair value of consideration received) net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently borrowings are stated at amortized cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Dividends

Dividends are not accounted for until they have been approved at the annual general meeting of the organization's shareholders.

Other liabilities

Pension costs and employee's benefits

The Organization contributes in respect of its employees to the social and medical contribution at the statutory rates in force during the year at 33,0% (24% and 9%), based on gross salary payments. The cost of social contribution (24%) is charged to statement of revenue and expenses in the same period as the related salary cost.

The Company has no other obligation to provide pensions or other post retirement benefits to any of its management or staff, accordingly, no provision for future pension costs is required.

Income Tax

For 2025 year, according to the Income Tax Code the annual profits earned by moldovan companies are taxed in Moldova at the rate 12%. Also the distribution of retained earnings is subject to the taxation at the rate 6% on the amount paid out as dividends. During 2025, according to the Tax Code, Prima Finantare LLC paid income tax, the amount was calculated based on taxable income of 2025 year.

Income tax payable on profits, based on the applicable moldovan tax law, is recognized as an expense in the period in which profits arise.

Income Recognition

Interest income is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Organization and the interest income can be reliably measured. Operating revenue arising from the rendering of services comprises interest income on loans granted. Other operating income includes commission income in the form of penalties, etc.

Interest income and expense is recognized in income statement for all interest-bearing financial instruments. Fees and commissions are generally recognized on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Other income is recognized on accrual basis at the moment of executing the respective transactions.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is managed by each Organization. Organization's loan products are secured by guarantor up to 500.000 MDL for business and consumer loans with maturity of at least 12 months and not more than 60 months, depending on the loan amount, maturity and type of customer.

In order to manage our liquidity, the organization can place liquidity in current accounts, term deposits and liquid financial instruments and will constitute and maintain at any date liquid assets a certain percentage of the total borrowings.

Client fraud or incapability

A client with original fraud intention or inability to repay is the second biggest possible source of financial loss. Measures to mitigate that risk belong to specific Organization's knowhow and are not disclosed in Annual Report Annex.

The Organization uses personal identification, personal contact verification, employment verification, cross verification of public databases, social links and statistical analysis of performing / nonperforming clients (a scorecard) to make the credit approval / rejection decision.

Approximately 69% of new loan applications are rejected by Organization. Client incapability or nonperformance risk is mitigated by regulating loan product parameters (maximum loan amount, maximum loan duration, maximum monthly repayment in relation to the client's salary, and commission fee) that particular client qualifies for. Majority of new clients can get loans for up to a year, with a higher APR (annualized percentage rate) to cover the increased risk of loss. Returning clients' choice or products increases, depending on their individual performance. The APR is reduced and the maturity can also be lengthened for up to 60 months.

General risk management policies

The management constantly observes the following ratios, and if necessary, makes adjustments into operations, into credit policy or in finance management according to:

- CPI - customer performance index – is the ratio of actually duly repaid loan installments against expected (contractually required) repayments within a tolerance period for repayment delays, which is normally 30 days; CPI is measured by whole portfolio, by different loan products, by customer Company's and by periods. CPI 100 means that all repayments are duly made, as expected according to the contracts. The Organization's target is CPI above 98 but it actually varies by loan product, customer Organization and even issuing offices (Moldovan regions).
- Organization's liabilities versus loan portfolio, where the target is to have loans portfolio increase faster than the Organization's liabilities;
- Debt collection rates;
- Number of operations performed by each employee, and time spent on various operations – to increase work efficiency;
- Organization's actual performance versus the budgeted performance.

Organization reviews the risk identification and management policies and procedures according to the change of Organization's activities and financial situation, several times a year. The usual review period is once a month, but extraordinary events (such as sharp exchange rate fluctuations or competition situation on the market) trigger immediate responses.

Loan Risk management

The Board and / or Credit Committee will assure a correct policy of administration of assets and liabilities. This policy defines the services of organization and market. It is part of the operational handbook. The Board will be reviewing the operational handbook at least two times a year.

Interest calculation

The Committee shall ensure that the interest rate on loans is set at a level sufficient to cover:

- Interest costs on funding
- Risk costs (2%),
- Eventual hedging costs,
- Administration expenses (8,54-14,71 %),
- and a ROE of at least 10%.

Thus, at present the organization's management believes that the 20–31% annual interest rates on loans fulfill this goal.

The Committee must also ensure that the interest rate is fixed at a level comparable with other financial institutions in order not to lose existing customers and unattractive new ones.

Risk management in corruption

For businesses, corruption impedes business growth, escalates costs and poses serious legal and reputational risks. It also raises transaction costs, undermines fair competition, impedes long-term foreign and domestic investment, and distorts development priorities. Investors too understand that corruption can negatively impact value and pose financial, operational and reputational risks to their investments. (Source: UN Global Compact)

The organization's business is prepared to deal with corruption. So, the company annually performed an external audit of the financial statements, grant loans after decision of Credit Committee that considerably decrease some corruption problems.

2 Cash in hand, current bank accounts and other cash equivalents

Cash includes cash in hand, current accounts in banks and other cash equivalents (electronic payments systems) in Moldovan Lei / MDL , EUR and USD.

	2025	2024
	MDL	MDL
Cash in hand	750 387	207 591
Current at bank	825 647	845 622
Cash at bank - foreign currency	12 646 664	948
Other cash	320 582	71 111
TOTAL	14 543 280	1 125 272

3 Investments in securities and shares

	2025	2024
	MDL	MDL
Share in the capital of “Smart-Program” Ltd	225 400	225 400
Share in the capital of “Prima Finantare” JSC Romania	14 819 775	11 586 360
TOTAL	15 045 175	11 811 760

4 Loans and borrowings to customers, receivables on income accrued

Loans are granted by individuals and companies under the loan agreements. The number of loan beneficiaries at 31.12.2025 was 3643 persons.

Total loans and borrowings at 31.12.2025 represented 189.089.039,00 MDL, and the receivables on income accrued (interests on loans, commissions, penalties, etc. and bank deposits) – the sum of 3.160.847,00 MDL.

All loans and receivables are recognized in the balance sheet when cash is advanced to borrowers.

A credit risk allowances for loan impairment is established if there is objective evidence that the Organization will not be able to collect all amounts due. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics and current economic climate in which the borrowers operate. The methodology and assumptions used are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. Nevertheless, it is possible, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected. When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowances for credit losses; subsequent recoveries are credited to the income statement.

5 Provisions for loans and borrowings impairment and for interests on loans and borrowings

The assessment of provisions requires the application of management's judgment and estimates, as to the probability of an outflow of resources, the probability of recovery of resources from corresponding sources including security or collateral or insurance arrangements where appropriate, and the amounts and timings of such outflows and recoveries, if any.

This judgment is included into Internal regulations of the Organization approved by Minute nr. 6 from 27.11.2023, and which are in correlation recommendation of the National Commission for Financial Markets, “Regulation of classification of issued loan and related interests calculated by microfinance companies”, established by decision no.60/4/2019 from 16.12.2019.

During 2025 year, the organization’s portfolio was tested to provision monthly, and created/posted to provision. The created provisions are included in the loss account.

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6 Bank credits, loans and borrowings received / Accrued Interest	Ending balance, year 2025	In foreign currency	Ending balance, year 2024	In foreign currency
	MDL	EUR / USD	MDL	EUR / USD
Long-term bank credits, loans and borrowings, including:	122 817 546	N/A	85 537 471	N/A
Credit contracts dated 10.07.2017/23.11.2017 BC Moldova Agroindbank SA	55 722 275	N/A	39 391 545	N/A
Credit contracts dated 10.08.2023 BC Moldindconbank SA	23 674 532	N/A	21 916 464	N/A
Credit contracts dated 10.12.2024 BC Energbank SA	13 400 000	N/A	11 000 000	N/A
Credit contracts dated 20.03.2025 BC OTP Bank SA	16 691 937	N/A	-	N/A
Subordinated loans, individuals	13 328 802	N/A	13 229 462	N/A
Long-term loans from unrelated parties, including:	67 785 721	x	50 952 128	x
Amended and Restated KIVA Contract dated 15-15.10.2015, KIVA Microfond, California Non-Profit Public Benefits Corp.	7 123 442	424 204 USD	12 652 778	684 707 USD
GLS Alternative Investments-Mocrfinanzfonds Contract 202505/17.04.2025	9 879 850	500 000 EUR	-	-
Fondation Grameen Credit Agricole Contract dated 19.01.2021/	12 843 805	650 000 EUR	25 940 566	1 343 333 EUR
EMF MicrofinanceFund ,AGmvK' Loan Agreement dated 18.12.2023/26.05.205/23.12.2025	28 058 774	1 420 000 EUR	12 358 784	640 000 EUR
REDI Economic Development SA Loan Agreement dated 02.10.2025	9 879 850	500 000 EUR	-	-
Total Long-term Financial liabilities	190 603 267	x	136 489 599	x

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Accrued Interest on:

Credit contracts dated 10.07.2017 and 23.11.2017 BC Moldova Agroindbank SA	205 915	-	143 519	-
Credit contracts dated 10.08.2023 BC Moldindconbank SA	45 550	-	38 853	-
Credit contracts dated 10.12.2024 BC Energbank SA	40 278	-	21 000	-
Credit contracts dated 20.03.2025 BC OTP Bank SA	64 920	-	-	-
Subordinated loans, individuals	968 471	-	549 557	-
Amended and Restated KIVA Contract dated 15-15.10.2015, KIVA Microfond, California Non-Profit Public Benefits Corp.	226 440	13 485 USD	3 436 395	185 962 USD
GLS Alternative Investments-Mocrfinanzfonds Contract 202505/17.04.2025	144 081	7 292 EUR	-	-
Fondation Grameen Credit Agricole Contract dated 19.01.2021	41 826	2 117 EUR	82 070	4 250 EUR
EMF MicrofinanceFund ,AGmvK' Loan Agreement dated 18.12.2023/26.05.205/23.12.2025	97 086	4 913 EUR	39 915	2 067 EUR
REDI ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SA Loan Agreement dated 02.10.2025	10 192	516 EUR	-	-
Total Interests on bank credits, loans an borrowings received	1 844 759	x	4 311 309	x

Current and long-term liabilities are recorded at the amount of proceeds expected to be paid to satisfy these liabilities in the normal course of activities.
Long-term loans are stated at cost, interest payable on these is included in the result for the corresponding period.

Signed by Organization's management:

Mrs. Secrieru Natalia, Executive director _____

Mrs. Gulica Natalia, Chief-accountant _____