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1. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

Doverie – United Holding AD is registered at Sofia City Court under company file No 13056 of 1996 and its seat, management address and correspondence address is: 1756 Sofia, 5 Lachezar Stanchev St., building 'A', fl. 7.

Doverie – United Holding AD is public company pursuant to the Public Offering of Securities Act. The website of the company is www.doverie.bg, with inside information published in the 'For Investors' category under 'News' section: https://doverie.bg/за-инвеститори/новини/.

1.1. Ownership and Management

As at 30 September 2026 the distribution of the Company's share capital is as follows:

Share capital	***30 September 2026***	***31 December 2025***
	EUR'000	***EUR'000***
(EUR'000)	21,500	21,500
Number of shares (par value EUR 0.51)	21,499,855	21,499,855
Total number of registered shareholders	146,312	146,234
including legal entities	74	69
individuals	146,238	146,165
Number of shares owned by legal entities	12,096063	12,134,133
% shareholding of legal entities	*56.26%*	*57.46%*
Number of shares owned by individuals*	9,9403,792	8,981,706
% shareholding of individuals	*43.74%*	*42.54%*

Shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares	**Number of shares**	**% of capital**
Sopharma AD	4,300,026	20.0003%
Telecomplect AD	1,917,838	8.9202%
KALIMAN-RT AD	1,447,643	6.7333%

Shares from — to	**Number of shareholders**	**% of all shareholders**	**Number of owned shares**	**% of all shares**
0-100	143.934	98,3747	6.450.648	30,0036
101-1000	1.999	1,3663	441.198	2,0521
1001-10000	305	0,2085	1.022.160	4,7543
10001-100000	57	0,0390	1.482.680	6,8963

100001-500000	11	0,0075	2.358.884	10,9717
500001-1000000	3	0,0021	2.078.538	9,6678
1000001-5000000	3	0,0021	7.665.507	35,6542
Over 5000000	0	0,0000	0	0,0000
Total	146.312	100,00	21.499.615	100,00

240 shares unidentified by the Central Depository.

The company has two-tier management system.

Supervisory Board

Members of the Supervisory Board as at 30 September 2026 are:

Ventsislav Simeonov Stoev — Chairperson of SB

Ivan Ognyanov Donev — Member

Hristo Georgiev Hristov — Member

Management Board

Members of the Management Board as at 30 September 2026 are:

Alexandre Gueorguiev Hristov — Executive Director

Anna Ivanova Pavlova — Chairperson of MB

Petko Kolev Ivanov — Member

The company is represented by Alexandre Gueorguiev Hristov.

The Audit Committee supports the work of the Management Board, it has the role of persons charged with governance who monitor and supervise the internal control system, risk management and financial reporting system of the company.

The Audit Committee has the following composition:

Ivan Dimov — Chairperson (independent member)

Elena Golemanova — Member (independent member)

Anna Pavlova — Member

As at 30 September 2026 the list number of staff in the company is 35 (31 December 2025 is 35).

1.2. Subject of activity

The subject of activity of Doverie — United Holding AD is the acquisition, management, evaluation and sale of shares and/or shareholdings in Bulgarian and foreign companies — legal entities, participation in any form in other local and/or foreign trade companies and/or in their management; acquisition, management and sale of bonds; acquisition, evaluation and sale of patents, transfer of licenses for the use of patents of companies in which the holding company participates; performing any other trade activity which is not prohibited by law.

1.3. Company structure

Doverie – United Holding AD is a holding joint-stock company. Interests in subsidiaries are presented in Notes 11 and 32.

The Company has no registered branches and/or representative offices in the country or abroad.

2. MATERIAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACCOUNTING POLICY OF THE COMPANY

2.1. Grounds for preparation of Financial Statements

The Interim Non-Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with all International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), which comprise: Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Interpretations (IFRS) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and International Accounting Standards and the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC), which are effective from 1 January 2026 and which were adopted by the Commission of the European Union.

IFRS adopted by the EU is the common name of the general purpose — accounting framework equivalent to the framework introduced by the definition under § 1, item 8 of the Additional Provisions of the Accountancy Act under the name International Accounting Standards (IAS).

New standards, amendments and explanations effective for the financial year starting on 1 January 2026

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments, effective 1 January 2026, adopted by the EU**

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 include:

Write-off of a financial liability settled by an electronic transfer: The amendments to the IFRS 9 application guidance allow a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) that will be settled in cash through an electronic payment system to be considered extinguished before the settlement date if certain criteria are met. A company that chooses to apply the write-off option will be required to apply it to all settlements made through the same electronic payment system.

Classification of financial assets:

— guidance is provided on how an entity can assess whether the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are consistent with an underlying lending arrangement. The amendments add examples of financial assets that have contractual cash flows, or have no contractual cash flows, that represent only payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

— the description of the term 'without recourse' is improved. Under the amendments, a financial asset has the characteristics of a 'non-recourse' financial asset if the entity's ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by certain assets.

— the characteristics of contractually linked instruments that distinguish them from other transactions are explained. The amendments also note that not all multiple debt transactions meet the criteria for multiple contractually linked instruments and provide an example. A reference to instruments in the major group may include financial instruments that are not within the scope of the classification requirements.

Disclosures:

— disclosures related to investments in equity instruments reported at fair value through other comprehensive income are changed. In particular, an entity would be required to disclose the fair value profit or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period by showing separately the fair value profit or loss relating to investments derecognised during the period and the fair value profit or loss relating to investments held at the end of the period.

— the amendments require disclosure of contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows upon the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a contingent event that is not directly related to changes in the underlying credit risks and costs. The requirements apply to each class of financial asset measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income and each class of financial liability measured at amortised cost.

The amendments also include amendments to IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: that limit the disclosure requirements for qualifying subsidiaries.

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity, effective from 1 January 2026, adopted by the EU**

- **amendments to the own-use exemption**

Under IFRS 9, it is not always clear whether a company that purchases electricity through power purchase agreements (PPAs) can apply the own-use exception for accounting purposes. If the own-use exception does not apply, the PPAs are accounted for as derivatives measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). PPAs are often long-term arrangements, so measuring them at FVTPL could potentially result in significant volatility in the income statement over many reporting periods.

To apply the own-use exception to a PPA, IFRS 9 currently requires companies to assess whether the contract is for the receipt of electricity in accordance with the company's expected purchase or consumption requirements — for example, the buyer expects to use the quantity it purchases and then actually uses it.

The challenge arises because of the unique characteristics of electricity, including the difficulty of storing it, and its market structure – i.e. if the buying company is unable to use the electricity in the short term, it must be sold back in the market within a certain timeframe. Although these sales are made because of the

market structure and not in order to profit from short-term price fluctuations, it is not clear whether the company can apply the own-use exception in accordance with the existing requirements.

The amendments allow a company to apply the own-use exemption to power purchase agreements if the company has been and expects to be a net purchaser of electricity for the term of the agreement.

Amendments shall be applied retrospectively using facts and circumstances from the beginning of the reporting period of initial application (without requiring restatement of prior periods).

- **amendments to hedge accounting**

Virtual PPAs and PPAs that do not meet the own-use exception requirements are accounted for as derivatives and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Applying hedge accounting can help companies reduce fluctuations in profit or loss by reflecting how these PPAs hedge the cost of future electricity purchases or sales.

According to IFRS 9, for hedge accounting to apply, there needs to be an economic offset between changes in the value of the hedging instruments and the hedged transactions.

Buyers and sellers of PPAs face challenges in applying cash flow hedge accounting under IFRS 9. This is due to the fact that the fair value of the hedging instrument (PPA) is based on a P50 valuation, but the hedged transaction must be based on a P90 valuation due to the requirement that the hedged transaction be highly probable. This creates a mismatch that may result in non-compliance with the hedge accounting requirements.

- **new disclosure requirements**

Under the amendments, a company may apply the own-use exception to certain power purchase contracts and therefore not recognise those contracts in its statement of financial position. In such a case, the company must disclose additional information, such as:

  - contractual features that expose the company to changes in electricity volumes and the risk of oversupply;
  - expected future cash flows from unrecognised contractual obligations to purchase electricity at appropriate time intervals;
  - qualitative information on how the company has assessed whether a contract may become onerous; and
  - qualitative and quantitative information on the costs and receipts associated with electricity purchases and sales, based on the information used to estimate the 'net buyer'.

In addition, as regards power purchase agreements designated in a cash flow hedge relationship, companies must disaggregate the disclosures about terms by risk category.

- **Amendments to various standards ‘Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards’ effective 1 January 2026 adopted by the EU**

The IASB's amendments remove the conflict between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 regarding the amount, at which a trade receivable is initially measured.

Under IFRS 15, a trade receivable may be recognised at an amount that differs from the transaction price — for example, when the transaction price is variable. On the other hand, IFRS 9 requires companies to initially measure trade receivables without a significant financial component at transaction price.

The IASB amends IFRS 9 to require companies to initially measure trade receivables without a significant financial component at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15.

If the lease liability is derecognised, the derecognition is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9. However, when a lease liability is modified, the modification is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 Leases.

The IASB amendment states that when lease liabilities are derecognised under IFRS 9, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss. However, the amendment does not address how to distinguish between a derecognition and a modification of a lease obligation. The IASB indicates that it may consider this issue as part of a future project.

The amendments apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

The changes relating to the derecognition of lease liabilities apply only to lease liabilities extinguished on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the changes are first applied.

Standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective and are not applied as of an earlier date by the Company

As at the date of the approval for issue of these Financial Statements, new standards, amendments and explanations related to the existing standards are published but not in effect or not yet adopted by the EU for the financial year starting on 1 January 2026 and have not been applied by the Company from an earlier date. Management expects all standards and amendments to be adopted in the accounting policy of the Company during the first reporting period, beginning after the date of their coming into effect. A list of changes to the standards is provided below:

- **IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements effective 1 January 2027, still not adopted by the EU**

IFRS 18 aims to improve the way companies present information in their Financial Statements by focusing on financial performance information in the profit and loss account. The requirements in IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows are also partially amended. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The requirements described in IAS 1, which have not been changed, have been transferred to IFRS 18 and other standards. Although IFRS 18 will not affect how companies measure financial performance, it will affect the way the companies present and disclose financial performance. IFRS 18 aims to improve financial reporting by:

— a requirement for additional defined subtotals in the profit and loss account;
— a requirement for disclosures about performance indicators set by management;
— adding new principles for grouping information, and requirements on whether information should be contained in the main Financial Statements or the notes.

- **IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures, effective 1 January 2027, not yet adopted by the EU**

The company may elect to apply IFRS 19 in its consolidated, separate or standalone Financial Statements if, and only if, at the end of the reporting period:

— it is a subsidiary;
— it has no public reporting obligation; and
— it has an ultimate or intermediate parent that prepares Consolidated Financial Statements available for public use that comply with IFRS accounting standards.

The entity has a public reporting obligation if its debt or equity instruments are traded in a public market or it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market (domestic or foreign stock exchange or over-the-counter market, including domestic and regional markets); or it holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of external parties as one of its principal activities (e.g., banks, credit unions, insurance companies, securities brokers/dealers, mutual funds, and investment banks frequently meet this criteria)

The entity that applies IFRS 19 applies the requirements of the other IFRS accounting standards, except for the disclosure requirements.

IFRS 19 introduces the following disclosure requirements:

— the disclosure requirements in other accounting standards that remain applicable to an entity applying IFRS 19 are set out in IFRS 19;
— if an entity applying IFRS 19 applies IFRS 8 Operating segments, IFRS 17 Insurance contracts or IAS 33 Earnings per share, it shall be bound apply all the disclosure requirements in those standards;
— a new or amended IFRS accounting standard may include disclosure requirements about an entity's transition to that standard. Any exemption for an entity applying IFRS 19 from the disclosure requirements about the entity's transition to that new or amended standard shall be specified in the new or amended IFRS accounting standard;
— if the information arising from the IFRS 19 disclosure is not material, the entity is not required to provide the specific disclosure.

- **Amendments to IFRS S2 Amendments to greenhouse gas emissions disclosures, effective 1 January 2027, adopted by the EU**

- **Limit to disclosures of Scope 3, Category 15 emissions**

The amendments allow entities to limit inclusion in scope 3, category 15 emissions to only their financed emissions. In this context, financed emissions are those attributable to loans and investments made by the entity to counterparties or investees. For asset management entities this also includes emissions attributable to assets under management. However, emissions attributable to derivatives can now be excluded.

Where this limitation has been applied, an entity must now explain what instruments have been treated as derivatives. They must also describe the financial activities that have been excluded from the measure of Scope 3 Category 15 emissions, including activities associated with derivatives.

- **Jurisdictional reliefs from certain requirements**

IFRS S2 previously required entities to measure GHG emissions in accordance with the 'Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004)'. The Amendments introduce a relief from this requirement where an entity is required, in whole or in part, by a jurisdictional authority or securities exchange to use a different method. This relief allows entities to apply the other required method only to the part of the entity to which that jurisdiction applies.

The IASB have also provided jurisdictional relief when calculating CO2 equivalent values using global warming potential values. Previously these values were specified as being those included in the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessment available at the reporting date. The Amendments similarly introduce a relief from this requirement when a jurisdictional authority or securities exchange requires the use of other global warming potential values. And again, this applies only to the part of the entity that is subject to this jurisdictional requirement.

- **Disaggregation of information by industry**

Entities with commercial banking or insurance activities are required to disclose their absolute gross financed emissions, disaggregated by Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions for each industry by asset class. Previously they were required to use the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) to classify their counterparties into industries when preparing this disclosure.

The Amendments introduce a relief from this requirement and allow an entity to select an industry classification system that will enable users to understand the entity's exposure to climate-related transition risks. They also include some guidance on choosing a system to ensure comparability. Entities are required to disclose the system that has been used, and information that enables users to understand how the entity's selection fulfils the requirements of the Standard.

The Company has applied the following new standards, amendments and interpretations to IFRSs, developed and published by the International Accounting Standards Board that are mandatory for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2026 but have no material effect on the financial result and financial position of the

Company.

The management expects all the relevant notices to be accepted for the first period starting on or after the date of entry into force of the notice. New standards, amendments and interpretations not adopted in the present year have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

The presentation of Financial Statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards requires the management to make the best estimates, accruals and reasonable assumptions that have an effect on the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expense, and the disclosure of contingent receivables and contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. These estimates, accruals and assumptions are based on the information available at the end of the reporting period, so the future factual results could be different from them. Objects that imply a higher degree of subjective judgement or complexity of calculations, or where assumptions and accounting estimates are material to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 2.23.

2.1.1. Going concern

The Interim Non-Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared on a going concern basis, on current accrual basis in accordance with accepted accounting policies, unchanged throughout the reporting period. The geopolitical uncertainty arising from the military conflict in Ukraine and the military conflicts between Israel and Hamas and between Israel and Iran have been taken into account. Consideration is also being paid to the macroeconomic environment, which affects businesses globally through supply chains, import and export restrictions, access to local resources, fluctuations in exchange rates and in the prices of exchange-traded commodities. Although these effects cannot be assessed, they already indicate extremely serious effects on the overall global economy. Price shocks are expected to have an impact globally. The continuation of the military conflict reinforces the significance of the economic damage. They are expected to affect all sectors of the economy, both in Bulgaria and the EU. The military action has received widespread international condemnation and multiple countries have imposed sanctions on assets and operations owned by the Russian state and certain individuals. In the short term, its assessment is that as long as the company has no direct trading relationships with counterparties in Russia and Ukraine, there are no effects and no exposures affected.

There is no decision to restructure the company at the end of the reporting period.

2.2. Consolidated Financial Statements

The company has started the process of preparing Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended on 30 September 2026 in accordance with IFRS in force for 2026, which will include the current Separate Financial Statements. According to the planned dates, the management expects the

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended 30 September 2026 to be approved for issue no later than 29 November 2026 by the Management Board of the company, after which the report will be available to third parties.

2.3. Comparative data

The company presents comparative information in these Financial Statements for the end of the current period and the end of the previous financial year and the comparable period.
When necessary, comparative data is reclassified in order to achieve comparability with changes in performance in the current year.

2.4. Functional currency and recognition of exchange differences

The functional currency, effective as at 01 January 2026 and reporting currency of presentation of the financial statements of the company is the EUR.
Upon initial recognition, a foreign currency transaction is recorded in the functional currency by applying to the amount in foreign currency the exchange rate at the time of the transaction or transaction. Cash, receivables and liabilities, such as monetary reporting items, denominated in a foreign currency, are reported in the functional currency using the exchange rate published by BNB for the last working day of the relevant month.
Non-monetary items in the statement of financial position initially denominated in a foreign currency are reported in the functional currency using the historical exchange rate at the date of the transaction and are not subsequently revalued at the closing rate.
The effects of exchange differences related to the settlement of foreign currency transactions or the reporting of foreign currency transactions at rates different from those for which they were initially recognized are included in the statement of comprehensive income at the time of their occurrence and they are treated as 'financial revenue/expenses'.

2.5. Revenue

A Revenue from contracts with customers.

General
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when the control of the goods or services is transferred to the client in an amount that reflects the remuneration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.
Generally, the Company has come to the conclusion that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, as the company usually controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The Company recognizes revenue when (or by) it satisfies the performance obligation, under the terms of the contract, by transferring the promised product or service to the customer. An asset (product or service) is transferred when (or as) a customer obtains control over that asset.

Clients' contracts typically include a single performance obligation.

Disclosures for material accounting estimates, estimates and assumptions related to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 2.23.

Measurement

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, VAT). The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, an entity shall recognise as revenue the amount of the transaction price (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are constrained) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

The Company considers whether there are other commitments in the contract that are separate performance obligations for which part of the transaction price should be allocated.

When determining the transaction price, the impact of variable remuneration is taken into account, the existence of significant components of funding, non-monetary consideration and consideration owed to the client (if any).

Approach for recognizing major types of revenue under contracts with customers

Revenue from services

Revenue from provided services is recognized in the reporting period in which the services are provided. An entity transfers control of the services over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time. If, at the end of the reporting period, the service under the contract is not fully realized, revenue is recognized on the basis of the actual service provided by the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided since the client receives and consumes the benefits simultaneously. The customer pays the services provided on the basis of the clauses stipulated in the specific contract, the usual time for payment of the remuneration is up to 30 days after the services are provided. In cases where the services provided by the company exceed the payment, am asset under the contract is recognized. If payments exceed the services provided, a liability under the contract is recognized.

Revenue from sales of short-term assets

Revenues from sales of short-term assets and material are recognized when the control of the assets sold is transferred. Delivery occurs when the assets have been shipped to the customer, the risks of

potential losses are transferred to the buyer and either he has accepted the assets in accordance with the sales contract. The usual payment term is up to 30 days after delivery.

Balances on contracts with customers

Trade receivables

Receivable is the right of the Company to receive remuneration in certain amount, which is unconditional (i.e., before the payment of the remuneration becomes due, it is only necessary a certain period of time to pass). Please refer to the accounting policies for financial assets set out in Note 2.22.1 Financial assets.

Assets under contracts

The contract asset is the right of the company to receive remuneration in return for the goods or services it has transferred to the client, but which is not unconditional (accrual for receivable). If, through the transfer of the goods and/or the provision of the services, the company fulfils its obligation before the client pays the relevant remuneration and/or before the payment becomes due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned remuneration (which is conditional). Recognized contract assets are reclassified as a trade receivable when the right to remuneration becomes unconditional.

Contract liabilities

As a liability under a contract, the company presents the payments received by the client and/or an unconditional right to receive a payment before fulfilling its contractual obligations. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when (or by) it has been settled.

Assets and liabilities under contract are presented to other receivables and liabilities in the statement of financial position. They are included in the group of current assets when their maturity is within 12 months or in a normal operating cycle of the company and the rest are non-current. Assets and liabilities arising from a contract are presented net in the statement of financial position even if they are the result of different contractual obligations for performance of the contract.

After initial recognition, trade receivables and contract assets are reviewed for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

B. Other revenue

Dividend revenue is recognized when the right to receive it is recognized.

Interest revenue from the use by other entities of interest-bearing assets of the company is recognized using the effective interest method on the total carrying amount of the financial assets except for financial assets which are impaired (Phase 3), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the

effective interest rate on their amortized cost (the total carrying amount adjusted for the provision for expected credit losses).

The effective interest rate is the interest that exactly discounts the expected future cash payments or proceeds for the period of the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, for a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Revenue from granted loans servicing fees is recognized as revenue by the service provision.

Rental revenue /operating lease/ is recognized on a time basis over the term of the contract in accordance with IFRS 16 Leases.

2.6. Costs

Costs are recognized at the time of their occurrence and based on the principles of accrual and comparability.

Financial costs consist of interest costs on loans and financial leases, bond loan charges, bank charges and other direct costs on loans and bank guarantees.

Deferred costs (prepaid expenses) are deferred for recognition as current expense over the period in which the contracts to which they relate are being performed.

2.7. Investments in subsidiaries

The Company classifies as investments in subsidiaries the shares and interest held by it in other companies over which it exercises control. It is assumed that there is control when the company:

- owns directly or indirectly through subsidiaries more than half of the voting rights in an undertaking;
- holds half or less than half of the voting rights in an undertaking and:
    - holds more than half of the voting rights by virtue of an agreement with other investors;
    - has the power to manage the financial and operating policies of the undertaking by virtue of a statutes or agreement;
    - has the power to appoint or dismiss the majority of the members of the Board of Directors or an equivalent governing body, and the control of the entity is through that board or body; or
    - has the power to cast the majority of the votes at meetings of the Board of Directors or an equivalent governing body, and the control of the entity is through that board or body.

Long-term investments representing shares and interests in subsidiaries are stated in the financial statements at cost of acquisition (cost price) less any impairment losses. Shares of most subsidiaries

are not traded on stock exchanges or sales are very restricted which creates practical difficulties for the application of alternative valuation methods to reliably determine their fair value.

Long-term investments held by the company are subject to impairment testing at the end of each reporting period. When the impairment is established and its amount is determined, it is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income in 'other revenue and losses'.

In the case of purchase and sale of investments in subsidiaries, 'trading date' is applied (date of execution of the transaction).

Investments in subsidiaries are derecognised when the legal basis for that occurs.

2.8. Investment in associates

Investments in shares and interest in the capital of companies in which Doverie – United Holding AD has significant influence are classified as investments in associates.

Significant influence is the right to participate in decision-making related to the financial and operating policy of the investee, but it is not a control or joint control over that policy. A significant influence is deemed to exist when the company holds 20% or more of the votes in the investee, directly or indirectly (through subsidiaries), unless there is evidence to the contrary.

Long-term investments representing shares and interests in associates are stated in the financial statements at cost of acquisition (cost price) less any impairment losses. Similarly, these equity instruments, in most cases, are not traded on stock exchanges or stock sales on stock markets are minimal in size, which makes it difficult to reliably determine their fair valuesbased on alternative valuation methods. Long-term investments held by the company in associates are subject to impairment testing at the end of each reporting period. When the conditions for impairment are determined and its amount is determined, it is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income.

In the case of purchase and sale of investments in associates, 'trading date' is applied (date of execution of the transaction). Investments in associates are derecognised when the legal basis for that occurs.

2.9. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (tangible fixed assets) are presented in the Financial Statements at revalued amount, less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. The company has adopted a period of 3 years for the revaluation of tangible fixed assets.

The revaluation (to fair) value of property, plant and equipment is determined initially by independent evaluators at 31 December 2001. Management has reviewed the property, plant and equipment as at 30 September 2026 for subsequent evaluation and has determined that the carrying amount of the tangible fixed assets can be assumed to be their fair value and has decided not to have an evaluation carried out by a licensed valuer.

Initial valuation

Upon initial acquisition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes the purchase price (cost price), customs duties and all direct costs necessary to bring the asset into working condition. Direct costs include: costs for site preparation, costs for initial delivery and handling, installation costs, professional fees for people involved with the project, unrecoverable tax, etc.

A tangible asset acquired by the company is recognized in the group of property, plant and equipment when it is expected to be used in the company's activity (for rent, for the provision of other services or for administrative purposes) for a period longer than one year.

When acquiring property, plant and equipment under deferred payment terms, the purchase price is equivalent to the present value of the liability discounted on the basis of the interest rate on the loan resources attracted by the company with a similar maturity and purpose.

Subsequent measurement

The company's approach to the subsequent measurement of property, plant and equipment is the revalued value model under IAS 16, less any subsequent depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment is carried out by licensed valuers normally over a period of 3 years. When their fair value changes substantially in shorter time intervals, the revaluation may be performed at shorter periods.

Where the new fair value of tangible fixed assets measured through the 'depreciated replacement cost method' exceeds their carrying amount, the book value and accumulated amortization are increased *pro rata* by the increase index, and the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of assets forms a new component of the revaluation reserve presented net of deferred tax effects.

For tangible fixed assets for whose valuation 'market approach' is applied using 'market analogue method', the book value is reduced against accumulated amortization, and by the increase in the fair value of the asset in relation to its carrying amount at the measurement date, the latter is increased (against a revaluation reserve), which becomes the new book value of the assets.

When the carrying amount of assets exceeds the new fair value, the difference between the two amounts is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, unless revaluation reserve has been formed in prior periods for the asset. The difference is then treated as a reduction of that reserve, unless it exceeds its amount, in which case the excess is included as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income. (Note 2.23.4)

Depreciation methods

The Company uses straight line depreciation method for the fixed tangible assets. Depreciation of assets begins on the first day of the month following the date of entry. Land is not subject to depreciation. The useful life by asset groups is determined in accordance with: the physical wear and tear, the specificity of the equipment, the future intentions for use and the assumed obsolescence, as follows:

- machinery, plant and equipment — from 2 to 20 years;
- computers — from 1 to 2 years;
- means of transport — from 2 to 4 years;
- inventories — from 2 to 4 years.

The determined useful life of fixed assets is reviewed at the end of each year and, when significant deviations from the expected useful life of the asset are identified, it is corrected prospectively.

Subsequent costs

Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized as current in the period in which they are incurred. Subsequent costs related to property, plant and equipment that have the nature of replacement of certain nodes and aggregates or of reorganization and reconstruction are capitalized to the carrying amount of the asset and its residual useful life is reviewed at the date of capitalization. At the same time, the non-amortized portion of the replaced components is written off from the carrying amount of the assets and is recognized in the current expense for the reorganization period.

Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that their carrying amount may be permanently different from their recoverable amount. If there are such indicators that the estimated recoverable amount is lower than their carrying amount, the latter is adjusted to the recoverable amount of the assets. The recoverable amount of tangible fixed assets is the higher of the two: fair value less costs to sell or value in use. For the determination of the value in use of assets, future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount factor that reflects the current market conditions and estimates of the time value of the money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income unless a revaluation reserve is formed for the asset. The impairment is then treated as a reduction of that reserve, unless it exceeds its amount, and the excess is included as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

Profit and loss from sale

Tangible fixed assets are derecognised from the statement of financial position when they are permanently out of use and no future economic benefits are expected or they are sold. Profit or loss from sales of individual assets from 'property, plant and equipment' group are determined by comparing the sale revenues and the carrying amount of the asset at the date of sale. They are stated net to 'other operating income/(loss), net' in the statement of comprehensive income. The portion of the 'revaluation reserve' related to the asset sold is transferred directly to 'retained earnings'.

2.10. Intangible assets

The intangible assets are presented in the Financial Statements at cost of acquisition (cost price) reduced by the accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Software licenses for software products are included.

The company applies a straight-line method of amortization of intangible assets over a useful life of 2–3 years.

The carrying amount of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment when there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying amount may exceed their recoverable amount. Then the impairment is included as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.11. Non-current assets held for sale

Immediately before the initial classification of the asset (or disposal group) as held for sale, the carrying amounts of the asset (or all of the assets and liabilities of the group) should be measured in accordance with the applicable IFRSs. In the original classification as held for sale, non-current assets or disposal groups are recognized at the lower of the carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell.

Impairment losses on initial recognition as held for sale are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, even for assets measured at fair value, such as profits and losses on subsequent revaluation.

From the date of classifying an asset/group of tangible fixed assets in this group, its (their) depreciation is suspended.

From the date on which the criteria for classifying the asset/group of net assets as held for sale are no longer satisfied, classification of the asset(s) as asset(s) held for sale is suspended and the it(they) is(are) valued at the lower of its (their) carrying amount before the asset(s) has(have) been classified as held for sale, adjusted by amortization and/or revaluations that would have been recognized, if the asset(s) has(have) not been recognized as held for sale, and its(their) recoverable amount.

2.12. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables represent the right of the company to receive remuneration at a certain amount, which is unconditional.

Trade receivables are presented and reported at fair value based on the value of the original invoice issued (cost price) less the amount of impairment for non-collectable amounts.

Please refer to the accounting policies for financial assets set out in Note 2.22.Financial instruments — initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

2.13. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash and current accounts, and cash equivalents — short-term deposits with banks whose original maturity is less than 3 months.

For the purposes of the cash flows statement:

- proceeds from interest and fees on granted loans are included in cash flows from operating activities;
- the cash flows associated with granted loans (principal) are included as cash flows used in investment activities;
- the proceeds from dividends from subsidiaries are included in cash flows from operating activities;
- proceeds from customers and payments to suppliers are presented gross, including VAT (20%);
- the paid VAT on purchases of fixed assets is stated as 'other proceeds (payments)', net of cash flows from operating activities, in so far as it is participating and is reimbursed together in the operating flows of the company for the relevant period (month).

2.14. Interest-bearing loans and other borrowings

All loans and other borrowings are initially stated at cost (nominal amount) that is considered as the fair value of the transaction received, net of direct costs associated with these loans and borrowed funds. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and other borrowed funds are subsequently measured at amortized cost determined using the effective interest method. The depreciable value is calculated by taking into account all types of fees, commissions and other costs, including discount or premium associated with these loans. Profit and loss are recognized in the profit and loss statement as 'financial costs', net, during the amortization period or when the liabilities are written off or reduced.

Please refer to the accounting policies for financial assets set out in Note 2.22.Financial instruments — initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

2.15. Liabilities to suppliers and other liabilities

Liabilities to suppliers and other current liabilities are stated at the cost of the original invoices (price cost), which is considered as the fair value of the transaction that will be paid in the future against the goods and services received.

When liabilities to suppliers are deferred beyond normal credit terms, they are reported at the present value of the liability discounted on the basis of the interest rate on the funds borrowed by the company with a similar maturity and purpose, and the difference between the present value and the total amount of payments is reported as financial costs (interest).

2.16. Leasing

The company as a lessee

As regards all new contracts entered into on or after 1 January 2019, the company assesses whether the contract is or contains a lease. The lease shall be defined as a 'contract or a part of a contract entitling to the use of an asset (the main asset) for period of time in exchange for payment'. In order to apply this definition, the company assesses whether the contract meets three key assessments, which are whether:

- the contract contains a certain asset that is either explicitly identified in the contract or is implicitly specified, as it is identified at the time the asset is made available to the Company;
- the company is entitled to receive in essence all economic benefits from the use of the defined asset throughout the entire period of use, due consideration being given to its rights in the defined scope of the contract;
- the company has the right to direct the use of the defined asset throughout the entire period of use. The company assesses whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset will be used throughout the entire period of use.

Valuation and recognition of a lease as a leaseholder

On the date of commencement of the lease, the company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the balance sheet. A right-of-use asset is valued at prime cost, which consists of the initial valuation of the of the lease liability, all initial direct costs incurred by the company, valuation of all costs of dismantling and removal of the assets in the end of the lease and any lease payments made before the lease commencement date (excl. any received incentives).

The company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a linear basis from the date of commencement of the lease to the earlier of the end of useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The company also carries out an impairment review of the right-of-use asset when there are such indicators.

As at the commencement date, the Company values the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments not made as at this date, discounted, by using the rate of interest included in the lease contract, if such rate can be immediately determined the Company's loan differentiated rate of interest.
Lease payments included in the valuation of the lease obligation consist of fixed payments, variable payments on the basis of an index or percentage, amounts expected to be payable in accordance with a guarantee for a residual value and payments ensuing from options that are reasonably secure to be exercised.
After the initial date the Company values the lease liability by increasing the carrying amount in order to reflect the lease liability interest, and decreasing the carrying amount in order to reflect the lease payments made, and revaluing the carrying amount of the liability in order to reflect the revaluations or the changes of the lease contract or in order to reflect the adjusted lease payments that are in essence fixed.
The company is exposed to potential future increases in the variable lease payments on the basis of an index or a rate of interest, which are not included in the lease liability until their entry into force. When the adjustments to the lease payments enter into force, on the basis of an index or rate of interest, the lease liability is revalued and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.
When the lease liability is revalued, the respective adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset or in the profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.
The company has chosen to report the short-term lease contracts and lease contracts, the main assent under which has a low value, by using exemptions from the requirements for recognition. Instead of recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, the payments related to them are recognized as a cost in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
The right-of-use assets are included in the statement of financial position in property, plant and equipment, and the lease liabilities are included in trade and other liabilities.

The company as a lessor

The Group accounting policy, under IFRS 16 has not changed since the reference period.
As a lessor, the Company classifies its lease contracts as operating or financial lease
The lease is classified as financial lease if it transfers in essence all risks and benefits relating to the title to the main assets and is classified as operating lease if it does not do so.

2.17. Pension and other liabilities to personnel under social and labour law

The labour and social security relations with the employees in the individual companies are based on the provisions of the Labour Code and the provisions of effective social security legislation.

Short-term income

Short-term income for employees in the form of wages, bonuses and social benefits and benefits (required for settlement within 12 months of the end of the period in which the employees was hired or has fulfilled the necessary conditions) is recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year), unless an IFRS requires that amount to be capitalized in the rice cost of an asset for the period of employment and/or the requirements for receiving it are met, and as current obligation (after deducting all amounts already paid and applicable deductions) to the extent of their undiscounted amount.

As at the date of the financial statements, the company estimates the expected costs on accumulated compensable leave that is expected to be paid as a result of the unused right of accumulated leave.

Bonuses and bonus schemes

According to the Statute of the company and upon decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Executive Director is entitled to receive a one-off remuneration (bonus) of up to 1% of the company's net profit and to be empowered to define the circle of employees to whom a bonus amount of up to 2% of the company's profit to be distributed for each calendar year. When a part is required to be deferred for a period longer than 12 months, that portion is measured at its present value at the date of the financial statements and is referred to non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position, item 'liabilities to personnel'.

Long-term retirement benefits

Defined contribution plans

The main obligation of the employer is to make compulsory insurance for the hired personnel for Pensions Fund, additional mandatory pension insurance, fund 'General disease and maternity', Unemployment Fund, Labour Accident and Occupational Disease Fund and health insurance.

These social security pension plans applied by the company in its capacity of employer are defined contribution plans. Under these plans, the employer pays monthly contributions to the state pension funds, Fund 'General disease and maternity', Unemployment Fund, Labour Accident and Occupational Disease Fund, as well as to universal and professional pension funds — based on statutory rates and has no legal or constructive obligation to make additional contributions to the funds in cases where they do not have sufficient funds to pay to the persons concerned the amounts they have earned for the period of their service. The obligations regarding the health insurance are analogous.

The social security contributions are defined by the Law on State Social Security Budget and the Law on the budget of NHIF for the relevant year. Contributions are shared between the employer and the insured person at a ratio that changes annually and is set in Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Social Security Code. The total amount of the contribution for the Pensions Fund, additional mandatory

pension insurance, fund 'General disease and maternity', Unemployment Fund and health insurance in 2026 is as follows:

- *for the period 01 January 2026 — 30 September 2026*

32.30% (distributed in ratio employer: insured person 18.52:13.78) for those working under the third category of employment.

In addition, at its own expense, the employer makes a social security contribution to Labour Accident and Occupational Disease Fund, which is differentiated for the various entities from 0.4% to 1.1%, depending on the economic activity of the entity.

The group does not have a private and voluntary private insurance fund.

Contributions due by the company under defined benefit plans for social and health insurance are recognized as current expense in the statement of comprehensive income (profit or loss) unless an IFRS requires that amount to be capitalized at the price cost of an asset and as current liabilities at undiscounted amount, together and during the period of employment and the accrual of the respective income of the employees with whom the contributions are linked.

The companies insures every employee, on the basis of a contract with a voluntary health insurance company, for pre-hospital and hospital medical services.

Defined benefits plans

According to the Labour Code, the company, in its capacity of employer in Bulgaria, is obliged to pay to the staff at retirement age an indemnity which, depending on the length of service in the entity, may vary between 2 and 6 gross salaries at the date of termination of the employment relationship. According to their characteristics, these schemes are unfunded defined benefit plans.

The calculation of these liabilities necessitates the participation of qualified actuaries in order to determine their present value at the end of the reporting period, at which they are recognised in the statement of financial position, adjusted with the amount of the unrecognised actuarial gains and losses, while the change in value including the recognised actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Taking into account the amount and materiality of the liabilities compared to the value of the actuarial work, the calculations can also be made by the company.

Income at employment termination

According to the provisions of the Labour Code, the employer has the obligation to pay, upon termination of the employment contract, the following compensations:

- failure notice — for the period of the failure notice;
- due to the closure of the entity or part of thereof, staff cuts, reducing the workload and work stoppage for more than 15 days and other — one gross monthly salary;

- upon termination of employment due to illness — the amount of the gross salary of the employee for two months on condition that the employee has at least five years of service and has not received compensation on the same grounds;
- for unused paid annual leave — for the respective years for the period recognized as service period.

After payment of the said benefits, the employer has no other obligations to the employees.

The company recognizes employee retirement benefit obligations before retirement when a binding commitment is demonstrated based on a publicly announced plan, including to restructure, to terminate the employment contract with the persons concerned without being able to cancel it or at formal issue of the documents of voluntary resignation. Benefits at resignation payable more than 12 months are discounted and presented in the statement of financial position at their present value.

2.18. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present (constructive or legal) liability as a result of a past event and it is probable that the repayment/settlement of that liability is related to an outflow of resources. Provisions are measured on the basis of the best estimate of the management at the end of the reporting period for the expenses necessary to settle the respective liability. The estimate is discounted when the liability maturity is long-term. When it is expected that part of the resources to be used to settle the liability will be recovered by a third party, the company recognizes a receivable if there is a high degree of certainty that it will be received, its value can be reliably established and income (credit) on the same item in the statement of comprehensive income, where the provision itself is presented.

2.19. Share capital and reserves

Doverie – United Holding AD is established as a joint-stock company. Being a joint-stock company it is obliged to register in the Trade Register a certain amount of ***share capital*** which to serve as a collateral of the creditors of the company for the execution of their receivables to it. Shareholders are responsible for the company's liabilities up to the amount of their shareholding in the capital and can only claim repayment of this interest at a liquidation or insolvency proceedings. The company recognizes its registered capital at nominal value of the shares registered in the court.

Redeemed own shares The General Meeting of Shareholders, on the grounds of Article 187b of the Commerce Act and Article 111, paragraph 5 of the Public Offering of Securities Act, adopted a resolution to redeem shares from the company’s capital under the following conditions:

- Maximum number of shares subject to redemption: not more than 3 (three) percent of the total number of voting shares issued by the company for each calendar year included in the

redemption period and subject to the requirements of Article 187a, paragraph 4 and Article 187b, paragraph 3 of the Commerce Act;

- Minimum price per share: EUR 4 (four);
- Maximum price per share: EUR 10 (ten);
- Time limit within which the redemption is to take place: up to five years from the date of adoption of this resolution at the General Meeting of Shareholders;

As at the date of this report, there are no redeemed shares.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Commerce Act and the Statute the company is also **'*Reserve Fund*'**, and the sources of the Fund can be:

- at least one-tenth of the profit to be paid until the fund reaches one-tenth of the share capital or higher part upon decision of the General Assembly;
- funds received over the nominal value of the shares upon issue (premium reserve);
- the amount of the additional payments made by the shareholders against the advantages granted to them for the shares;
- other sources provided by decision of the General Assembly.

Funds from the Fund may only be used to cover annual loss and losses from previous years. When the fund reaches the specified in the Statutes minimum amount, the excess funds can be used to increase the share capital.

Revaluation reserve is formed by the positive difference between the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and their fair valuesat the dates of revaluation. The effect of deferred taxes on the revaluation reserve is reflected directly on the account of this reserve. The revaluation reserve is transferred to 'accrued earnings' when the assets are fully depreciated or leave the company's patrimony.

2.20. Profit taxes

Current profit taxes are determined in accordance with the requirements of Bulgarian tax legislation — the Corporate Income Tax Act. The nominal tax rate for 2026 is 10% (2025: 10%).

Deferred profits taxes are determined using the liability method in respect of all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period that exist between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of the separate assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable they to reverse and to generate in the future sufficient taxable profit or taxable temporary differences, which can be deducted by these deductible temporary differences.

The carrying amount of all deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting date and is reduced to the extent that they are likely to reverse and generate enough taxable income with which they can be deducted.

Deferred taxes related to items that are recognized directly in equity or other balance sheet item shall also be accounted directly to the relevant equity component or balance sheet item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied during the period over which the assets will be realized or the liability will be settled on the basis of the applicable tax laws or the tax laws that are expected to be effective with large degree of certainty.

As at 30 September 2026, the deferred profit taxes are assessed at a rate of 10% (31 December 2025: 10%).

2.21. Net earnings per share

Net earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period to be distributed among the holders of ordinary shares to the weighted average number of ordinary shares held in the period.

The weighted average number of shares is the number of ordinary shares held at the beginning of the period, adjusted by the number of ordinary shares redeemed, and the newly issued shares during the period multiplied by the medium-term factor. This factor expresses the number of days the specific shares were held in relation to the total number of days during the period.

Net gains on reduced-value shares are not calculated as there are no issued potential dilutive shares.

2.22. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that generates a financial asset in an entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity.

2.22.1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The company initially recognizes a financial asset at the time it becomes a party to a contractual arrangement and classifies it according to the business model for managing financial assets and the characteristics of the contracted cash flows.

The company’s business model for financial assets management refers to the way in which it manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether the cash flows will result from the collection of contractual cash flows, the sale of financial assets, or both.

The classification of financial assets upon their initial acquisition depends on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset and the business model of the company for their management. Except for trade receivables that do not have a significant component of finance or for

which the company has applied a materially feasible measure, the company initially assesses the financial asset at fair value plus transaction costs, in the case of financial assets that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Trade receivables that do not have a significant component of finance and for which the company has applied a materially feasible measure are measured at the transaction price determined in accordance with IFRS 15. Please refer to the accounting policy in Note 2.5 Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order to be classified and measured at amortized cost of acquisition or at fair value in Other comprehensive income, the financial asset is required to generate cash flows that represent 'only payments on the principal and the interest' on the outstanding amount of the principal. This evaluation is called the 'only payments on the principle and the interest test' and is performed at the level of the instrument concerned.

The company's business model for financial assets management refers to the way in which it manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether the cash flows will result from the collection of contractual cash flows, the sale of financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets the terms of which require delivery of the assets over a period of time normally established by a statutory provision or practice in the relevant market (regular purchases) are recognized on the trading date (transaction). i.e. on the date on which the company has committed to buy or sell the asset.

In cases where a company does not generate current cash inflows and is the owner of assets whose sale is the sole source of repayment, the exposure is treated as part of the investment and is tested for impairment under IAS 36.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, the financial assets are classified into four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income with 'recycling' of cumulative profit or loss (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated as such at fair value in other comprehensive income without 'recycling' of cumulative profit and loss on their disposal (equity instruments)

During the current period, the company reports financial assets in two of these categories — financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most significant for the company. The management of the Company has determined that financial assets representing cash in bank accounts, trade receivables, other non-current receivables (i.e. receivables from related entities, trade loans receivables, etc.) are held by the

company, in order to receive the agreed cash flows and it is expected they to result in cash flows representing only payments on principal and interest (applied business model). These financial assets are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

The company measures the financial assets at amortized cost, if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model that has the purpose of holding it in order to obtain the contractual cash flows from it

and

- The terms of the contract for the financial asset result in cash flows at specific dates which represent only payments on principal and interest on the outstanding amount of the principal

Financial assets at amortized cost (loans and other provided financial resources) are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method and are subject to impairment. The depreciable value is calculated by taking into account all types of charges, commissions and other income. Interest income on granted loans is recognized during the amortization period and is presented in the profit and loss statement in item 'revenues'. Impairment costs and reversed impairments associated with the financial assets measured at amortized cost, including trade receivables under IFRS 15, are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in 'other income/(loss) from operations'.

Profit and loss are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is written-off, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated at their initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets that are required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading, if they are acquired for sale or re-acquisition within a short period of time. Financial assets with cash flows that are not only principal and interest payments are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss regardless of the business model. Regardless of the criteria for debt instruments that are to be classified at amortized cost of acquisition or at fair value in Other comprehensive income as described above, debt instruments may be designated as such at fair value through profit or loss on their initial recognition, if the accounting mismatch is substantially eliminated or significantly reduced.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are reported in the statement of financial position at fair value, net changes in fair value being recognized in the profit and loss statement.

This category includes loans to related parties and unquoted and quoted on stock exchanges equity instruments that the company has not irrevocably chosen to classify as such at fair value in Other comprehensive income. Dividends on such equity instruments are also recognized as other revenue in the profit or loss statement when the entitlement to receive payment is established.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised (i.e. removed from the statement of financial position of the company), mainly when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
  or
- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset are transferred or the Company has undertaken to pay in full the received cash flows without significant delay to a third party through a transfer agreement; where either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset; or (b) the Company has not transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, but has not retained control on it.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has entered into a transfer agreement, it assesses whether and to what extent it has retained the risks and benefits of ownership. When the Company has not transferred, nor retained substantially all risks and benefits of the financial asset ownership, nor has transferred the control on it, it continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in it. In such case, the Company also recognizes the related liability. The transferred asset and the related liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and liabilities that the Company has retained.

Continued interest in the form of a guarantee on the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the initial carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of the consideration that the Company may be required to pay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a provision for expected credit losses (ECL) for all debt instruments that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss. ECL are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due under the terms of the contract and all cash flows that the Company expects to receive discounted by approximation to the original effective interest rate. Expected cash flows include cash flows from the sale of the collateral held or other credit enhancements that form an integral part of the terms of the contract.

ECL are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there is no significant increase in credit risk from the initial recognition, ECL are provisioned for credit losses that arise as a result of default events that are possible over the next 12 months (12-month ECL). For credit exposures for which there is a significant increase in credit risk from the initial recognition, a provision for loss is required in respect of the credit losses expected over the remaining exposure period, irrespective of the occurrence of the default (ECL over the duration of the instrument) .

All loans granted within the group and to third parties shall be examined:

- in a three-year historical period;
- in case of discounting of the cash-flows by an effective interest rate;
- an adjustment to the historic probability of non-performance with an estimate of future development;
- calculation of the impairment loss.

With respect to trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach for calculating ECL. Therefore, it does not track credit risk changes, but instead it recognizes a provision for losses based on ECL for the entire duration of the instrument at each reporting date. The Company has created a provisioning matrix that is based on historical experience in credit losses, adjusted by predictive factors specific to debtors and the business environment.

All these trade receivables are examined by:

- an analysis of the collection rate of the sales for the previous financial year broken down by periods of payment;
- calculation of the historical percentage of non-collection rate;
- an adjustment to the historic probability of non-performance with an estimate of future development;
- calculation of the impairment loss.

2.22.2. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

The Company classifies debt and equity instruments either as financial liabilities or as equity, depending on the nature and the terms of a contract with the respective counterparty regarding those instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognizes in the statement of financial position a financial liability only when it becomes a party to contractual clauses of the financial instrument. Initial recognition occurs at the settlement date and is carried at fair value plus, in case of financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss, costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial liability. Loan management fees are deferred over the period of borrowing using the effective interest method and are included in the amortized cost of the loans.

Upon initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as such at fair value in the profit or loss or as financial liabilities measured at depreciated value. Initially, all financial assets are recognized at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and obligations, less the costs directly related to the transaction.

The financial liabilities of the Company include trade and other liabilities, loans and borrowings, including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as described below:

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading, and financial liabilities designated at initial recognition as such — at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are acquired for the purpose of repurchasing in the near future. Profit or loss on liabilities held for trading are recognized in profit and loss statement.

Financial liabilities designated at initial recognition as such at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the date of initial recognition only if the IFRS 9 criteria have been met. The company has not designated financial liabilities as such at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

This category is of the utmost importance for the Company. After their initial recognition, the Company assesses the interest bearing loans and borrowings using the method of the effective interest rate (EIR). Profit and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liability is derecognised, as well as through the amortization process on the basis of the effective interest rate.

The amortized value is calculated by taking into account any discounts or premiums at the acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Depreciation through the effective interest rate is included in the profit and loss statement as a financial costs.

This category mainly concerns interest-bearing loans and borrowed funds.

Derecognition

The company derecognises a financial liability only when it settles the liability, the liability expires or the creditor waives its rights.

Where an existing financial liability has been replaced by another by the same lender under substantially different conditions or the terms of an existing liability have been materially changed, such an exchange or change is treated as a write-off of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the appropriate carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss statement.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability, settled or transferred to another party, and the amount paid for settlement, including money and the transfer of non-monetary assets, is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Compensation of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is recognized in the statement of financial position, if there is a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts recognized and the Company intends to settle on a net basis to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.23. Critical judgements when applying the company's accounting policy. Key estimates and assumptions with high uncertainty.

The preparation of the financial statements requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities as of the balance sheet date and on the reported revenues and expenses for the period. The uncertainties associated with these assumptions and estimates could lead to actual results, which could require a material adjustment in the carrying values of the relevant assets or liabilities in subsequent reporting periods.

2.23.1. Impairment of investments in shares and interest in subsidiaries and associates

Long-term investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost of acquisition (price cost) less impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the management assesses whether there are indicators of impairment of its investments.

The company's management has adopted as indicators for impairment of investments in subsidiaries and associates:

- a decision to declare a winding-up procedure of the relevant company whose net assets are not sufficient to cover their liabilities. The amount of the impairment in this case is up to 100% of the carrying amount of the investments after deduction of the amount for which there is unconditional evidence of recovery;
- prices of the Bulgarian Stock Exchange for sale of shares;
- an excess of the carrying amount of the investment over the share in the net assets of the subsidiary or associate. Where the company applies 'cost of acquisition' method for the subsequent reporting of tangible fixed assets, net assets are restated taking into account the revaluation effect of tangible fixed assets at fair value that is determined by an authorized valuer. (Notes 2.7 and 2.8)
- revenue method of discounted cash flows.

2.23.2. Impairment of financial assets

Provision for expected credit losses for trade receivables

The company uses a provisioning matrix for the calculation of ECL for the trade receivables. Provisioning percentages are based on the past due days.

The provisioning matrix isinitially based on the default rates observed by the Company historically. The company refines the matrix to correct historical experience with credit losses by including forecast information. For example, if forecasts of economic conditions (for example, gross domestic

product) are expected to deteriorate in the coming year, which may lead to a higher number of arrears in the manufacturing sector, historical rates of arrears are corrected. Historical rates of arrears are updated at each reporting date and changes in estimates are analysed.

Approach for impairment of granted loans, trade receivables and receivables from related parties with a financing element

The company applies an individual approach for impairment of receivables with an element of financing and granted loans. The impairment model is based on the cash flows agreed in the financial instrument conditions, as well as the assumptions and estimates of expected cash flows and the realization of the financial asset adopted by the management in the preparation of the Financial Statements.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of each shortage of money) over the expected term of the financial instrument. Monetary deficiency is the difference between the cash flows payable to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. Since the expected credit losses account for the amount and timing of payments, an expected credit loss is recognized even if the Company expects the asset to be fully paid, but later than the due date.

The assessment of the correlation between historical past due rates, forecasts for economic conditions and ECL is a significant estimate. The amount of ECL is sensitive to changes in circumstances and the predicted economic conditions. The company's historical experience with credit losses and the economic forecasts may also be unrepresentative of actual defaults by the client in the future.

2.23.3. Revalued property, plant and equipment

The company has accepted the revaluation of property, plant and equipment to their fair value to be performed at a period of three years by independent licensed valuers. Last revaluation is performed on 31 December 2025.

In these revaluations, the following approaches and valuation methods are applied to measure the fair value of the individual types of tangible fixed assets:

- 'Market approach' through 'Market analogue method' — for buildings and non-specialized equipment for which there is a real market, market analogues and a basis of comparability, their market value is assumed by a comparative method;
- 'Cost (assets) based approach' through 'Depreciated replacement cost method' — for specialized machinery, equipment and facilities for which there is no real market, the depreciated replacement cost is assumed to be the fair value with the hypothesis that they are used in the technologically linked process (cost / asset based approach — depreciated replacement cost method).

The main sources of information used in the calculations and judgements for determining the fair values are: internal data and opinions of the management of the company on the operational status of the assets, intention to sell specific assets, repairs, prospects for asset use, published prices for realized real estate transactions, bid data from producers, traders and importers of new specialized machinery and equipment, as well as of second-hand machinery.
As at 30 September 2026, the company has reviewed the machinery and equipment for subsequent evaluation. The assessment is no grounds for applying a new assessment (Note 16)

2.23.4. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

As at the date of each report, the management of the company organizes an impairment review of the property, plant, equipment and vehicles.

2.23.5. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The Company determines the fair value of the financial instruments on the basis of available market information or, if not available, through appropriate valuation models. The fair value of financial instruments that are actively traded on organized financial markets is determined on the basis of quoted bid prices at the end of the last business day of the reporting period.

When the fair value of financial assets and the financial liabilities reported in the statement of financial position can not be determined on the basis of quoted prices in active markets, the management uses techniques to measure the fair value of financial instruments. In applying valuation techniques, the management uses as much as possible market data and assumptions that market participants would adopt in assessing a financial instrument. When no applicable market data is available, the management uses its best estimate of the assumptions that market participants would make. These estimates may differ from the actual prices that would be determined in a fair market transaction between informed and willing parties at the end of the reporting period.

2.23.6. Revenue from contracts with customers

When recognizing revenues, the management makes different estimates, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported revenue, expense, assets and contracts liabilities, and their corresponding disclosures. The key judgements and assumptions that affect the amount and timing of recognizing revenue from contracts with customers are related to the timing of satisfaction of the obligations and the timing of the performance obligations, a judgement of whether the company is a principal or an agent, determination of the method of valuation of the variable remuneration — right of return, volume concessions, obligations to the client, etc. options, assessment of the existence of a significant financial component in the contract.

3. REVENUE

	1 January — 30 September 2026 EUR'000	*1 January — 30 September 2025 EUR'000*
Revenue from sale of services	96	96
Revenue from interest and fees on loans granted	955	876
Dividends	8,688	533
Total	**9,739**	**1,505**

Interest and fees revenues are from long-term and short-term loans granted to companies from Doverie – United Holding AD Group, as well as trade loans granted to third parties. The terms of the loans granted are presented in Notes 14 and 19.

Revenue from contracts with customers is mainly related to revenue from management services to subsidiaries.

Dividend revenue is from the following companies:

	1 January — 30 September 2026 EUR'000	*1 January — 30 September 2025 EUR'000*
Occupational Health Doverie EOOD	13	11
MC Doverie AD	763	522
Doverie Invest EAD	7,911	
Exclusive Property REIT	1	
	8,688	**533**

Revenue types	*1 January — 30 September 2026 EUR'000*	*1 January — 30 September 2025 EUR'000*
Revenue from sale of services	96	96
Total revenue under contracts with clients	**96**	**96**
Time to recognize revenue	96	
Services transferred over time	**96**	96
Total revenue from contracts with customers	96	**96**

Contractual balances

	1 January — 30 September 2026 EUR'000	*1 January — 30 September 2025 EUR'000*
Trade receivables from related parties (Note 19)		114
		114

Trade receivables are not interest-bearing and are usually settled between 30 and 90 days.

4. OTHER OPERATING REVENUE/ (LOSS)

***Other operating income and loss* include:**	*1 January — 30 September 2026 EUR'000*	*1 January — 30 September 2025 EUR'000*
Revenue from sale of tangible fixed assets	12	16
Carrying amount		-13
Income from sale of tangible fixed assets	**12**	**3**
IFRS 16	-	1
Fair value measurement of financial assets (net)	4	2
Profit/Loss from revaluation of compensatory instruments	(6)	
Other		
Total	**10**	**6**

Information on transactions with shares of subsidiaries is disclosed in detail in Note 11.

Subsequent valuation of investments

As at 30 September 2026, the management has reviewed for existence of conditions for impairment of its investments in shares and interests in subsidiaries and associates and management's assessment is that there are no grounds for impairment.

Subsequent valuations of investments in shares and interest are disclosed in detail in Note 11.

Compensatory notes (66,699 units after currency conversion) are valued at exchange price of 0.361010 at the date of this report or up to EUR 24 thousand. /Note 21/

These financial statements present subsequent valuation of the investment in Exclusive Property REIT at a stock price per share of EUR 1.28 or EUR 51 thousand for the 40,000 shares held /Note 13.2/

5. COSTS FOR EXTERNAL SERVICES

	1 January — 30 September 2026 EUR'000	*1 January — 30 September 2025 EUR'000*
Communication services	(6)	(6)
Legal services	(23)	(30)

Translation services	(5)	(5)
Consulting services	(13)	(174)
Local tax and fees	-	(4)
Recruitment of employees		
Subscriptions	(47)	(48)
Vehicles	(3)	(3)
Advertisement	(2)	
Training	(2)	(3)
Insurances	(10)	(9)
Rents	(15)	(16)
Software update and support	(8)	(7)
Hosting/cloud space	(1)	(1)
Internet and website	(1)	
Archiving	(2)	(2)
Bank service fees	(6)	(26)
Fees to the Central Depository, BSE and FSC	(6)	(7)
Membership contributions in employer' organisations	(2)	(2)
Licensed valuations		(1)
Health Service		(1)
Commissions	(1)	(1)
Other	(10)	
Total	**(163)**	**(346)**

6. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES

	1 January — 30 September 2026 EUR'000	***1 January — 30 September 2025 EUR'000***
Remunerations under employment contract	(454)	(450)
Executive Director	(32)	(32)
Remunerations of the Management Board	(20)	(20)
Remunerations of the Supervisory Board	(41)	(41)
Audit Committee	(10)	(10)
Accruals for unused paid leave	9	
Civil law contracts	(23)	(154)
Compensation	(29)	(2)
Social securities	(79)	(76)
Social benefits	(44)	(43)
Provisions for benefits at retirement		0
Total	**(723)**	**(828)**

7. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	1 January — 30 September 2026 EUR'000	*1 January — 30 September 2025 EUR'000*
Representation expenses	(6)	(3)
Office materials and stationeries	(4)	(4)
Business trips		(1)
Donations and sponsorships	(5)	(3)
Partial and unrecognised tax credit under VAT	(66)	(82)
Tax at source	(3)	(2)
Tangible non-durable assets		(3)
Non-operating costs	(3)	(3)
Fuel and energy	(9)	(3)
Association of Bulgarian Investor Relations Directors (ABIRD) — sponsorship		0
Registry Agency		0
Other	(2)	(1)
Total	**(98)**	**(105)**

8. ACCRUED/RECOVERED IMPAIRMENT OF TRADE RECEIVABLES AND LOANS

Changes in provisions for expected credit losses for trade receivables and loans granted are described below:

Debt instruments at amortized cost	**Balance 01 January**	**Accrued for the period**	**Reversed**	**Balance 30 September**
	EUR'000	**EUR'000**	**EUR'000**	**EUR'000**
Impairment of trade receivables related parties	(13)			(13)
Impairment of non-current loans related parties	(9,640)			(9,640)
Impairment of current loans related parties	(994)			(994)
	(10,647)			**(10,647)**

9. FINANCIAL REVENUE/EXPENSES NET

	1 January — 30 September 2026 EUR'000	*1 January — 30 September 2025 EUR'000*
Financial expenses		
Interests under bank loans	(33)	(70)
Liabilities under lease contracts	(4)	(5)
Interests on bond issues	(338)	(355)

Interest under IFRS 16	(27)	(31)
Interest on loans and deposits to related parties	(8)	(7)
Interest on loans and deposits to third entities		0
Revenue from transactions with instruments		8,649
Total	**(410)**	**8,181**

10. TAXATION

	1 January — 30 September 2026 EUR'000	*1 January — 30 September 2025 EUR'000*
Current tax		
Deferred tax		
Occurrence and reverse application of temporary differences		(285)
Total tax (costs) savings recognized in the statement of comprehensive income	**-**	**(285)**

11. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

As at 30 September 2026 *investments in subsidiaries* are presented in the statement of financial position at cost price less any impairment.

Subsidiary	*30 September 2026 EUR'000*	*% of participation*	*31 December 2025 EUR'000*	*% of participation*
Doverie Capital AD, Sofia	6,853	*77.13%*	6,853	*77.13%*
Industrialen Holding Doverie AD, Sofia	9,880	100.00%	9,880	100.00%
Occupational Health Doverie EOOD, Sofia	5	100.00%	5	100.00%
Medical Center Doverie AD, Sofia	219	*99.76%*	219	*99.76%*
Multiprofile Hospital for active treatment Doverie AD, Sofia	533	*7.45%*	533	*7.45%*
Balgarsko Vino OOD	93	*3.84%*	93	*3.84%*
Doverie Care EAD (Veko EOOD)		*100.00%*		*100.00%*
Doverie Invest EAD	3,579	*100.00%*	3,579	*100.00%*
Caretech EOOD		*100.00%*		*100.00%*
	21,162		**21,162**	

Changes in investments of subsidiaries are presented in the table below:

	30 September 2026 EUR'000	*31 December 2025 EUR'000*
Cost of acquisition		
Carrying amount as at 1 January	**21,162**	**26,005**

Derecognised/sold		(2,418)
Acquisition/increase of interest		
Subsequent valuation for the period		(2,425)
Carrying amount as at 30 September 2026/31 December 2025	**21,162**	**21,162**

The subsequent measurement is disclosed in Note 4.

In addition, through its participations in subsidiaries, Doverie – United Holding AD holds a total direct and indirect participation:

- 100.00% of the capital of Industrialen Holding Doverie EAD;
- 100.00% of the capital of Doverie Capital AD;
- 100.00% of the capital of MHAT Doverie AD;
- 100.00% of the capital of MC Doverie AD;
- 81.82% of the capital of Dunav AD;
- 94.46% of the capital of Hydroizomat AD;
- 71.93% of the capital of Doverie Brico AD;
- 91.97% of the capital of Maritsatex AD;
- 69.61% of the capital of Vratitsa AD in bankruptcy;
- 98.88% of the capital of Bilyana Triko AD;
- 100% of the capital of Balgarsko Vino OOD;
- 100% of the capital of Doverie Care EAD;
- 100% of the capital of Caretech EOOD;

Indirect participation through subsidiaries (Note 32)

For investments in subsidiaries, fair values can not be determined insofar as most of the subsidiaries are not traded on stock exchanges or sales are very restricted, on one hand and on the other hand — due to group restructuring which creates practical difficulties for the application of alternative valuation methods to reliably determine their fair value.

The management conducted an impairment review of investments in subsidiaries as at 30 September 2026. In cases where the subsidiary applies a cost of acquisition method for subsequent recognition of tangible fixed assets, the net assets are restated as the tangible fixed assets are measured at fair value that is determined by a licensed valuer. The company uses valuation reports on the fair value of the tangible fixed assets. All the procedures described in the policy under item 2.23 are applied in the impairment test.

As at 30 September 2026, ***the impaired investments in subsidiaries*** are:

Subsidiary	*Book value EUR'000*	*Impairment EUR'000*	*Carrying amount EUR'000*
Multiprofile Hospital for Active Treatment Doverie AD	562	29	533
Doverie Care EAD	4,637	4,637	0
Caretech EOOD	51	51	0
	5,250	**4,717**	**533**

12. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	30 September 2026 EUR'000	*31 December 2025 EUR'000*
Book value		
Balance as at 01 January	**2,063**	**1,961**
Changes in initial balance: Effect from IFRS 16 on 01 January	**26**	**44**
Balance as at 1 January (adjusted)	2,090	2,005
Acquired assets	87	69
Written-off assets	(24)	(11)
Balance as at 30 September/31 December	**2,152**	**2,093**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1 January	951	757
Transfer		
Accrued depreciation for the period	158	202
Written-off depreciation	(24)	(8)
Balance as at 30 September/31 December	**1,085**	**951**
Carrying amount as at 1 January	1,112	1,204
Carrying amount as at 30 September/31 December	**1,067**	**1,112**

Reclassification

- *Amounts recognized in the profit and loss statement/the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income*

The accrued costs related to the recognized right-of-use asset in the current period are, as follows: depreciation costs in the amount of EUR 158 thousand and interest costs in the amount of EUR 31 thousand.

- *The total cash flow for lease in 2026 is, as follows:*

Payments in relation to lease contracts — EUR 237 thousand.

13. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (EQUITY INSTRUMENTS)

13.1. UNQUOTED EQUITY INVESTMENT

Unquoted equity investments represent shares (minority interests) in the capital of the following companies:

Company	*30 September 2026 EUR'000*	*% of participation*	*31 December 2025 EUR'000*	*% of participation*
Melko-Bulmix AD, Sofia	1	0.01%	-	0.03%
	1		**-**	

13.2. QUOTED EQUITY INVESTMENT

Company	*30 September 2026 EUR'000*	*% of participation*	*31 December 2025 EUR'000*	*% of participation*
Exclusive Property REIT	51	*0.42%*	47	*0.42%*
	51		**47**	

Evaluation at fair value

In the present financial statements, the investment in Exclusive Property REIT is valued and presented at fair value at a stock price per share of EUR 1.28 or EUR 51 thousand for the 40,000 shares held /Note 13/.

The hierarchy of fair values is presented in Note 33.

14. NON-CURRENT RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED ENTITIES

Loans granted by Doverie – United Holding AD as at 30 September 2026

Company	*UIC*	*Agreed amount of loan EUR'000*	*Date of Contract (including supplementary agreements)*	*Purpose of the loan*	*Repayment term*	*Interest %*	*Total loan receivables EUR'000*	*including principal EUR'000*	*Interest EUR'000*	*Provided collaterals*
Hydroisomat AD	121732517	1.125	7 June 2021	Purchase of real estate and execution of construction	7 June 2028	5.00%	614	614		Promissory note for EUR 1,350 thousand
Hydroisomat AD	121732517	767	1 July 2025	Working capital	1 July 2028	5.00%	766	766		Promissory note for EUR 920 thousand
Balgarsko Vino OOD	123576718	351	1 December 2022	Novation of old loan agreements	1 December 2027	5.00%	286	282	4	Promissory note for EUR 422 thousand
Industrialen Holding Doverie EAD	121683066	19.824	26 June 2025	Repayment of liabilities to Sopharma	26 June 2030	5.00%	20.324	19824	500	Promissory note for EUR 23,830 thousand
Industrialen Holding Doverie EAD	121683066	10.910	15 June 2026	Share purchase	15 June 2028	5.00%	11.069	10910	159	Promissory note for EUR 13,092 thousand
Total:							**33.059**	**32.396**	**663**	

As at 31 December 2025, non-current receivables from related entities are:

Company	*UIC*	*Agreed amount of loan EUR'000*	*Date of Contract (including supplementary agreements)*	*Purpose of the loan*	*Repayment term*	*Interest %*	*Total loan receivables EUR'000*	*including principal EUR'000*	*Interest EUR'000*	*Provided collaterals*
Doverie Care EAD	204956297	5,029	1 February 2022	Novation of old loan agreements	31 January 2027	5.00%	-	-	-	Promissory note for EUR 5,415 thousand
Doverie Care EAD	204956297	8	18 August 2022	Purchase of raw materials	18 August 2027	5.00%	-	-	-	Promissory note for EUR 9 thousand
Doverie Care EAD	204956297	4,532	16 July 2024		16 July 2029	5.00%	-	-	-	Promissory note for EUR 5,439 thousand
Hydroisomat AD	121732517	1,125	7 June 2021	Purchase of real estate and execution of construction	7 June 2028	5.00%	614	614		Promissory note for EUR 1,350 thousand
Hydroisomat AD	121732517	767	1 July 2025	Working capital	1 July 2028	5.00%	767	767		Promissory note for EUR 920 thousand
Caretech EOOD	206496893	153	7 December 2021	Purchase of new machinery	7 December 2026	5.00%	-	-	-	Promissory note for EUR 184 thousand
Balgarsko Vino OOD	123576718	351	1 December 2022	Novation of old loan agreements	1 December 2027	5.00%	282	282		Promissory note for EUR 422 thousand
Industrialen Holding Doverie EAD	121683066	11504	26 June 2025	Repayment of liabilities to Sopharma	26 June 2030	5.00%	17,991	17,696	295	Promissory note for EUR 21,235 thousand
Total:							**19,653**	**19,358**	**295**	

The Company has developed a written credit policy for the main lending rules, which includes:

Purpose of loans: financing of investment projects and of the current activity in the companies.

Annual interest rate: for regular principal — between 2.4% and 6.2% at the date of conclusion of the contract; for overdue principal — annual interest rate on regular loans increased by ten percent. Grace period for interest does not apply.

Loan collateral: (as at the date of conclusion of the contract): includes a pledge on tangible fixed assets, a pledge on inventory and promissory notes of 120% of the principal. Collateral is insured for the benefit of the lender. Collaterals for the loans granted are disclosed in Note 31.
Each loan agreement has an individual repayment schedule with fixed amounts and maturities of repayment instalments. Default of maturity is considered to be default of the period.
In case of objective difficulties in servicing a particular loan, the borrowing subsidiary submits to the Management Board of Doverie – United Holding AD a motivated proposal to renegotiate the loan terms and conditions. The Management Board approves or rejects the submitted request by decision.

15. OTHER NON-CURRENT RECEIVABLES

As at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025, there are no new ***receivables from third entities on long-term loans granted****.*

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and buildings		*Machinery, facilities, equipment and vehicles*		*Costs for acquisition and other*		*Total*	
	30 September 2026	*31 December 2025*	*30 September 2026*	*31 December 2025*	*30 September 2026*	*31 December 2025*	*30 September 2026*	*31 December 2025*
	EUR'000	*EUR'000*	*EUR'000*	*EUR'000*	*EUR'000*	*EUR'000*	*EUR'000*	*EUR'000*
Book value								
Balance as at 1 January	**0**	**0**	**320**	**331**	**96**	**96**	**416**	**427**
Balance as at 1 January (adjusted)	**0**	**0**	**320**	**331**	**96**	**96**	**416**	**427**
Acquired			6	7	87	69	93	**76**
Written-off		0	(2)	(18)	(87)	(69)	(89)	**(87)**
Balance as at 30 September/31 December	**0**	**0**	**324**	**320**	**96**	**96**	**420**	**416**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1 January	**0**	**0**	**306**	**308**	**87**	**85**	**393**	**393**
Balance as at 1 January (adjusted)	**0**	**0**	**306**	**308**	**87**	**85**	**393**	**393**
Accrued depreciation for the period			6	6		2	6	**8**
Written-off depreciation			(2)	(8)			(2)	**(8)**
Balance as at 30 September/31 December	**0**	**0**	**310**	**306**	**87**	**87**	**397**	**393**
Carrying amount as at 1 January	**0**	**0**	**14**	**23**	**9**	**11**	**23**	**34**
Carrying amount as at 1 January (adjusted)	**0**	**0**	**14**	**23**	**9**	**11**	**23**	**34**
Carrying amount as at 30 September/31 December	**0**	**0**	**14**	**14**	**9**	**9**	**23**	**23**

Other information

As at *30 September 2026*, the tangible fixed assets comprise assets (machines and equipment) that are fully amortized but continue to be used in the economic activity with book value of EUR 203 thousand. (31 December 2025 — EUR 181 thousand)

17. NON-CURRENT INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software		*Property rights*	
	30 September 2026 EUR'000	***31 December 2025 EUR'000***	***30 September 2026 EUR'000***	***31 December 2025 EUR'000***
Book value	**6**	**12**	**46**	**46**
Balance as at 1 January				
Acquired		1		
Written-off		(7)		
Balance as at 30 September/31 December	**6**	**6**	**46**	**46**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 January	**5**	**10**	**46**	**44**
Accrued depreciation for the year	1	2		2
Written-off depreciation		(7)		
Balance as at 30 September/31 December	**6**	**5**	**46**	**46**
Carrying amount as at 1 January	**1**	**2**	**0**	**2**
Carrying amount as at 30 September/31 December	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**

18. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

	30 June 2026 EUR'000	***30 September 2026 EUR'000***	***31 December 2025 EUR'000***	***31 December 2025 EUR'000***
	Temporary difference	Tax	Temporary difference	Tax
Property, plant and equipment	4	1	4	1
Subsequent valuation of investments shares	31	6	31	6
Total deferred tax liabilities	**35**	**4**	**35**	**4**
Impairment of investment in subsidiaries and associates	(29)	(3)	(29)	(3)
Impairment of receivables IFRS 9	-	-	-	-
Impairment of loans IFRS 9	-	-	-	-
Compensatory bond				
Accruals for unused leave	(90)	(9)	(90)	(9)
Accrued liability provisions	(56)	(5)	(56)	(5)
IFRS 16	(93)	(9)	(93)	(9)
Total deferred tax assets	**(267)**	**(27)**	**(267)**	**(27)**

Net deferred assets	**(232)**	**(23)**	**(232)**	**(23)**

No deferred tax asset has been reflected for the investment in Doverie Care EAD impaired to zero as the management's assessment is that no recovery is expected.

No deferred tax asset has been reflected for the loans granted to Doverie Care EAD impaired for zero as the management's assessment is that no recovery is expected.

Asset is not recognized either on deferred tax for the tax loss for 2025 respectively amounting to EUR 73 thousand.

20. OTHER CURRENT RECEIVABLES

Type of receivable:	***30 September 2026 EUR'000***	***31 December 2025 EUR'000***
Dividends	4	3
Suppliers of advances		
Costs paid in advance	9	16
Refundable taxes	1	
Advance with an investment intermediary for the purchase of own shares		17
Other	1	1
Total	**15**	**37**

19. RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED ENTITIES

As at 30 September, ***current receivables from related entities*** include:

Type of receivable	***30 September 2026 EUR'000***	***31 December 2025 EUR'000***
Receivables from principal on non-current loans	500	
Receivables from interest on non-current loans	663	
Dividends		
Trade receivables	29	295
Total	**1.192**	**295**

Receivables on granted short-term loans from related entities

As at 30 September 2026, ***receivables from related entities on granted short-term loans*** have been repaid:

Company	*UIC*	*Agreed amount of loan EUR'000*	*Date of Contract (including supplementary agreements)*	*Purpose of the loan*	*Repayment term*	*Interest %*	*Total loan receivables EUR'000*	*including principal EUR'000*	*Interest EUR'000*	*Provided collaterals*
Hydroisomat AD	121732517	500	9 March 2026	Purchase of real estate and execution of construction	9 March 2027	5.00%	500	500		Promissory note for EUR 600 thousand

As at 31 December 2025, ***receivables from related entities on granted short-term loans*** have been repaid:

Impairment review

As at the date of the financial statements, a subsequent measurement under IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' was made in accordance with the policies adopted in Note 2.23.2. and a provision for expected credit losses is recognized. Changes in impairment are presented in Note 8 Accrued/recovered impairment of trade receivables and loans.

Trade receivables from related entities have arisen in respect of transactions for services rendered. Receivables are in EUR and are interest-free.

The Company has established a custom credit period for trade receivables for which it does not charge interests to counterparties — related parties — up to 360 days. The delay after this period was accepted by the company as an indicator of impairment.

Impairment review

As at the date of the financial statements, a subsequent measurement under IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' was made. Changes in impairment are presented in Note 8 Accrued/recovered impairment of trade receivables and loans.

21. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (DEBT INSTRUMENTS)

	30 September 2026 EUR'000	*31 December 2025 EUR'000*
Compensatory bond	24	30
Total	**24**	**30**

The Company classifies the compensatory instruments held by it as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. These are compensatory notes issued in accordance with the Indemnification of Nationalised Property Owners Act. Compensatory notes (66,699 units after currency conversion) are valued at exchange price of 0.361010 at the date of this report or up to EUR 24 thousand.

22. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30 September 2026 EUR'000	*31 December 2025 EUR'000*
Cash in current accounts	1.094	4,176
Cash at hand	3	
Total	**1.097**	**4,176**

The cash and cash equivalents available at 30 September 2026 are in the accounts of the company in UniCredit Bulbank AD and CB Allianz Bulgaria AD.

The Company applies the standardized approach for calculating the expected credit losses of cash in banks, and the credit rating of the financial institutions in which the Company has deposited its cash is used to determine the default loss in the model parameters. These credit ratings are mainly awarded by the following institutions: Moody's, Standard and Poor's, Fitch,

Credit rating of financial institutions:

CB Allianz Bulgaria AD	BBB+
Unicredit Bulbank AD	A-

The review of expected credit losses on cash does not indicate any indication of expected credit losses.

23. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

	30 September 2026	***31 December 2025***
	EUR'000	***EUR'000***
Main share capital	10,965	10,993
Redeemed own shares		(1,773)
Legal reserves	1,099	1,099
Additional reserves	8,063	8,093
Share premium	4,819	4,819
Accumulated profit /loss	16.173	7,717
Total	**41.119**	**30,918**

Share capital

As at 30 September 2026 the capital is distributed into 21,499,855 ordinary book-entry voting shares, each having a par value of EUR 0.51. The shares are tradable on the Bulgarian Stock Exchange.

Redeemed own shares The General Meeting of Shareholders, on the grounds of Article 187b of the Commerce Act and Article 111, paragraph 5 of the Public Offering of Securities Act, adopted a resolution to redeem shares from the company's capital under the following conditions:

- Maximum number of shares subject to redemption: not more than 3 (three) percent of the total number of voting shares issued by the company for each calendar year included in the redemption period and subject to the requirements of Article 187a, paragraph 4 and Article 187b, paragraph 3 of the Commerce Act;
- Minimum price per share: EUR 4 (four);
- Maximum price per share: EUR 10 (ten);
- Time limit within which the redemption is to take place: up to five years from the date of adoption of this resolution at the General Meeting of Shareholders;

Statutory reserves are formed by a distribution of profits and include distributions for the Reserve Fund.

Additional reserves are formed from profit distributions in accordance with the decisions of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The revaluation reserve is formed on the basis of the revaluations of tangible fixed assets with the assistance of independent licensed valuers. It contains the positive difference between the carrying amount of the tangible fixed assets and their new fair value.

Accumulated profit and loss	***30 September 2026 EUR'000***	***31 December 2025 EUR'000***
Retained profit/uncovered loss	7.984	1,486
Current profit / loss	8.189	6,231
Total	**16.173**	**7,717**

Net earnings per share

	30 September 2026 EUR'000	***31 December 2025 EUR'000***
Weighted average number of shares	20,884,495	21,408,915
Net profit for the year (BGN'000)	8.189	6,231
Net earnings per share (BGN)	**0,3921**	**0,3789**

24. LIABILITIES TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

UniCredit Bulbank AD		***30 September 2026 EUR'000***
Contract dated 26 March 2020		
Utilised on 22 April 2020		
Loan amount		15,339
Loan	Investment	
Purpose of the loan	Repayment of obligations of DUH AD to Sopharma AD and financing of the lending of loans by the Borrower to subsidiaries, the funds from which shall serve for repayment of their loans granted by Sopharma AD.	
Interest rate	Sum of the variable interest index applicable to the respective interest period and a MARGIN to the Interest Index amounting to 1.90%. The Interest Index applicable as at the contract date is an Average Deposit Index (ADI)	
Joint and several debtors	Sopharma AD Doverie Invest EAD	
Repayment	After the expiration of the one-year grace period, which starts counted from the date of expiation of the final date of utilisation (i.e. after 26 April 2021) in 24 equal quarterly instalments (of	

	EUR 639,114.85/BGN 1,250,000/ each)
Repayment deadline	31 January 2027
Current obligation under principals	1,278
Prepaid bank charges	(3)
Accrued interest	4
Total liability	**1,279**

UniCredit Bulbank AD	***31 December 2025 EUR'000***
Contract dated 26 March 2020	
Utilised on 22 April 2020	
Loan amount	15,339
Loan	Investment
Purpose of the loan	Repayment of obligations of DUH AD to Sopharma AD and financing of the lending of loans by the Borrower to subsidiaries, the funds from which shall serve for repayment of their loans granted by Sopharma AD.
Interest rate	Sum of the variable interest index applicable to the respective interest period and a MARGIN to the Interest Index amounting to 1.90%. The Interest Index applicable as at the contract date is an Average Deposit Index (ADI)
Joint and several debtors	Sopharma AD Doverie Invest EAD
Repayment	After the expiration of the one-year grace period, which starts counted from the date of expiation of the final date of utilisation (i.e. after 26 April 2021) in 24 equal quarterly instalments (of EUR 639,114.85/BGN 1,250,000/ each)
Repayment deadline	31 January 2027
Obligation under principals	3,195
Non-current	639
Current	2,556
Prepaid bank charges	(2)
Accrued interest	11
Total liability	**3,204**

25. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES TO RELATED PARTIES

The liabilities as at 30 September 2026 are fully repaid

Company	*UIC*	*Agreed amount of loan EUR'000*	*Date of Contract (including supplementary agreements)*	*Purpose of the loan*	*Repayment term*	*Interest %*	*Total loan receivables EUR'000*	*including principal EUR'000*	*Interests EUR'000*
Doverie – United Holding AD	121575489	2600	Contract dated 15 June 2026		15 June 2028	1.00%	2.600	2.600	-

The liabilities as at 31 December 2025 are fully repaid

26. BOND LOAN

On 02 April 2024 Doverie – United Holding AD has entered into a bond loan by issuing an issue of convertible bonds under the following conditions:

Issuer: Doverie – United Holding AD;

ISIN: BG2100033237;

Currency of the emission: leva (BGN/EUR);

Total nominal and issue value of the bond loan: BGN 19,973,300 (nineteen million nine hundred and seventy-three thousand and three hundred) / EUR 10,212,186.51;

Total number of bonds issued: 199,733 (one hundred and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-three);

Nominal and issue value of a bond: BGN 100 (one hundred) / EUR 51.12919

Type of bonds: Registered, book-entry, interest-bearing, unsecured, freely transferable, convertible bonds;

The date from which the term to maturity of the bonds runs (date of conclusion of the bond loan): 02 April 2024

Term (maturity) of the bond loan: 5 (five) years (60 months) from the date of conclusion of the loan (issuance of the issue);

Principal depreciation: A single repayment of the principal amount of BGN 19,973,300 (nineteen million nine hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred)/EUR 10,212,186.51 / in one instalment, due at the maturity of the issue.

Interest: Variable interest rate, which is formed as the sum of the 6-month EURIBOR plus a premium of 2.00% per annum, but not less than 2.00% per annum and not more than 6.00% per annum, payable in two semi-annual coupon payments, calculated on the basis of simple interest for the individual six-month periods on the nominal/residual value of each bond, with an interest convention of real number of days in the period on real number of days in the year. The 6-month EURIBOR value for each six-month period shall be taken as of a date 3 business days prior to the date of the relevant preceding interest payment. This value is used to determine the coupon payment;

Periodicity of interest payments: every 6 months (twice a year);

Interest Payment Dates: 02 October 2024, 02 April 2025, 02 October 2025, 02 April 2026, 02 October 2026, 02 April 2027 г., 02 October 2027, 02 April 2028, 02 October 2028, 02 April 2029.

Method of interest payments: Coupon payments are payable every 6 (six) months, with the first interest payment due on the date that is 6 (six) months after the bond loan is entered into and the last interest

payment due on the maturity date of the bonds. In the event that the interest payment is due on a non-business day, payment shall be made on the first following business day. All payments — interest and principal, due for a bond are made in EUR. In order to receive the payments on the bond issue — principal and interest, the bondholders must have a contract with a bank or an investment intermediary, which are members of the Central Depository AD, to transfer the principal and interest amounts on the bonds to bank accounts specified by the bondholders. The right to receive principal and interest payments shall be vested in the bondholders registered in the book of bondholders kept by the Central Depository AD 1 (one) business day prior to the date of the respective interest payment, respectively 3 (three) business days prior to the date of the principal payment.

Servicing of bond loan payments: The payment of the interest as well as the principal payment on the bond loan will be made through the Central Depository AD, in accordance with the contract concluded with the Company and in compliance with the requirements of Ordinance No 8 of 3 September 2020 laying down the requirements for the activities of the central securities depositories, the central securities register and other persons carrying out activities related to the settlement of securities.

Order for conversion of bonds into shares: At maturity of the bonds. Each bondholder shall have the right, in accordance with the terms of the bond loan and the Prospectus for public offering of the convertible bond issue, to exchange (convert) the bonds held by him/her into such number of shares corresponding to the current conversion ratio at the time of exchange.

Conversion ratio: the conversion ratio for the exchange of bonds into shares is 1:10 (one bond into ten shares);

Conversion price: The conversion price set by the Management Board is BGN 10. / EUR 5.11.

Corporate events where the conversion price will be updated and how it will be updated: The Company provides for the ability to update the conversion ratio and conversion price upon the occurrence of certain events: issue of ordinary shares on increase of capital with funds of the Company; change of nominal value of ordinary shares; issue of new ordinary shares (increase of capital of the Company with cash); payment of dividends; reduction of capital; reorganisation of the Company.

The Issuer shall promptly notify the bondholders in the manner in which it discloses information publicly to the Financial Supervision Commission, the Bulgarian Stock Exchange, the Central Depository and the public upon the occurrence of any of the events described above leading to adjustments in the Conversion Price, as well as its value after the adjustment and the effective date.

27. LEASING

	30 September 2026	*31 December 2025*
	EUR'000	*EUR'000*
Leasing	1,016	974
Total	**1,016**	**974**

As at 30 September 2026, the Company recognizes liabilities under a financial lease contract for seven passenger cars used for administrative purposes and a contract for rent of office space of 710 sq.m.

The total carrying amount of the liabilities under the contracts is:

Term	***30 September 2026 EUR'000***	***31 December 2025 EUR'000***
Within 1 year	135	229
Over 1 year	1,016	974
Total	**1.151**	**1,203**

Minimal lease payments:	***30 September 2026 EUR'000***	***31 December 2025 EUR'000***
Within 1 year	251	229
Over 1 year	1.016	1,112
Future financial costs under financial lease	(116)	(138)
Current value of the liabilities	**1.151**	**1,203**

Lease payments due within 12 months are presented in the balance sheet as a current portion of non-current financial lease liabilities and the amount is included in 'trade and other current liabilities'. (Note 29).

28. LIABILITIES TO RELATED ENTITIES

Liability type	***30 September 2026 EUR'000***	***31 December 2025 EUR'000***
Received deposits		
interests		
Liabilities under share purchase agreements		
Total	**-**	**-**

29. TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	30 September 2026 EUR'000	***31 December 2025 EUR'000***
Liabilities to suppliers and advances	1	1
Accrued interest on bond loan		103
Liabilities to personnel for unused leave	264	140
Current part of liabilities on financial lease	50	44
IFRS 16	85	185

Liability for tax on expenses and VAT, personal income tax	5	23
Other	378	405
Total	**783**	**901**

Other — EUR 341 thousand represents the liability for unexercised rights in connection with the share issue in 2021 EUR 34 thousand in liabilities for unexercised rights under the 2024 bond issue and EUR 3 thousand in accrued expenses.

Until the date of preparation of the company's financial statements, audits and revisions were carried out as follows:

- VAT related – until 30 March 2023
- full tax audit — until 31 December 2012.
- National Social Security Institute — full financial audit until 28 February 2017.

30. PROVISIONS

As at 30 September 2026, the Company has assessed the amount of expected staff costs at retirement age at EUR 42 thousand. As a basis for the calculation of benefits, 2 gross monthly salaries at the date of termination of the employment relationship and 6 gross monthly salaries at the discretion of the company for 10 years or more were adopted.

The calculation of the amount of these liabilities requires the involvement of qualified actuaries, in order to determine their present value at the date of the financial statements at which they are presented in the statement of financial position adjusted by the amount of the unrecognised actuarial gains and losses, and respectively, the change in their value, including recognized actuarial gains and losses — in the statement of comprehensive income. Taking into account the mall amount of the liabilities compared to the value of the actuarial work, the calculations are made by the company.

31. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Accepted collaterals on loans granted by companies over which Doverie – United Holding AD exercises control:

- Balgarsko Vino OOD — promissory note amounting to EUR 422 thousand
- Hydroisomat AD — promissory note amounting to BGN 2,870 thousand
- Industrialen Holding Doverie EAD — promissory note amounting to EUR 36,922 thousand

Provided collaterals on leases

Promissory note in favour of Sopharma Property REIT — EUR 38 thousand

Suretyship and pledges:

- under loan agreement of MHAT Doverie AD amounting to EUR 256 thousand, maturity — 01 October 2026 and an investment loan with maturity 21 June 2027 amounting to EUR 716 thousand
- under loan agreement of Balgarsko Vino OOD amounting to EUR 170 thousand, maturity — 25 August 2027, overdraft amounting to EUR 51 thousand, maturity 24 March 2027 and EUR 452 thousand under framework agreement, maturity 25 August 2035.
- Hydroisomat AD — under an overdraft agreement amounting to EUR 500 thousand with maturity 13 November 2027

32. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Shareholders

Detailed information on the shareholding structure of the company is presented in Note 1.

Subsidiaries

As at 30 September 2026, the Company exercises direct control and indirect control through other companies in the capital of the following subsidiaries (grouped by economic sector):

Portfolio

Occupational Health Doverie EOOD	DUH AD	500	**100.00%**
Industrialen Holding – Doverie EAD			**100%**
	DUH AD	1,736,610	100%
Doverie – Capital AD			**100%**
	DUH AD	6,170	77.13%
	IHD EAD	1830	22.87%
Doverie – Brico AD			**71.93%**
	Doverie – Capital AD	11,868	71.93%
DIY EOOD	Doverie – Brico AD	3,959,900	**100%**
Multiprofile Hospital for Active Treatment Doverie AD			**100%**
	DUH AD	112,805	7.45%
	IHD EAD	1,400,699	92.55%

MC Doverie AD			**100%**
	DUH AD	419,000	99.76%
	IHD EAD	1000	0.24
Maritsatex AD			**91.97%**
	IHD EAD	431,247	91.97%
Vratitsa AD in insolvency			**69.60%**
	IHD EAD	262,121	69.60%
Bilyana Triko AD	Doverie Capital AD	2,833,809	**98.88%**
Balgarsko Vino OOD			**100%**
	IHD EAD	91,038	96.16%
	DUH AD	3,639	3.84%
Dunav AD			**81.82%**
	Doverie Capital AD	81,733	81.82%
Hydroisomat AD			**94.46%**
	IHD EAD	2,823,880	94.46%
Lozen Homes EOOD	Hydroisomat AD	10,000	**100%**
Doverie Care EAD	DUH AD	25,000	**100.00%**
Doverie Invest EAD	DUH AD	7,000,000	**100.00%**
Moldindconbank S.A.	Doverie Invest EAD	3,885,536	**78.21%**
Caretech EOOD	DUH AD	100,000	**100%**

Related parties through key management personnel and through a shareholder with significant influence

Related entities	*Type of relation*	*Country*
Green Project Investments OOD	Company linked through key management personnel	Bulgaria
Sredets AD	Company linked through key management personnel	Bulgaria
Electric Source Investments EOOD	Company linked through key management personnel	Bulgaria
Capital Invest International EOOD	Company linked through key management personnel	Bulgaria

VLS AD	Company linked through key management personnel	Bulgaria
VES electroinvest systems EOOD	Company linked through key management personnel	Bulgaria
Eco Solar Invest OOD	Company linked through key management personnel	Bulgaria
Telso AD	Company linked through key management personnel	Bulgaria
Pharmaplant AD	Company linked through key management personnel	Bulgaria
Publish 360 EOOD	Company linked through key management personnel	Bulgaria
Web radio and TV EOOD	Company linked through key management personnel	Bulgaria
Web Finance EOOD	Company linked through key management personnel	Bulgaria
Utilbright AD	Company linked through key management personnel	Bulgaria
Hizha Kuker EOOD	Company linked through key management personnel	Bulgaria
Tulipe Invest AD	Company linked through key management personnel	Bulgaria
Sopharma AD	Company, shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria
Sopharma Trading AD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria
Sopharma Poland Z.O.O. in liquidation	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Poland
Sopharma Warsaw SP Z.O.O.	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Poland
OOO Sopharma Ukraine	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Ukraine
TOO Sopharma Kazakhstan	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Kazakhstan
Sopharmacy EOOD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria
Sopharmacy 2 EOOD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria
Sopharmacy 3 EOOD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria
Sopharmacy 4 EOOD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria
Sopharmacy 5 EOOD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria
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Sopharmacy 63 EAD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria
Sopharmacy 64 AD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria
Sopharmacy 65 EOOD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria
Sopharmacy 66 EOOD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria
Sopharmacy 67 EOOD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria
Sopharmacy 68 EOOD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria
Momina Krepost AD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria
Pharmachim EOOD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Serbia
PAO Vitamini	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Ukraine
Sopharma Trading DOO	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Serbia
Sopharma Rus OOO	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Russia
Farmanova D.O.O.	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Serbia
Sopharmacy D.O.O.	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Serbia
Brititrade SOOO	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Belarus
SalyusLain ODO	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Belarus
Tabina OOO	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Belarus
Bellerfon OOO	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Belarus
Ne Ska OOO	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Belarus
Phytobel OOO	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Belarus

AlfaApteka OOO	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Belarus
DabradzeyaPharm OOO	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Belarus
ZAO Interpharm Company	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Belarus
	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Serbia
BOOO SpecApharmacy	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Belarus
Sopharmacy Plus EOOD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria
SofTech Services EOOD	Company linked through shareholder with significant influence	Bulgaria

Transactions with related parties

	30 September 2026 EUR'000	*31 December 2025 EUR'000*
Granted loans	(13,938)	(19,986)
Repaid loans	400	11,195
Revenue from interest and fees on loans granted	955	1,238
Purchase of investments		(182)
Dividends received	8.686	5,138
Revenue from services	96	128
Received loans	2,600	2,227
Paid loans		(714)
Accrued costs for interest on received loans	(8)	(9)
Received services	-	(3)

The related party estimates in the table above are presented in a comprehensive manner and include all aspects of the relationship with the company in 2026 and 2025. The conditions under which the transactions are executed do not deviate from the market conditions for such transactions.

Estimates with related entities are disclosed in Notes 14, 19, 25 and 28

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial assets	*Note*	*30 September 2026 EUR'000*	*31 December 2025 EUR'000*
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**76**	**78**
Unquoted shares	*13.1.*	1	1
Quoted shares	*13.2.*	51	47
Quoted debt instruments	*21.*	24	30
Debt instruments at amortized cost		**33,588**	**19,652**
Receivables from related entities	*14.;19.*	33,588	19,652
Cash and cash equivalents	*22.*	**1,097**	**4,176**
Total financial assets		**34,761**	**23,909**

Financial liabilities		***30 September 2026 EUR'000***	***31 December 2025 EUR'000***
Liabilities to financial institutions	*24*	1,279	3,204
Liabilities to related parties	*25;28*	2,600	
Bond loan	*26*	10,212	10,212
Trade and other liabilities	*29*	1	104
Liabilities on leasing	*27*	1,151	1,203
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost		**15,243**	**14,723**

The Company does not have any supplier financing arrangements.

In the course of its usual business, the company is exposed to various financial risks, the most important of which are: interest rate risk- bound cash flows, market risk (including currency risk, fair value risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Overall risk management focuses on the difficulties in forecasting financial markets and minimizing potential negative effects that may affect the financial performance and the company's performance. Financial risks are currently identified, measured and monitored through various control mechanisms introduced to determine adequate prices for the company's services and borrowed capital and to adequately assess the market circumstances of its investments and the forms of maintenance of the free liquid assets, without allowing undue concentration of a risk.

Risk management in the company is routinely carried out by the company's operating management, according to the policy defined by the Management Board.

The Management Board has adopted the basic principles of general financial risk management and management of specific risks, such as currency, price, interest, credit and liquidity, and the risk of using derivative and non-derivative (mainly) instruments.

The different types of risks to which the company is exposed in the course of its business operations and the approach taken to manage those risks are described below.

Market risk

Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to currency risk because all of its operations and transactions are denominated in EUR.

Price risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk due to negative changes in the prices of the services subject to its operations because under the contractual relations with clients they are subject to periodic analysis and

discussion for revision and updating to market changes and to the extent that they are specific and for a specific circle, predominantly related parties, where there are established procedures for periodic updating to market changes.

The Company is exposed to price risk in respect of the shares held by it classified as available-for-sale financial assets and the compensatory instruments at fair value.

Credit risk

Credit risk is mainly the risk that the borrowers, customers and other counterparties of the company will not be able to pay fully and within the usual time limits the amounts they owe for trade and credit receivables. The latter are presented in the balance sheet net, after deducting the accrued impairment for expected credit losses.

The credit risk for the Company arises from trade receivables and also from its core business of investment management, including lending to related parties and third parties, commitments on loans and guarantees. The company has developed policies, procedures and rules for controlling and monitoring the behaviour of credit risk.

The Company's main financial assets are receivables from loans, investments in shares, cash and deposits and bank accounts, trade and other short-term receivables.

Long-term and short-term receivables of Doverie – United Holding AD are mainly formed by credit and trade receivables from companies from the holding structure. Receivables are controlled by the company's financial and accounting department, following the established policies and procedures adopted by the Management Board. The Company has developed written basic rules and principles for credit policy in the economic group Doverie – United Holding AD and procedures for assessing the creditworthiness, authorization, utilisation, guaranteeing and payment of the liabilities by the subsidiaries. Daily reviews are performed of the open positions by company and individual amounts to them, as well as proceeds received, then reconciliation and analyses are made. Receivables on granted loans are secured by special pledges of assets, as well as promissory notes covering 120% of the principal. An overview of the amount of collaterals and their compliance with company receivables and the availability of insurance coverage in favour of the company is currently being reviewed.

Cash, including payment transactions, is limited to reputable banks and banks with good reputation and liquidity (Note 23).

Trade receivables

Expected credit losses are calculated on the date of each reporting period — as at 31 December 2025 and 30 September 2026. (Note 2, Note 2.22.1, Note 2.23.2)

30 September 2026	Days of delay					
	Not in delay (0—30 days)	31—60 days	61—180 days	181—360 days	>360 days	Total
	EUR'000	*EUR'000*	*EUR'000*	*EUR'000*	*EUR'000*	*EUR'000*
Trade receivables from related parties						
Percentage of impairment for credit losses	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**30.23%**
Total carrying amount	10	20	0	0	13	43
Impairment for expected credit losses	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(13)	(13)

31 December 2025	Days of delay					
	Not in delay (0—30 days)	31—60 days	61—180 days	181—360 days	>360 days	Total
	EUR'000	*EUR'000*	*EUR'000*	*EUR'000*	*EUR'000*	*EUR'000*
Trade receivables from related parties						
Percentage of impairment for credit losses	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Total carrying amount	0	0	0	1	12	13
Impairment for expected credit losses	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(12)	(13)

Granted loans

30 September 2026	Total exposure	Impairment for expected credit losses	Net exposure	Percentage of impairment for credit losses
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Loans from related parties — non-current	42036	(9640)	32396	22.93%
Loans from related parties — current	2157	(994)	1163	46.08%

31 December 2025	Total exposure	Impairment for expected credit losses	Net exposure	Percentage of impairment for credit losses
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Loans from related parties — non-current	28,998	(9,640)	19,358	33.25%
Loans from related parties — current	1,288	(993)	295	77.10%

Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk is expressed in the negative situation where the company will not be able to meet unconditionally all its liabilities according to their maturity.

It maintains a conservative liquidity management policy, which constantly maintains an optimal liquidity reserve, a good ability to finance its business, including by providing and maintaining adequate credit facilities and facilities, constantly monitoring the actual and projected cash flows under periods ahead and maintaining a balance between the maturity of assets and liabilities of the company. The Company maintains cash necessary for current payments within the forthcoming month. The main sources of funding are bank loans, bond issues and shares.

Risk of interest-bearing cash flows

The Company has a significant portion of interest-bearing assets representing loans granted under Article 280 of the Commerce Act to subsidiaries, jointly controlled and significantly influenced companies. Loans provided are typically at fixed interest rates.

According to the credit policy adopted by the Management Board of the Company, a clause is included at the conclusion of the credit agreements, according to which Doverie – United Holding AD, in its capacity of lender, reserves the right to change the amount of the interest and commissions at any time if the prevailing market conditions impose this. In this respect, interest rates on loans provided by banks with similar parameters are reviewed, requiring official information from at least three first-class banks. If necessary, the Management Board of the Company decides on the change of the applied interest rates on the loans it provides. Therefore, revenue and operating cash flows are largely independent of changes in market interest rates.

At the same time, the company is also not exposed to interest rate risk from its long-term and short-term liabilities because they are at fixed interest rate. Long-term bond financing is at fixed interest rate for the entire loan period, which is lower than market interest rates on long-term loans and is not subject to periodic updates to changes in financial markets.

Current liabilities of the company are mainly borrowed at a negotiated fixed interest rate or interest-free trade liabilities to suppliers.

30 September 2026	***Interest-free EUR thousand***	***By floating interest % EUR thousand***	***By fixed interest % EUR thousand***	***Total EUR thousand***
Financial assets	1,173		33,588	**34,761**
Financial liabilities	1	12,642	2,600	**15,243**

31 December 2025	***Interest-free EUR thousand***	***By floating interest % EUR thousand***	***By fixed interest % EUR thousand***	***Total EUR thousand***

Financial assets	4,548	19,358	**23,906**
Financial liabilities	104	14,619	**14,723**

The management of the company is currently monitoring and analysing its exposure to changes in interest rates. Various refinancing scenarios, renewal of existing positions and alternative financing are simulated. Calculations are made for significant interest-bearing items.

Capital risk management

By the equity management, the company aims to create and maintain opportunities to continue to operate as a going concern and to ensure the appropriate return on shareholders' investments, economic benefits to the other stakeholders and participants in its business, and to maintain an optimal capital structure, to reduce the cost of capital.

The company is currently monitoring the capital adequacy and structure on the basis of the debt ratio. This ratio is calculated between the net debt capital and the total amount of the capital. Net debt is defined as the difference between all borrowed funds (short-term and long-term) as stated in the statement of financial position and cash and cash equivalents. The total amount of capital is equal to equity and net debt capital.

The following table presents debt ratios on the basis of the capital structure:

	30 September 2026 EUR'000	***31 December 2025 EUR'000***
Total debt capital, incl.:	**15,091**	**13,623**
Bank loans	1,279	3,204
Bond loans	10,212	10,212
Liabilities to related parties	2,600	
Interests under bond loan	-	103
Trade and other liabilities	1	104
Reduced by cash and cash equivalent	(1.097)	(4,176)
Net debt capital	**13,994**	**9,447**
Total equity	**41,119**	**30,918**
Total equity	**55,113**	**40,365**
Debt Ratio	**25.39%**	**23.40%**

Fair values

The Company determines fair value under IFRS 13 using the following hierarchy that reflects the significance of the factors used to determine fair value:

- Level 1: quoted prices (non-adjusted) in active markets for similar assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that can be found for the asset or liability either directly (i.e. as quotes) or indirectly (i.e. derived from quotes);

- Level 3: inputs on the asset or liability that is not based on available market information (unavailable inputs).

The table below is an analysis of the financial instruments measured at fair value using the valuation methods used.

30 September 2026	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets	***EUR'000***	***EUR'000***	***EUR'000***	***EUR'000***	***EUR'000***
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**76**	**75**	**75**		
Unquoted shares	1				
Quoted shares	*51*	*51*	*51*		
Quoted debt instruments	24	24	24		
Debt instruments at amortized cost	**33,588**	**35,888**			**33,888**
Receivables from related entities	33,588	35,888			
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,097**	**1,097**	**1,097**		
Total financial assets	**34,761**	**34,760**	**1,172**		**33,888**
Financial liabilities					
Bank loans	1,279	1,279			1,279
Bond loan	10,212	10,212			10,212
Trade and other liabilities	1	1			1
Liabilities to related parties	2600	2600			2600
Liabilities on leasing	1,151	1,151		1,151	
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**15,243**	**15,243**	**0**	**1,151**	**14,092**

31 December 2025	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets	***EUR'000***	***EUR'000***	***EUR'000***	***EUR'000***	***EUR'000***
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**78**	**77**	**77**		
Unquoted shares	1				
Quoted shares	47	47	47		
Quoted debt instruments	30	30	30		
Debt instruments at amortized cost	19,652	19,652			19,652
Receivables from related entities	19,652	19652			19,652

Cash and cash equivalents	4,176	4,176	4,176		
Total financial assets	**23,906**	**23,905**	**4,253**	**0**	**19,652**
Financial liabilities					
Bank loans	3,204	3,204			3,204
Liabilities to related parties					
Bond loan	10,212	10,212			10,212
Interests under bond loan	104	104			104
Liabilities on leasing	1,203	1,203		1,203	
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**14,723**	**14,723**	**0**	**1,203**	**13,520**

The management estimates that the fair valuesof cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade liabilities, other current liabilities approximates their carrying amount largely due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Receivables on loans with a fixed interest rate is estimated by the Company based on the model, with parameters effective interest rate, country-specific macroeconomic factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financial instrument. Based on this assessment, provisions for the expected losses from these receivables are taken into account.

The fair values of quoted equity instruments are based on quotations of BSE at the reporting date.

Fair values of non-tradable equity investments are evaluated by a licensed valuer using the net asset value method and discounted cash flows. The measurement requires the management to make some assumptions about model input data, including estimated cash flows, discount rate, credit risk. The probabilities of the various estimates within the scope can be reasonably assessed and used by the management to evaluate the fair value of these unquoted equity investments.

For equity investments that are presented in the financial statements at cost of acquisition, the management has judged that the acquisition cost is an appropriate estimate of the fair value because of the lack of up-to-date and reliable information about fair value measurement.

The fair value of financial liabilities, long-term borrowings and finance lease liabilities and other non-current financial liabilities are measured by discounting future cash flows using interest currently available for debt under similar conditions, credit risk and residual financial asset.

34. INSURED PROPERTY

As at 30 September 2026 the company has insurances of fixed assets with standard insurance coverage and full insurance of motor vehicles.

35. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

In the parliamentary elections held on 19 April 2026, the party of former President Rumen Radev won an absolute majority —43% of the vote and 130 seats in the 240-member parliament. His party, Progressive Bulgaria, formed a government on its own.

The first steps taken by the new government led by Rumen Radev have been controversial. A desire for reforms in key areas of public life has been expressed, but no serious specific steps have been taken yet. The next 6 to 12 months will be a risky period for the government, given the public's expectations for a complete overhaul of the country's system of governance. A key indicator will be the genuine fight against corruption and the oligarchic model of development.

The new party has declared its top priority to be comprehensive reform of the judicial system and the rule of law, including the election of a new Supreme Judicial Council and a new chief prosecutor. As regards judicial reform, progress is still at the stage of legislative changes, with the actual election of a new Supreme Judicial Council expected in autumn 2026.

A second key priority for the new party is combating high inflation and the impoverishment of the country's population following the introduction of the EUR in early 2026. The measures taken by the new government in this area are controversial and have yielded no significant results. Measures were taken to strengthen the regulatory bodies (the Commission for Protection of Competition and the Commission for Consumer Protection), and agreements were reached with retail chains to reduce prices by up to 15% over a period of six months. By mid-2026, Bulgaria was recording the highest inflation rate within the EU, particularly in the food sector.

A third priority is the draft budget for 2026, which has been tabled and is a cause for serious concern (currently awaiting approval by the National Assembly). A deficit of 5.7% of GDP is predicted. The projected deficit for 2026 stands at EUR 7.2 billion, and significant new borrowing is also expected, which by the end of the year will reach EUR 37.7 billion, or 36% of GDP.

This prompted a reaction from the European Commission and the launch of an excessive deficit procedure. There has also been a negative reaction to the draft budget from the main opposition parties, employers' organisations and trade unions.

The government insists that the 2026 budget was drawn up in the space of just the last six months and is, of necessity, forced to account for mistakes already made by previous administrations and inherited hidden deficits of over EUR 2 billion (mainly old capital expenditure from 2022–2025 which have not been invoiced or are in the process of being completed, and for which no earmarked funding has been secured. Another problem is the automatic mechanisms introduced for determining public sector

remunerations. At the same time, key social benefits (maternity pay, unemployment benefits, etc.) have been frozen in the draft budget.

Over the last 3–4 years, the country's budget has been out of balance, with expenditure growing faster than revenue, despite the latter showing healthy growth. Part of the additional deficit for 2026 is also due to the acceleration of capital expenditure under the Recovery and Resilience Plan. The plan is to complete the programme and settle all expenditure by the end of August 2026.

The new government reports positive results under this plan, with the country having already received the fourth instalment and the fifth and final instalment expected by the end of 2026. The forecast is that the country will absorb close to 90% of the funds allocated under the Recovery and Resilience Plan.

The new budget for 2027 sets out the intention to reduce the deficit to 3%, whilst also launching a major reform of the administration and other key sectors — healthcare, the pension and social security systems, education, and so on.

In terms of foreign policy, the country has begun to distance itself from the policy of leading European states regarding support for Ukraine in the war with Russia. We have suspended financial and other support. We declined to join the club of so-called 'Willing' countries and called for the lifting of sanctions against individuals of Russian origin in connection with the EU's forthcoming 21st package of sanctions against Russia.

At the same time, we are pursuing a policy of increasing defence and armaments spending — as part of our commitment as a NATO member — primarily through loans from the EU.

Presidential elections are also scheduled to take place in the country in October 2026. These elections, as well as the forthcoming local elections in 2027, will determine whether confidence in the new party remains strong and whether it will gain full control of the country.

The country still has a low level of debt to GDP expected to reach 38%—40% by the end of 2028. The country is funded at still good interested conditions by the external markets but this may change quickly.

The domestic capital market is stagnant and has been at a very low level for years with no prospect of accelerated growth. The main investments of the population are directed to the real estate sector, where a bubble is inflating, as well as in deposits in banks. Bulgarian banks are over-liquid without having enough alternatives for investments in the real sector.

No mechanisms are yet in place for individuals to purchase government debt.

Currently, the country's GDP per capita is only 66% of the EU average. The country is very slowly catching up with the EU average, but it is moving in the right direction, and this percentage grows every year. The Bulgarian population is the poorest in the EU.

For years, due to lack of political will, urgent reforms in administration, healthcare, education, security sector, pension system have been postponed. The employment of over 600,000 people in the public sector is a huge burden against the backdrop of the declining working-age population in the country.

Average wages of public sector employees are outpacing those in the private sector in a stagnant labour market. More than 2 million of the Bulgarians able to work are out of the country with no tendency to return. At the same time, the process of recruiting workers from third countries is accelerating. In 2026 alone, over 100,000 new workers from third countries entered the country.

Defence spending is also rising significantly in connection with the EU's common policy and the war in Ukraine. This trend is likely to continue in the coming years until military spending reaches 5% of GDP.

The problem of structural disparities and imbalances across regions and districts is significant and it is growing.

The country's infrastructure remains in a very poor state and is an obstacle to economic development.

In terms of external risks to the country, in addition to the war in Ukraine—now in its fourth year—a new factor has emerged since early 2026: the war in Iran.

Following the US strikes on Iran, oil prices on international markets have skyrocketed from 85 USD to 120 USD a barrel. Depreciation followed, but at a high level of around 90—100 USD. The closure of the Strait of Hormuz has led to the risk and blockage of major supply channels for oil and other commodities worldwide /over 20% of world trade passes through the Strait/.

The prolongation of the military conflict will lead to the inflation increase worldwide, including in Bulgaria, a drop in stock market indices and a reduction in the economy growth.

Following the war outbreak in Iran, the Bulgarian National Bank released a new macroeconomic forecast for Bulgaria's economic development in 2026.

The expected GDP growth for 2026 is projected to fall from the initial 3.1% to 2.6%, combined with an expected higher inflation of 4.3% on an annual basis.

36. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the period from 30 September to 27 October 2026, no circumstances requiring separate disclosure arose.

The Interim Non-Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended 30 September 2026 were approved on 27 October 2026 by:

Anna Pavlova
Chairman of the Management Board and Chief Accountant

Alexandre Hristov
Executive Director

Petko Ivanov
Member of the Management Board