



**ANNUAL REPORT
AND ACCOUNTS
2024**



Index

I – MANAGEMENT REPORT:

- a) The evolution of the company’s management during the financial year 2024, particularly in what concerns market conditions, investments, costs, income and R&D activities;
- b) Relevant facts occurring after the end of the financial year;
- c) The company’s expected future development;
- d) The number and nominal value of own shares purchased or sold during the period, the fraction of the subscribed capital they represent, the reasons for these acts and respective price, as well as the number and nominal or book value of all own shares held at the end of the period;
- e) A substantiated proposal for the application of results;
- f) The existence of company’s subsidiaries;
- g) The objectives and policies of the company’s financial risk management, including hedging policies for each of the main categories of transactions for which hedge accounting is used, and the company’s exposure to price, credit, liquidity, and cash flow risks, when materially relevant to the assessment of assets and liabilities, financial position, and results, in relation to the use of financial instruments.
- h) Other matters.

In compliance with the legal provisions in force, **easypay**’s Board of Directors presents its management report and financial statements concerning the financial year ended at 31 December 2024.



INTRODUCTION

easypay is a payment institution licensed and supervised by the Bank of Portugal authorized to provide payment services in all SEPA countries. **easypay** is a benchmark company in the domestic B2B payment services market, enabling companies and individual entrepreneurs to receive their payments through a single platform and several payment instruments, such as ATM references, MB Way, SEPA Direct Debit, Credit Cards such as Visa and Mastercard, bank transfer with Digital IBAN, Apple Pay, Google Pay, Santander Consumer Finance and Universo Flex, contributing with innovative, flexible and simple solutions for the growth of its customers' businesses, as well as providing consultancy services for all types of companies that are looking for the best solution to manage and receive its business payments, through customized solutions.

a) The evolution of the company's management during 2024 financial year, especially in what concerns market conditions, investments, costs, income, and R&D activities

THE MARKET

In 2024, the market of payment services continued to evolve and adapt to technological changes as well as to the needs of trade and of consumers. E-commerce has continued to grow in a significant way, driven by the importance and security of online shopping, and there was also an accelerated growth in the adoption of digital payments in all business areas (in online and offline businesses). There was also a growth in platforms and systems with the integration of payment solutions, which have boosted fintech businesses.

The growth in the use of digital wallets was noted, allowing to reduce friction in payment and the abandonment rate of shopping carts, as essential elements in e-commerce businesses.

THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITY

Easypay began a process of consolidating its payment platform by integrating new features and new payment methods such as Apple Pay and Google Pay, strengthening its technological infrastructure, which meant that in 2024 there were no service interruptions, placing **easypay's**



platform on a par with the best and largest international payment service providers. At the same time, a unique onboarding tool was developed, allowing **easypay** customers to sign up for the service entirely electronically. In addition, **easypay** made available the first features of its transactional environment used by customers, which is expected to be completed in 2025. All these developments have led to an increase in the value of **easypay**'s assets and its value as a company, which is sure to be reflected in the coming financial years.

However, the investment made and the one that is currently underway did not prevent the company from maintaining results equal to previous financial years, as well as the level of remuneration of its partners.

In 2024, the company processed 6 million payment transactions corresponding to a transaction volume of 437 million euros, representing growth of 9% and 10% respectively, despite increasing market competition.

The wars in Ukraine and the Middle East did not produce any changes worth reporting in the company's activity in the 2024 financial year, nor are any expected in the 2025 financial year. Operating profit (EBIT) amounted to 793,705.91 euros and net profit for the financial year was 551,040.91 euros.

Operating profit (EBIT) totaled 614 243,83 euros and Net Profit for the year was 462 356,41 euros.

b) Relevant facts occurring after the end of the financial year

After the end of the financial year, the company's management prepared the financial statements for 2024 financial year, which were subject to statutory audit and approval by the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 17 July 2025. After the General Meeting, a material error was detected in the preparation of the financial statements for the 2024 financial year, which required their reformulation by management, including the Management Report, and their submission to the supervisory body for additional statutory audit work and the issuance of a new opinion and statutory auditor certification. In the course of this work, the amount of 150,000 euros in profits for the 2024 financial year was distributed to the partner Sebastião José Ribeiro Ferreira



de Lancastre the sum of 150,000 euros in profits for the financial year of 2024, in accordance with the resolution approved in the General Meeting of Members held on 17 July 2025.

c) The company's predictable future development

In 2024, the payment services ecosystem began to change, both in terms of the regulatory environment and the regulator's intervention with the system's incumbents, which will have a positive impact on **easypay**'s future activity and the company's valuation. Specifically, from 2025 onwards, the company will be able to participate directly in payment systems such as SICOI and provide a better service through automatic identification of the service beneficiary, a solution that **easypay** has long advocated due to its positive impact on reducing the risk of fraud.

d) The number and nominal value of own shares acquired or disposed of during the period, the fraction of the subscribed capital they represent, the reasons for these acts and the respective price, as well as the number and nominal or book value of all own shares held at the end of the period.

The company does not hold any treasury shares, nor were any transactions involving treasury shares carried out during the 2024 financial year.

e) Proposal for the application of results, duly substantiated

As a result of successive years of positive results and despite the various investments made, **easypay** has a very positive equity position amounting to 1,533,012.20 euros, with full constitution of the legal reserve, which is essentially composed of accumulated positive results, fully complying with the requirements regarding own funds.

In this context, management proposes the following allocation of the net profit for the financial year of 551,040.91 euros, with a total distribution to shareholders of 350,000 euros (three hundred and fifty thousand euros) as profit distribution for the financial year and 201,040.91 euros (two hundred and one thousand, forty euros and ninety-one cents) to retained earnings.



It should be noted that even after the proposed distribution, the level of equity will remain above 1,183,000 euros, and the capital requirements will also be met.

f) The existence of company's branches

The company has no branches, having all its operations centralized in its headquarters in Lisbon.

g) **The company's objectives and policies regarding financial risk management**, including the hedging policies for each of the main categories of transactions planned for which hedge accounting is used, and the company's exposure to price, credit, liquidity and cash flow risks, when materially relevant for the assessment of assets and liabilities, financial position and results, in relation to the use of financial instruments.

h) **Regarding risks**, in particular financial risks, there is nothing to highlight considering that the risk management policies are sufficient and adjusted to the characteristics of the activities carried out.

i) Other matters

The company has got no outstanding public debts or any debts to Social Security.

Finally, we would like to thank our customers, suppliers, and partners for their trust and for their interest in and contribution to the growth of **easypay**.

Lisbon, 24th September 2024



Sebastião de Lancastre
Board of Directors



EASYPAY - INSTITUIÇÃO DE PAGAMENTO, LDA

BALANCE SHEET

(Amounts expressed in Euros)

Headings	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
ASSETS:			
Non-current assets:			
Tangible fixed assets	6	203 995,40	139 345,44
Intangible assets	7	589 136,40	255 622,60
Financial Investments – Equity Method	8.6	39 134,27	44 987,70
Other non-current assets	8.7	10 606,47	10 606,47
		<u>842 872,54</u>	<u>450 562,21</u>
Current assets:			
State and other public entities	8.2	115 302,97	154 344,19
Other third-party debts	8.3	39 790,33	30 405,37
Other current assets	8.1	138 178,71	128 641,34
Cash and cash equivalents	4.1	5 243 691,55	8 752 030,78
		<u>5 536 963,56</u>	<u>9 065 421,68</u>
	Total Assets	<u>6 379 836,10</u>	<u>9 515 983,89</u>
EQUITY			
Share Capital	9	125 000,00	125 000,00
Legal reserves	9	25 000,00	25 000,00
Other reserves	9	649 428,23	639 226,24
Retained Earnings	9	179 915,80	111 129,39
Adjustments in financial assets	9	2 627,26	2 627,26
Net profit for the period	9	551 040,91	462 356,41
	Total Equity	<u>1 533 012,20</u>	<u>1 365 339,30</u>
LIABILITIES:			
Current Liability:			
Suppliers	8.5	99 733,53	105 127,34
State and other public entities	8.2	388 306,28	286 997,83
Obtained Loans	8.8	72 800,48	80 658,48
Other Current Payables	8.4	4 285 983,61	7 677 860,94
		<u>4 846 823,90</u>	<u>8 150 644,59</u>
	Total Liabilities	<u>4 846 823,90</u>	<u>8 150 644,59</u>
	Total Equity and Liabilities	<u>6 379 836,10</u>	<u>9 515 983,89</u>



EASYPAY - INSTITUIÇÃO DE PAGAMENTO, LDA

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT AND LOSS BY NATURE

(Amount expressed in Euros)

Headings	Notes	2024	2023
Provision of services	10	4 221 336,27	4 086 998,74
Gains/losses attributed of subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures	8.6	(4 942,06)	(7 166,77)
External Supplies and Services	11	(2 127 589,55)	(2 046 557,95)
Personnel costs	12	(1 404 889,12)	(1 334 359,44)
Other Incomes	13	370 543,31	14 716,76
Other Costs	14	(119 897,39)	(12 217,43)
Earnings before interests, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)		934 561,46	701 413,91
Expenses/reversals of depreciation and amortization	15	(140 855,55)	(87 170,08)
Operational Earnings (before interests and taxes) (EBIT)		793 705,91	614 243,83
Interests and similar expenses incurred	16	(560,87)	(967,62)
Earnings before taxes (EBT)		793 145,04	613 276,21
Imposto sobre o rendimento do período	17	(242 104,13)	(150 919,80)
Net income tax for the period		551 040,91	462 356,41
Overall result		551 040,91	462 356,41

The Certified Accountant

The Board of Directors



EASYPAY - INSTITUIÇÃO DE PAGAMENTO LDA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY IN 2023

(Amounts expressed in Euros)

Headings	Notes	Paid-in Capital	Legal reserves	Other reserves	Retained Earnings	Adjustments to financial assets	Net profit for the period	Total	Total Equity
Position in 01-01-2023	1	125 000,00	25 000,00	632 364,16	13 833,40	2 627,26	547 295,99	1 346 120,81	1 346 120,81
Change in the period									
Fair value adjustments		-	-	6 862,08	-	-	-	6 862,08	6 862,08
Net profit for the period	2	-	-	6 862,08	-	-	-	6 862,08	6 862,08
Comprehensive results	3	-	-	-	-	-	462 356,41	462 356,41	462 356,41
4=2+3							462 356,41	-	-
Transactions with equity holders during the period									
Distributions		-	-	-	(450 000,00)	-	-	(450 000,00)	(450 000,00)
Other operations		-	-	-	547 295,99	-	(547 295,99)	-	-
5		-	-	-	97 295,99	-	(547 295,99)	(450 000,00)	(450 000,00)
6=1+2+3+5	9	125 000,00	25 000,00	639 226,24	111 129,39	2 627,26	462 356,41	1 365 339,30	1 365 339,30

EASYPAY - INSTITUIÇÃO DE PAGAMENTO LDA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY IN 2024

(Montantes expressos em Euros)

Headings	Notes	Capital realizado	Reservas legais	Outras reservas	Resultados transitados	Ajustamentos em ativos financeiros	Resultado líquido do período	Total	Total do Capital Próprio
Position in 01-01-2024	6	125 000,00	25 000,00	639 226,24	111 129,39	2 627,26	462 356,41	1 365 339,30	1 365 339,30
Change in the period									
Fair Value Adjustments		-	-	10 201,99	-	-	-	10 201,99	10 201,99
7		-	-	10 201,99	-	-	-	10 201,99	10 201,99
Net results for the period	8	-	-	-	-	-	551 040,91	551 040,91	551 040,91
Comprehensive results	8	-	-	-	-	-	551 040,91	551 040,91	551 040,91
9=7+8							551 040,91	-	-
Transactions with equity holders during the period									
Distributions		-	-	-	(393 570,00)	-	-	(393 570,00)	(393 570,00)
Other operations		-	-	-	462 356,41	-	(462 356,41)	-	-
10		-	-	-	68 786,41	9	(462 356,41)	(393 570,00)	(393 570,00)
11=6+7+8+10	9	125 000,00	25 000,00	649 428,23	179 915,80	2 627,26	551 040,91	1 533 012,20	1 533 012,20

Annual Report and Accounts 2024

Position in 31-12-2024



EASYPAY - INSTITUIÇÃO DE PAGAMENTO LDA

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Amounts expressed in Euros)

Headings	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash flows from operating activities – direct method			
Receipts from customers		257 127,00	716 877,25
Payments to suppliers		(978 836,21)	(884 922,62)
Payments to staff		(1 345 301,07)	(1 266 431,67)
Cash generated by operations		(2 067 010,28)	(1 434 477,04)
Payment/receipt of income tax		(115 075,13)	(193 058,12)
Other receipts/payments		(814 451,59)	(677 771,26)
Cash flows from operating activities (1)		(2 996 537,00)	(2 305 306,42)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments relating to:			
Tangible fixed assets		-	-
Intangible assets		(162 598,26)	(131 967,08)
Receipts from:			
Tangible fixed assets		-	5 500,00
Financial investments		-	990,37
Interest and similar income		796,03	24,75
Cash flows from investing activities (2)		(161 802,23)	(125 451,96)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments relating to:			
Financing obtained		-	(3 738,90)
Dividends		(350 000,00)	(450 000,00)
Cash flows from financing activities (3)		(350 000,00)	(453 738,90)
Change in cash and cash equivalents (1+2+3)		(3 508 339,23)	(2 884 497,28)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		8 752 030,78	11 636 528,06
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4.1	5 243 691,55	8 752 030,78



Annex



1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE ENTITY

EASYPAY – Instituição de Pagamento, LDA. is a private limited company, established on 18 September 2000, with its headquarters in Lisbon, and classified with main activity as Other Business Support Activities and Services N.S.

Its share capital is of 125,000.00 euros and is fully paid-up, divided between the partners Sebastião José Lancastre (93%) and Bestinver, S.A (7,0%).

2. REFERENTIAL CHART OF ACCOUNTS USED TO PREPARE THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1. The financial statements in the annex have been prepared on the assumption that operations will continue, based on the company's accounting books and records, managed according to the International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union, in force for financial years beginning on January 1, 2015. These standards include the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), the International Accounting Standards ("IAS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee ("IASC") and their respective interpretations - IFRIC and SIC, issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC") and the Standards Interpretation Committee ("SIC"), respectively - which have been adopted by the European Union. Henceforth, all these standards and interpretations will be referred to generically as "IAS/IFRS".

2.2. The content of the accounts in the financial statements is comparable with the previous year. As of 2016, **easypay** has adopted for the first time the new IAS/IFRS accounting framework.

3. MAIN ACCOUNTING POLICIES



The main accounting policies used by the Entity to prepare the financial statements in annex are the following:

3.1.1 BUSINESS GOING CONCERN

Under the assumption of going concern, the entity has assessed the information available and its future expectations, based on the entity's ability to keep on with its business. The assessment results are that the business shows conditions to keep on with its activity, assuming it will continue to operate.

3.1.2 ACCRUAL ASSUMPTION

The elements of financial statements are recognized as soon as the definitions and recognition criteria are met in accordance with the conceptual framework, regardless of when they are paid or received.

3.1.3 CONSISTENCY OF PRESENTATION

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent from one period to the next.

3.1.4 MATERIALITY AND AGGREGATION

Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission and error, judged by its surrounding circumstances. The omission and misstatement of items are considered materially relevant if they can, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions made by users based on financial statements. An item that is not material enough to warrant separate presentation on the face of financial statements may nevertheless be material enough to warrant separate presentation on the face of financial statements. An item that is not materially relevant enough to justify its separate presentation on the face of financial statements may nevertheless be material enough to be presented separately in the notes to this annex

Financial statements are the result of processing large numbers of transactions or other events which are aggregated into classes according to their nature or function. The final stage of the aggregation and



classification processes is the presentation of condensed and classified data forming line items on the face of the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement or in the annex.

3.1.5 OFFSETTING

Assets and liabilities, income and expenses are not offset except when required or permitted by an IFRS. Therefore, revenue should be measured considering the amount of any commercial discounts and volume rebates granted by the Entity. The Entity undertakes, during its ordinary activities, other transactions that do not generate revenue, but which are inherent to the main activities that generate it. The results of such transactions are presented when this presentation reflects the substance of the transaction or other event, offsetting any income against the related expenses resulting from the same transaction.

Gains and losses resulting from a group of similar transactions are reported on a net basis, for example, gains and losses from exchange differences or gains and losses from financial instruments held for trading. If materially relevant, these gains and losses are accounted for separately.

3.2 RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT POLICIES

3.2.1 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at acquisition or production cost, which includes the purchase cost, any costs directly attributable to the activities necessary to place the assets in the location and condition required to operate as intended and, where applicable, the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the assets and restoring their respective installation or operating sites that the Entity expects to incur.

Any increase resulting from revaluations is recorded in equity as a revaluation surplus, unless it reverses a decrease previously recognised in the income statement, in which case the increase is also recognised in the income statement. Decreases resulting from revaluations are recorded directly in revaluation surplus until any remaining credit balance of the revaluation surplus of the same asset is equalised. Any excess of the decreases over this remaining credit balance is recognised directly in the income statement. When the revalued asset is derecognised, the revaluation surplus included in the equity associated with the asset is not reclassified to profit or loss but is transferred to retained earnings. Whenever an asset is revalued, all assets in its class are revalued.



Tangible fixed assets are stated at their net value of accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated after the asset is ready for use, according to the straight-line method, in accordance with the estimated useful life for each group of assets.

The useful lives and depreciation methods of the various assets are reviewed annually. The effect of any changes to these estimates is recognised prospectively in the income statement.

Maintenance and repair costs (subsequent expenditures) that are not likely to generate additional future economic benefits are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

The gain (or loss) resulting from the disposal or write-off of a tangible fixed asset is determined as the difference between the fair value of the amount received in the transaction or receivable and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the income statement in the period in which the write-off or disposal occurs.

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated on an annual basis over their estimated useful lives:

Buildings and Other Constructions	5 to 20 years
Basic equipment	1 to 8 years
Transport equipment	4 years
Administrative equipment	3 to 8 years

3.2.2. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, and expenditure on research activities is recognised as expenses in the period in which it is incurred.

Amortisation of intangible assets is recognised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible assets. The useful lives and amortisation methods of the various intangible assets are reviewed annually, and the effect of changes to these estimates is recognised in the income statement prospectively.



Intangible assets (regardless of how they are acquired or generated) with an indefinite useful life are not amortised but are subject to impairment tests on an annual basis, or whenever there is an indication that the intangible may be impaired.

Regarding intangibles with finite useful lives, the respective amortisations were calculated according to the following estimated useful lives:

Industrial Property	3 years
Other Intangible Assets	3 years
Computer Programs	1 year

3.2.3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

INVESTMENTS

Investments held by the Company are classified as follows:

Available-for-sale investments: these include non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or those that do not fall into the previous categories.

This category is included in non-current assets unless the Board intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months before the balance sheet date. Investments are initially recognised at acquisition cost, which is the fair value of the price paid including transaction costs, in the case of held-to-maturity and available-for-sale investments.

After initial recognition, investments measured at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments are revalued at their fair values by reference to their market value on the balance sheet date, without any deduction for transaction costs that may occur until they are sold. Investments in equity instruments that are not listed and for which it is not possible to reliably estimate their fair value are held at acquisition cost less any impairment losses. Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of available-for-sale investments are recognised in equity, under "Fair value reserves" included under "Other reserves" until the investment is sold or received or until the fair value of the investment falls below its acquisition cost and this corresponds to an impairment loss, at which point the accumulated loss is transferred to the income statement.

All purchases and sales of these investments are recognised on the date the respective purchase and sale contracts are signed, regardless of their financial settlement date.



DEBTS FROM THIRD PARTIES

Debts from customers, other debtors and other third parties are recorded at their nominal value and presented in the statement of financial position less any impairment losses recognised under “Accumulated impairment losses”, so that the assets reflect their net realisable value. These items, when current, do not include interest as the impact of discounting is not considered material.

Impairment losses are recognised following events that objectively and quantifiably indicate that all or part of the outstanding balance will not be received. To this end, each company considers market information showing that:

- the counterparty is experiencing significant financial difficulties;
- there are significant delays in payments by the counterparty; and
- it is likely that the debtor will go into liquidation or financial restructuring.

The impairment losses recognised correspond to the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable balance and the respective present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the initial effective interest rate which, in cases where the receivable is expected to be received within a period of less than one year, is considered nil as the effect of discounting is considered immaterial.

LOANS

Loans are disclosed under the item liabilities at their nominal value less transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuing of these liabilities. Financial charges are calculated in accordance with the effective interest rate and accounted for in the income statement for the period on an accruals basis.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Accounts payable, which do not bear interest, are recorded at their nominal value, which is substantially equivalent to their fair value.

3.2.4 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions are recognised only when the Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) resulting from a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reasonably estimated.



The recognised number of provisions is the present value of the best estimate at the reporting date of the resources required to settle the obligation. This estimate is determined considering the risks and uncertainties associated with the obligation.

Provisions are reviewed at the reporting date and adjusted to reflect the best estimate at that date.

Present obligations arising from onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract exists when the Entity is an integral party to the provisions of a contract or agreement, the fulfilment of which has associated costs that cannot be avoided, which exceed the economic benefits derived from it.

Provisions arising from environmental matters are recognised and measured as a provision in accordance with the related obligation.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed whenever the possibility of an outflow of resources involving economic benefits is not remote. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements but are only disclosed when it is probable that there will be a future economic inflow of resources.

3.2.5 RECOGNITION OF REVENUE

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services arising from the Entity's regular activity. Revenue is recognised net of Value Added Tax (VAT), rebates and discounts.

The Entity recognises revenue when it can be reasonably measured, when it is probable that the Entity will obtain future economic benefits, and the specific criteria described below are met.

Revenue is recognised on the date the services are rendered, i.e. when the necessary expenses are incurred, if necessary, using the percentage of completion method or the nil profit method if it is impossible to reliably determine the outcome of the service contracts.

Interest received is recognised on an accrual basis, considering the amount owed and the effective rate over the period to maturity. Dividends are recognised as other net gains and losses when there is a right to receive them.

The amount of revenue is not considered to be reasonably measurable until all contingencies relating to a sale have been substantially resolved. The Entity bases its estimates on historical



results, considering the type of customer, the nature of the transaction and the specificity of each agreement.

3.2.6 GRANTS

Government grants are only recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the Entity will comply with the conditions for granting them and that they will be received.

Government grants associated with the acquisition or production of non-current assets are initially recognised in equity and are subsequently charged on a systematic basis (in proportion to the depreciation of the underlying assets) as income for the period over the useful lives of the assets to which they relate.

Other government grants are generally recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to balance them with the expenses they are supposed to offset. Government grants that are intended to offset losses already incurred or that have no associated future expenses are recognised as income in the period in which they become receivable.

3.2.7 EMPLOYEES BENEFIT PLAN

Employment benefits are classified as: i) short-term benefits; ii) medium and long-term benefits; iii) other post-employment benefits; and iv) termination benefits.

a) Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits include salaries, wages, social security contributions, sick leave, profit sharing and bonuses (paid within 12 months) and non-monetary benefits (medical care, accommodation, cars and free goods or services).

The cost of profit-sharing and/or bonuses is recognised in the period in which the employee contributed (if there is a present, legal/constructive obligation and that it can be measured reliably).

b) Medium/long-term benefits



This heading includes benefits related to long-service leave, jubilee or other long-service benefits, long-term disability benefits, and if not payable within 12 months, profit-sharing, bonuses and deferred remuneration.

The Entity recognises the expense or liability relating to the benefit as the employees become entitled to it, and they are measured at present value.

c) Other benefits

The following items are also considered post-employment benefits: pensions, other retirement benefits, post-employment life insurance and post-employment medical care.

d) Termination benefits

These result from benefits paid because of the Entity's decision to terminate the job of an employee before the regular retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept voluntary resignation in exchange for these benefits.

e) Equity compensation benefits

These result from the employee's right to receive equity instruments issued by the Entity, or from the fact that the value of the obligation to pay employees depends on the future price of equity financial instruments issued by the Entity.

3.2.8 IFRS16 - LEASES

The Company adopted the application of IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019, and did not restate the comparative figures.

The main change implemented by IFRS 16, compared to IAS 17, lies in the classification and recognition of leases in the leaseholders' financial statements, eliminating the previous distinction in accounting treatment between operating leases and finance leases and replacing it with a single recognition model.

In view of this change, at the beginning of a contract, entities must assess whether it constitutes or contains a lease, which implies the right to control the use of an identified asset



for a certain period, in exchange for compensation. In the case of a lease, the leaseholder must recognise an asset under a right-of-use contract and a lease liability, i.e. treat the recognition as a finance lease. On the other hand, IAS 17 also allowed the contract to be recognised as an operating lease, in which the periodic instalment costs are considered in the income statement as soon as the payments are made or due.

The asset under right of use is measured initially at its cost, which should include: (a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability; (b) any lease payments made on or before the effective date, less lease incentives received; (c) any direct costs incurred at the beginning of the contract; and (d) an estimate of the costs of dismantling, removing or restoring the asset. The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are unpaid at that date. Lease payments should be discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be easily determined.

Subsequently the leaseholder must measure the asset under right of use applying a cost model, except in the case of leased assets recognised as investment property at fair value, under IAS 40 Investment Property and tangible fixed assets to which is applied the revaluation model of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment applies. The leaseholder must apply the depreciation requirements of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment when depreciating the asset under right of use. The leaseholder must also apply IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the asset under right of use is impaired and account for any impairment loss identified.

The company has chosen not to apply these requirements in the case of short-term leases (for less than 12 months), as well as leases where the underlying asset is of low value.

In the Balance Sheet, right-of-use assets are presented under non-current assets and lease liabilities under current and/or non-current liabilities, depending on the maturity of the liabilities. Assets under right of use can be presented as tangible fixed assets and those that fulfil the definition of investment property are presented as such.

Regarding the accounts to be used, these non-current assets are recorded in account 43 – “Tangible fixed assets” or account 42 – “Investment property”, depending on the situation. The lease liabilities are recorded in account 2513 – “Loans obtained - Credit institutions and financial companies - Finance leases”.

In the profit and loss account, the company presents interest costs on liabilities and depreciation costs on assets under right of use, the former being a component of financing costs.



In the cash flow statement, both the amortisation of capital and the interest paid will currently be considered as flows from financing activities.

Before the entry into force of IFRS 16, the accounting treatment of operating leases involved only the presentation of rental costs under external supplies and services, and the respective payment was recognised as a flow of operating activities.

At the end of a lease contract, the total costs tend to be identical in both models, however, with the application of IFRS 16 there will be a more asymmetrical distribution of these costs over the lease period, divided between depreciation and interest, as opposed to the previous linear recognition of rental costs of a purely operational nature.

It should be emphasised that, in tax terms, the company considered the accounting depreciation on rights of use (resulting from the application of IFRS 16) to be an accepted tax expense, contrary to the provisions of Circular 7/2020 of the Tax and Customs Authority, which establishes that the useful life of assets under right of use should be determined using the rates in tables I and II of the underlying assets of Law-Decree 25/2009.

3.2.9 INCOME TAX

Income tax for the period corresponds to the sum of current and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the income statement, except when the deferred taxes relate to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the deferred taxes are also recognised under the respective equity headings.

Current tax payable is based on the taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from accounting profit as it excludes various costs and income that will only be deductible or taxable in other periods, as well as costs and income that will never be deductible or taxable.

Deferred taxes refer to the temporary differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities for accounting purposes and the respective amounts for tax purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences, but this recognition only occurs when there are reasonable expectations of sufficient future taxable profits to offset these deferred tax assets, or taxable temporary differences that reverse in the same period as the reversal of deductible temporary differences. A review of these deferred tax assets is carried out at each reporting date, and they are adjusted in line with expectations as to their future use.



Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates expected to be in force on the date of the reversal of the corresponding temporary differences, based on the tax rates (and tax legislation) that have been formally approved on the reporting date.

The offsetting of assets and liabilities by deferred taxes is only permitted when: (i) the Entity has a legal right to offset such assets and liabilities for settlement purposes; (ii) such assets and liabilities relate to income taxes issued by the same tax authority and (iii) the Entity intends to offset for settlement purposes.

3.3 VALUE JUDGEMENTS

In the preparation of the attached financial statements, value judgments and estimates were made and various assumptions were used which affected the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as the reported amounts of income and expenses for the period.

3.4 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS AND KEY ASSUMPTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Events after the balance sheet date that provide additional information on conditions that existed at the balance sheet date, i.e. events after the balance sheet date that give rise to adjustments, are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the balance sheet date that provide information about conditions that occur after the balance sheet date, i.e. events after the balance sheet date that do not give rise to adjustments, are disclosed in the financial statements if they are considered materially relevant.

3.5 MAIN SOURCES OF UNCERTAINTY IN THE ESTIMATES

The estimates and underlying assumptions were determined based on the best knowledge existing at the date of approval of the financial statements of current events and transactions, as well as on the experience of past and/or current events. However, situations may occur in subsequent periods which, not being foreseeable at the date of approval of the financial statements, were not considered in these estimates. Changes to estimates that occur after the date of the financial statements will be corrected prospectively. For this reason and given the associated degree of uncertainty, the actual results of the transactions in question may differ from the corresponding estimates.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

4.1. BREAKDOWN OF VALUES IN THE ITEMS CASH AND BANK DEPOSITS



For the purposes of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents, include cash, immediately withdrawable bank deposits (with a maturity date of twelve months or less) and treasury investments in the money market, net of bank overdrafts and other equivalent short-term financing. Cash and cash equivalents at 31/12/2024 and 31/12/2023 are detailed as follows:

	<u>31/12/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
Cash	0,80	0,80
Demand deposits	5 173 778,18	8 692 319,40
Term deposits	45 000,00	45 000,00
Other financial instruments	24 912,57	14 710,58
	<u>5 243 691,55</u>	<u>8 752 030,78</u>

5. ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ERRORS

5.1. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES WITH EFFECT IN THE CURRENT PERIOD OR IN ANY PREVIOUS PERIOD, OR WITH POSSIBLE EFFECTS IN FUTURE PERIODS.

The Entity has changed its accounting policy in 2016 as described in note 2).

5.2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES WITH EFFECT IN THE CURRENT PERIOD OR EXPECTED TO HAVE EFFECT IN FUTURE PERIODS

There were no changes in the accounting estimates.

5.3. MATERIAL ERRORS FROM PREVIOUS PERIODS

There were no material errors in previous periods.

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS



During the periods ending on 31/12/2024 and 31/12/2023, the movements occurred in the carrying amount of tangible fixed assets, as well as in the respective accumulated depreciation, were the following:

	Gross Asset								
	Balance as at 01-01-2023	Increases and revaluations	Disposals and write-offs	Corrections and changes	Balance as at 31-12-2023	Increases and revaluations	Disposals and write-offs	Corrections and changes	Balance as at 31-12-2024
Buildings and other constructions	59 378,93	-	-	-	59 378,93	-	-	-	59 378,93
Right to Use - Buildings and other constructions	322 479,46	49 408,00	-	-	371 887,46	49 408,00	-	-	421 295,46
Basic Equipment	224 939,74	3 705,68	-	-	228 645,42	5 227,17	-	7 050,07	240 922,66
Transport Equipment	48 069,11	-	(8 140,00)	-	39 929,11	-	-	-	39 929,11
Administrative Equipment	10 599,51	-	-	-	10 599,51	-	-	-	10 599,51
Right to Use - Administrative Equipment	23 823,00	-	-	-	23 823,00	-	-	-	23 823,00
Tangible assets in progress	-	-	-	-	-	7 050,07	-	71 455,64	78 505,71
	689 289,75	53 113,68	(8 140,00)	-	734 263,43	61 685,24	-	78 505,71	874 454,38
	Accumulated depreciations								
	Balance as at 01-01-2023	Increases	Disposals and write-offs	Corrections and changes	Balance as at 31-12-2023	Increases	Disposals and write-offs	Corrections and changes	Balance as at 31-12-2024
Buildings and other constructions	28 376,54	3 054,88	-	-	31 431,42	3 054,88	-	-	34 486,30
Right to Use - Buildings and other constructions	253 221,46	50 160,00	-	-	303 381,46	50 160,00	-	-	353 541,46
Basic Equipment	199 273,08	13 240,94	-	-	212 514,02	11 874,72	-	-	224 388,74
Transport Equipment	32 696,19	4 499,39	(8 140,00)	-	29 055,58	4 499,39	-	-	33 554,97
Administrative Equipment	10 599,51	-	-	-	10 599,51	-	-	-	10 599,51
Right to Use - Administrative Equipment	1 984,00	5 952,00	-	-	7 936,00	5 952,00	-	-	13 888,00
	526 150,78	76 907,21	(8 140,00)	-	594 917,99	75 540,99	-	-	670 458,98
	Tangible fixed assets								
	Variations				Variations				
	Balance as at 01-01-2023	Gross Asset	Accumulated depreciations	Impairments	Balance as at 31-12-2023	Gross Asset	Accumulated depreciations	Impairments	Balance as at 31-12-2024
Buildings and other constructions	31 002,39	-	(3 054,88)	-	27 947,51	-	(3 054,88)	-	24 892,63
Right to Use - Buildings and other constructions	69 258,00	49 408,00	(50 160,00)	-	68 506,00	49 408,00	(50 160,00)	-	67 754,00
Basic Equipment	25 666,66	3 705,68	(13 240,94)	-	16 131,40	12 277,24	(11 874,72)	-	16 533,92
Transport Equipment	15 372,92	-	(4 499,39)	-	10 873,53	-	(4 499,39)	-	6 374,14
Administrative Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Right to Use - Administrative Equipment	21 839,00	-	(5 952,00)	-	15 887,00	-	(5 952,00)	-	9 935,00
Tangible assets in progress	-	-	-	-	-	78 505,71	-	-	78 505,71
	163 138,97	53 113,68	(76 907,21)	-	139 345,44	140 190,95	(75 540,99)	-	203 995,40

The headings relating to the “Rights of Use” result from the application of IFRS 16.

It should be noted that, in tax terms, the company considered as an accepted tax expense the accounting depreciations related to the rights of use (resulting from the application of IFRS 16), contrary to the provisions of Circular Nr. 7/2020 of the Tax and Customs Authority, which establishes that the useful life of the assets under the right of use is determined considering the rates in tables I and II of the underlying assets, of the Law-Decree nr. 25/2009.



7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

During the periods ending on 31/12/2024 and 31/12/2023, the movements occurred in the amount recorded on intangible assets, as well as in the respective accumulated amortizations, were the following:

	Gross Asset								
	Balance as at 01-01-2023	Increases and revaluations	Disposals and Write-offs	Corrections and changes	Balance as at 31-12-2023	Increases and revaluations	Disposals and Write-offs	Corrections and changes	Balance as at 31-12-2024
Software programmes	4 340,04	62 682,50	-	-	67 022,54	494 466,54	-	-	561 489,08
Intellectual Property	930,16	-	-	-	930,16	-	-	-	930,16
Intangible assets in progress	144 865,71	54 180,00	-	-	199 045,71	131 427,00	-	(227 065,18)	103 407,53
	150 135,91	116 862,50	-	-	266 998,41	625 893,54	-	(227 065,18)	665 826,77
	Accumulated depreciations								
	Balance as at 01-01-2023	Increases	Disposals and Write-offs	Corrections and changes	Balance as at 31-12-2023	Increases	Disposals and Write-offs	Corrections and changes	Balance as at 31-12-2024
Software programmes	183,78	10 262,87	-	-	10 446,65	65 314,56	-	-	75 761,21
Intellectual Property	929,16	-	-	-	929,16	-	-	-	929,16
	1 112,94	10 262,87	-	-	11 375,81	65 314,56	-	-	76 690,37
	Intangible assets								
	Balance as at 01-01-2023	Gross Asset	Accumulated depreciations	Impairments	Balance as at 31-12-2023	Gross Asset	Accumulated depreciations	Impairments	Balance as at 31-12-2024
Software programmes	4 156,26	62 682,50	(10 262,87)	-	56 575,89	494 466,54	(65 314,56)	-	485 727,87
Intellectual Property	1,00	-	-	-	1,00	-	-	-	1,00
Intangible assets in progress	144 865,71	54 180,00	-	-	199 045,71	(95 638,18)	-	-	103 407,53
	149 022,97	116 862,50	(10 262,87)	-	255 622,60	398 828,36	(65 314,56)	-	589 136,40

Under this heading, it is recorded the value of intangible assets in progress (17,235.00 euros) relating to the Payments Hub project and (78,072.53 euros) relating to subscriptions developed by **easypay**.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Entity develops a variety of financial instruments, within the scope of its management policy, namely:

8.1. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

The breakdown of “active deferrals” on 31/12/2024 and 31/12/2023 is presented below:



	<u>31/12/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
Rentals	12 900,00	12 900,00
IT	21 089,53	9 034,13
Insurance	79 472,47	65 350,24
Subscriptions	6 000,00	-
Others	18 716,71	41 356,97
	<u>138 178,71</u>	<u>128 641,34</u>

8.2. STATE AND OTHER PUBLIC ENTITIES

The breakdown of the heading “State and other Public Entities” on 31/12/2024 and 31/12/2023 is presented as follows:

	<u>31/12/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
Tax Authority	245 284,95	108 921,03
Social Security	27 718,36	23 732,61
	<u>273 003,31</u>	<u>132 653,64</u>
Debit balances		
IRC – To be Recovered	115 302,97	154 344,19
	<u>115 302,97</u>	<u>154 344,19</u>
Credit Balances		
Current		
IRC - To Be Paid	242 104,13	150 919,80
IRS - Withold Personal Income Tax	16 994,00	17 339,00
IVA - To Be Paid	101 489,79	95 006,42
Contribution to Social Security	27 718,36	23 732,61
	<u>388 306,28</u>	<u>286 997,83</u>

There are no overdue payments to the State. The amounts presented correspond to values calculated on December 2024.

8.3. OTHER DEBTS TO THIRD PARTIES

The breakdown of “Other Accounts Receivable” on 31/12/2024 e 31/12/2023 is presented below:



	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Current	Total	Current	Total
Suppliers	5 376,68	5 376,68	5 161,91	5 161,91
HR	11,38	11,38	225,46	225,46
Credorax Security Deposit	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00	25 000,00
Others	118,00	118,00	18,00	18,00
Revolut	9 284,27	9 284,27	-	-
	39 790,33	39 790,33	30 405,37	30 405,37

8.4. OTHER CURRENT CREDITORS

The breakdown of “other current creditors” on 31/12/2024 e 31/12/2023:

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Current	Total	Current	Total
HR	1 002,15	1 002,15	1 268,25	1 268,25
Creditors for additional expenses	201 452,35	201 452,35	55 829,30	55 829,30
Remuneration payable to staff	182 912,67	182 912,67	169 847,88	169 847,88
Other creditors	3 900 616,44	3 900 616,44	7 450 915,51	7 450 915,51
	4 285 983,61	4 285 983,61	7 677 860,94	7 677 860,94

The amount shown under Creditors for Accrued Expenses corresponds mainly to expenses incurred in 2024, the invoice for which will be recorded in 2025, and to the BDP 2024 fine (80,000.00 euros), case 464/23/CO.

Under the heading “other creditors” are registered the amounts belonging to customers and that will be returned in future months. These amounts are considered as amounts in transit in **easypay**’s accounts.

8.5. SUPPLIERS

The breakdown of suppliers on 31/12/2024 and 31/12/2023 is presented as follows:



	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Current	Total	Current	Total
Suppliers - current account	99 733,53	99 733,53	105 127,34	105 127,34
	99 733,53	99 733,53	105 127,34	105 127,34

8.6. FINANCIAL HOLDINGS - EQUITY METHOD

In 29/03/2019, **easypay** acquired a stake of 12% in the SSL entity with its headquarters at Rua Soares dos Passos, nr. 12, 4th Floor, in Lisbon.

The structure of the company owned by **easypay** is as follows on 31/12/2024 and 31/12/2023:

	Measurement	%Participations	Headquarters	Years	Total assets	Total liabilities	Equity	Income	Expenses	Net Results
SSL	MEP	12,00%	Lisbon	2023	1 061 424,19	686 526,69	374 897,50	148 605,73	209 629,57	(59 723,09)
SSL	MEP	12,00%	Lisbon	2024	1 030 565,37	704 446,44	326 118,93	218 332,43	267 111,00	(48 778,57)

During the financial year ended at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the movement in the heading “Financial holdings – Equity equivalents” was as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
	MEP	MEP
Financial holdings:		
SSL	39 134,27	44 987,70
	39 134,27	44 987,70

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company reported the following imputed gains/losses of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures:

	2024	2023
	MEP	MEP
Financial holdings:		
SSL	(4 942,06)	(7 166,77)
	(4 942,06)	(7 166,77)

The balances below refer to transactions carried out between **easypay** and SSL during 2024 and 2023:



	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Purchase		
SSL	191 948,00	184 500,00
	<u>191 948,00</u>	<u>184 500,00</u>

8.7. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

In 2024, the amount of 10 606,47 euros recorded under “Other non-current assets” is related to the labour compensation fund.

The Labour Compensation Fund (FCT) is an autonomous fund, endowed with legal personality and managed by a Management Board. It is an individual capitalisation fund financed by employers through monthly contributions. These contributions constitute savings to which they are bound, with a view to paying up to 50 per cent of the amount of compensation to which workers covered by the new regime may be entitled right after the termination of their employment contract.

This heading did not undergo any change in value during the year under review, as the FCT ceased to be a mandatory contribution to companies during 2023.

8.8. FINANCING OBTAINED

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company reported the following financing, referring to financial leases resulting from the application of IFRS 16:

	<u>31/12/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
Office Lease Agreement	62 281,00	64 341,00
Contract NEWRENT 0105566	10 519,48	16 317,48
	<u>72 800,48</u>	<u>80 658,48</u>

9. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

The breakdown of shareholders equity on 31/12/2024 and 31/12/2023 is as follows:



	<u>31/12/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
Share Capital	125 000,00	125 000,00
Reserves	674 428,23	664 226,24
Retained Earnings	179 915,80	111 129,39
Adjustments in financial assets	2 627,26	2 627,26
Subtotal	<u>981 971,29</u>	<u>902 982,89</u>
Net Income for the Period	<u>551 040,91</u>	<u>462 356,41</u>

Share Capital

The share capital is 125.000,00 euros and is fully paid-up.

Legal reserve

According to article nr. 295 of the Commercial Companies Code, the legal reserve cannot be less than 20% of the share capital, and for this purpose at least 5% of the net profit must be transferred to this item up to the minimum limit required. In 2017, the variation in this item is due to the application of part of the 2016 result as described in the paragraph below “application of profits”, with the total of 25,000.00 euros.

Reserves

On 31/12/2024, this heading presents the value of 674.428,23 euros. The change in the balance of this heading when compared to the previous year is justified by the change in the fair value of BCP shares in the amount of 10,201.99 euros.

Application of results

In 2024, it was decided at the General Meeting that the net profit for the 2023 financial year, amounting to 462,356.41 euros, would be distributed as follows:

- Members, the amount of 350,000.00 euros
- Balance sheet bonuses to employees, up to 65,000.00 euros; and
- Retained earnings, the remaining amount of 47,356.41 euros.

During 2024, the amount of 43,570.00 euros was paid to employees as balance sheet bonuses. The remaining amount was not distributed by the end of 2024, so it was settled through retained earnings in the amount of 21,430.00 euros.



10. PROVISION OF SERVICES

The revenue recognized by the Entity in 2024 and 2023 is detailed as follows:

	2024	2023
	Face Value	Face Value
Provision of services		
Comissions	4 189 178,36	4 079 446,01
Packages	32 157,91	7 552,73
	4 221 336,27	4 086 998,74

11. EXTERNAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

The records in supplies and external services occurred as follows:



	2024	2023
Specialized work	573 675,47	492 385,90
Bank/financial services	1 223 090,88	1 329 514,00
Advertising and communication	33 754,06	32 566,50
Surveillance and Security	228,40	-
Fees	3 430,66	20 905,12
Commissions	173 989,98	47 595,90
Maintenance and Repair	1 890,97	7 712,06
Quick-wear tools and utensils	3 611,42	3 273,50
Office supplies	3 301,24	3 981,42
Gift items	4 041,87	5 131,35
Electricity	2 071,36	4 119,19
Fuel / Gas	2 027,41	1 844,72
Water	829,56	829,56
Travel and transportation costs	4 620,94	9 615,12
Rents and leases	1 545,57	1 191,40
Communications	9 155,86	9 616,04
Insurance	32 729,23	28 416,32
Litigation and Notaries	80,00	1 151,85
Per Diems	23 830,75	22 577,52
Hygiene, cleaning, and comfort	5 760,42	5 126,98
Other services	23 923,50	19 003,50
	2 127 589,55	2 046 557,95

12. PERSONNEL EXPENSES AND EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS

The average number of people employed by the Entity on 31/12/2024 and 31/12/2023 was 29 and 28 people, respectively:



	2024	2023
Personnel costs	1 100 030,62	1 069 775,32
Charges on remuneration	251 385,42	240 893,62
Compensations	18 811,37	2 000,00
Insurance for accidents at work and occupational diseases	6 619,31	6 957,80
Other personnel expenses	28 042,40	14 732,70
	1 404 889,12	1 334 359,44

13. OTHER INCOME

The records regarding the heading “Other income and gains” occurred as follows:

	2024	2023
Works made for the company	347 452,07	-
Other income and gains	22 978,74	14 692,01
Interest, dividends and other similar income	112,50	24,75
	370 543,31	14 716,76

14. OTHER COSTS

The records in other costs and losses occurred as follows:

	2024	2023
Taxes	258,73	251,44
Expenses on other financial investments	642,15	-
Other expenses and losses	118 996,51	11 965,99
	119 897,39	12 217,43

15. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

The records in depreciation and amortisation occurred as follows:



	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Tangible fixed assets		
Buildings and other constructions	3 054,88	3 054,88
Right to use - Buildings and other constructions	50 160,00	50 160,00
Basic equipment	11 874,72	13 240,94
Transport equipment	4 499,39	4 499,39
Administrative equipment	5 952,00	5 952,00
	<u>75 540,99</u>	<u>76 907,21</u>
Intangible Assets		
Software Programs	65 314,56	10 262,87
	<u>65 314,56</u>	<u>10 262,87</u>
	<u>140 855,55</u>	<u>87 170,08</u>

16. FINANCING EXPENSES

The records in financing expenditures occurred as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Interest rates and similar expenses		
Interest borne	560,87	967,62
	<u>560,87</u>	<u>967,62</u>

17. INCOME TAX

According to current legislation, tax returns are subject to review and correction made by the tax authorities for a period of four years (five years for Social Security), except when there have been tax losses, tax benefits have been granted, or inspections, claims or challenges are underway, in which case, depending on the circumstances, the deadlines are extended or suspended. As a result, the Entity's tax returns from 2021 until 2024 may still be subject to review.

The Entity's Board of Directors believes that any corrections resulting from reviews/inspections made by the tax authorities of those tax returns will not have a significant effect on the financial statements in 2024.



	2024	2023
Current tax	242 104,13	150 919,80
	242 104,13	150 919,80
Reconciliation of the effective tax rate		
	2024	2023
Pre-tax profit	793 145,04	613 276,21
Positive Equity Variations	21 430,00	-
Additions to taxable income		
Corrections from previous years	33 872,10	7 178,14
Undocumented expenses	729,00	-
Fines, penalties, compensatory interest	80 028,87	3 364,70
Charges not properly documented	2 395,41	146,77
Capital gains tax	-	5 500,00
MEP - Equity Method	7 464,17	7 166,77
Others	30 386,67	25 521,45
Deductions from the tax base		
Excess of estimate for taxes	(15 719,58)	(0,01)
Accounting capital gains	-	(5 500,00)
EM- Equity Method	(1 610,74)	-
Tax Benefits	-	(570,00)
Tax result	952 120,94	656 084,03
Income tax losses	-	-
Collection	952 120,94	656 084,03
Effective tax rate	197 945,40	135 777,65
Municipal surcharge	14 281,81	9 841,26
Autonomous taxation	29 876,92	5 300,89
Current tax	242 104,13	150 919,80
Average effective tax rate	30,52%	24,61%

18. OTHER BANK GUARANTEES AND GUARANTEES PROVIDED

In October 2023, the entity no longer had the guarantee of EMEL in the amount of 45,000 euros, because of public contract.



In October 2024, the entity obtained the bank guarantee nr. 196980000835 from EMEL, resulting from public contract CPI nr. 21/24 in the amount of euros 35,300.00. In the same month, there was another bank guarantee nr. 196980000819 from EMEL, which was cancelled on 11 December 2024 because it was not accepted.

19. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No events occurred after the balance sheet date and there was no disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements.

20. CONTINGENT ASSET

On 11 March 2020, **easypay** submitted a criminal complaint on the respective entities responsible for issuing the cards used to make the payments, as well as to the police authorities against the client Words Euphoria, after the complaint of 367 transactions by Words Euphoria's clients.

Unaware of the illicit nature of the activity pursued by Words Euphoria, **easypay** processed the payments/receipts of the commercial transactions made through Words Euphoria online shop, crediting these amounts, less the service fee, to Words Euphoria's bank account, which at that time were a total of 302,600 euros.

However, as a result of the complaints and claims from the payers of these payments, based on non-delivery by Words Euphoria and, consequently, non-receipt of the products purchased from it, transmitted to **easypay** by the payers' payment service providers, as well as the fact that Words Euphoria did not reimburse the amounts received from the claimants, **easypay** had to return the amounts claimed by the payers, under the legal rules applicable to its activity and the rules of the Visa and Mastercard card systems used by the payers/customers in the payments made.

easypay has thus suffered property damage on a total of 161,098.76 euros and has not been reimbursed for payments/receipts from the transactions fraudulently carried out by Words Euphoria.

Under the terms of Article 483 of the Civil Code, "whoever, with intent or mere fault, unlawfully violates the rights of another shall be obliged to compensate the injured party for the damages resulting from the violation."

Therefore, **easypay** has submitted a civil claim to competent authorities in the amount of 161,098.76 euros. On the amount owed to **easypay**, as provided for in Article 805(2)(b) of the Civil Code, are charged interest at the legal rate of 7% on the 307 days, from the date of the last unlawful transaction to the date of the claim for compensation, in a total of 9,484.96 euros, making a final total of 170,583.72 euros. After charges were brought against Words Euphoria, the case was dismissed by preliminary ruling and will not proceed.



21. OTHER DISCLOSURES

The company is in good standing and has no tax debts to the Tax and Customs Authority or to Social Security.

The Statutory Auditor (Sole Auditor) fees amounted to 9,000.00 euros, plus VAT at the legal rate in force.



REPORT AND OPINION OF THE SOLE AUDITOR

Honourable Distinguished Members of
EASYPAY- Instituição de Pagamento, Lda.

In accordance with the legal and statutory provisions, we are required to submit to your appreciation the report and opinion on the accountability documents, presented by the Board of Directors of **EASYPAY - Instituição de Pagamento, Lda.** (the Entity) for the financial year ended December 31, 2024, and comprising the Management Report, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Income by Nature, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the corresponding Annex.

We examined the accounting records and documents, which were in good order, in compliance with the law and the statutes.

The assessment of the accountability documents and the Management Report allows us to conclude that the financial statements adequately reflect the Company's financial and equity situation as of December 31, 2024.

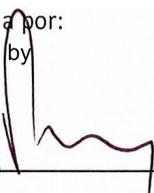
Thus, we are of the opinion that:

- a) The accounts presented by the Management deserve approval;
- b) The Management Report must also be approved.

Lisbon, September 25, 2025

Magro, Roque, Amaral & Associados, SROC Lda.

Represented by

Represented by
a por:


Pedro Nuno Ramos Roque

Income Tax Nr. 828

Registered with the CMVM with

Tax

Nr: 20160456



STATUTORY AUDITOR REPORT

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the attached financial statements of **Easypay - Instituição de Pagamento, Lda.** (the Entity), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2024 (which shows a total of EUR 6 379 936.10 and a total equity amount of EUR 1 533 012,20, including a net profit of EUR 551 040,91), the statement of income by nature, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes annex to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the attached financial statements present in a true and fair manner, in all material aspects, the financial position of **Easypay - Instituição de Pagamento, Lda.** as at December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), adopted in the European Union.

Basis for opinion

Our audit was carried out in accordance with the International Auditing Standards (ISA) and other technical and ethical standards and guidelines issued by the Institute of Statutory Auditors. Our responsibilities, under those standards, are described in the “Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements” section below. Under the terms of the law, we are independent from the Entity, and we comply with all other ethical requirements in accordance with the ethics code of the Institute of Statutory Auditors.

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

Responsibilities of management bodies for the financial statements

Management bodies are responsible for:

- the preparation of the financial statements, which present truly and fairly the financial position, the financial performance and cash flows of the Entity in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted in the European Union;
- the elaboration of the Management report in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory terms;
- establishing and maintaining an appropriate internal control system to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;

- the adoption of appropriate accounting policies and criteria to the circumstances; and
- the evaluation of the Entity's capability to maintain its continuity, by disclosing, when applicable, matters that may raise significant doubts about the continuity of activities.



Auditor's responsibilities for auditing financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures that respond to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentation or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures, that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management bodies;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there is any material uncertainty relating to events or conditions that may raise significant doubts about the Entity's ability to continue its activities. If we conclude that there is material uncertainty, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures included in the financial statements, or if those disclosures are not adequate, modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue its activities;
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves an appropriate presentation;
- communicate with those charged with governance, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and the significant conclusions of the audit including any significant disability in internal control that are identified during the audit.

Our responsibility also includes verifying that the information contained in the management report is consistent with the financial statements.



REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

On the management report

In compliance with Article 451., nr 3, al. e) of the Commercial Companies Code, we are of the opinion that the management report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements in force, the information contained therein is consistent with the audited financial statements and, considering the knowledge and assessment about the Entity, no material inaccuracies were identified.

Lisbon, September 25, 2025

Magro, Roque, Amaral & Associados, SROC Lda.

Represented by



Pedro Nuno Ramos Roque

Income Tax Nr. 828

Registered with the CMVM with Tax

Nr: 20160456

MAGRO, ROQUE, AMARAL & ASSOCIADOS, SROC LDA

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