Solo Network Brasil S.A.

Independent Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

RT 07-2026

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Independent Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements

To the Management and Shareholders of
Solo Network Brasil S.A.
Curitiba – Paraná

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Solo Network Brasil S.A. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Solo Network Brasil S.A. as at December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section below entitled "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements." We are independent of the Company in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements set forth in the Code of Ethics for Professional

Accountants and the professional standards issued by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Other Information Accompanying the Financial Statements and the Auditor's Report

Management is responsible for the other information that comprises the management report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management report, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management report and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or with our knowledge obtained during the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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If, based on the work performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in the management report, we are required to communicate this fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil and for such internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to

continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and, where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Curitiba, March 23, 2026.

RSM ACAL Auditores Independentes S/S
CVM - RJ 11.444 – CRC - PR 006492/F-5

Eduardo José Negrão
Sócio – CRC- PR- 042423/O-6

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BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024

ASSETS	Note	2025	2024
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	570	715
Financial investments	5	33.843	50.713
Trade receivables	6	104.506	60.039
Inventories	7	14.202	9.274
Recoverable taxes and contributions	8	442	761
Other receivables	9	13.118	12.649
Total current assets		**166.682**	**134.151**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Recoverable taxes		40	40
Capitalization bonds		96	95
Trade receivables	6	1.985	4.171
Other receivables	9	5.462	4.218
Property, plant and equipment	10	1.944	2.370
Intangible assets	11	1.050	1.039
Total non-current assets		**10.577**	**11.933**
TOTAL ASSETS		**177.259**	**146.084**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Note	2025	2024
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	12	146.344	87.501
Loans and borrowings	13	1.712	190
Salaries and social charges	14	4.452	4.477
Social and tax obligations	15	5.154	3.669
Other payables	16	2.698	5.313
Total current liabilities		**160.360**	**101.150**
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	13	36	224
Provision for contingencies	17	6.876	6.473
Interest on capital	18	217	276
Dividends payable	18	-	12.586
Other payables	16	2.094	-
Total non-current liabilities		**9.223**	**19.559**
Equity	18		
Share capital		6.100	6.100
Retained earnings and reserves		1.576	19.275
Total equity		**7.676**	**25.375**
Total liabilities and equity		**177.259**	**146.084**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	2025	2024
Net revenue	19	**687.040**	**585.944**
Cost of goods sold	20	(601.407)	(513.367)
Gross profit		**85.633**	**72.577**
Operating income (expenses):			
Selling expenses	21	(38.518)	(33.966)
General and administrative expenses	22	(21.688)	(18.077)
Other operating income (expenses), net		391	1.043
Profit before financial result		**25.818**	**21.577**
Financial Income	23	8.770	7.242
Financial Costs	23	(4.137)	(4.786)
Profit before income tax and social contribution		**30.451**	**24.033**
Current income tax and social contribution	24	(9.295)	(6.702)
Profit for the year		**21.156**	**17.331**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024

	2025	2024
Profit for the year	**21.156**	**17.331**
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**21.156**	**17.331**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024

		Profit Reserves			
	Share Capital	Legal Reserve	Treasury Shares	Retained Earnings / (Accumulated Losses)	Total Equity
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**6.100**	**1.949**	**-**	**-**	**8.049**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	17.331	17.331
Prior period adjustments	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Dividends and profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**6.100**	**1.949**	**-**	**17.326**	**25.375**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	21.156	21.156
Prior period adjustments	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Dividends and profit distribution	-	-	-	(33.348)	(33.348)
Acquisition of Treasury Shares	-	-	(5.502)	-	(5.502)
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**6.100**	**1.949**	**(5.502)**	**5.129**	**7.676**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2025	2024
Profit for the year	**21.156**	**17.331**
	(5)	-
Adjustments to reconcile profit to cash generated by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	2.015	1.350
Interest expense	220	166
Interest on capital	1.360	1.068
	24.746	**19.915**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables	(42.281)	6.771
Inventories	(4.929)	(1.427)
Recoverable taxes and contributions	318	53
Other receivables	(1.713)	(5.256)
Trade payables	58.843	7.904
Salaries and social charges	(25)	(695)
Tax liabilities	1.485	(1.502)
Other payables	(521)	2.873
Provision for contingencies	403	-
Interest paid	(220)	(166)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**36.106**	**28.470**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1.570)	(1.905)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(30)	41
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1.600)**	**(1.864)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	2.363	339
Repayments of loans and borrowings	(1.029)	(1.182)
Acquisition of Treasury Shares	(5.502)	-
Dividends and profit distributions paid	(47.353)	(10.313)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(51.521)**	**(11.156)**



INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(17.015)**	**15.450**
CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	51.428	35.978
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	34.413	51.428
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(17.015)**	**15.450**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Solo Network Brasil S.A. is a corporation with an indefinite term of duration, governed by the applicable legal provisions, especially Law No. 6,404 of December 15, 1976, as amended.

The Company is registered under CNPJ No. 00.258.246/0001-68, was incorporated on October 21, 1994, and is one of the largest corporate resellers and implementers of Information Technology solutions in Brazil, operating in retail trade and service provision.

The Company has a highly qualified technical team with experience in consulting, supply, implementation, and management of products from Microsoft, Lenovo, Kaspersky, Google, AWS, Monday, Adobe, and Autodesk, among other internationally recognized manufacturers.

As a value-added reseller, Solo Network Brasil S.A. delivers projects and solutions that interconnect and optimize tools to enhance its clients' information technology experience.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil (BR GAAP), which include the rules issued by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM), the pronouncements issued by the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC), and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and they disclose all relevant information for the financial statements, and only such information, which is consistent with that used by Management in its internal decision-making.

In the preparation of the individual financial statements, the Company adopted the changes to corporate law introduced by Laws No. 11,638/07 and 11,941/09, which amended Law No. 6,404/76 in aspects related to the preparation and disclosure of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by Management on March 23th, 2026.

2.2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Functional and presentation currency



These financial statements are presented in Brazilian Reais (R$), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities arising from financial instruments, which are measured at fair value.

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events considered reasonable under the circumstances.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 FOREIGN CURRENCY

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the Company's functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company manages foreign exchange risk in accordance with its risk management policies, including hedging strategies where appropriate.

3.2 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and debt instruments on the date they originate. All other financial assets are recognized on the trade date, when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to cash flows expire, or when the Company transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. Any interest retained in transferred financial assets is recognized as a separate asset or liability.



Financial assets and liabilities are offset and presented net in the balance sheet only when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company's non-derivative financial assets include:

- **Loans and receivables:** Initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.
- **Cash and cash equivalents:** In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank deposits, and other highly liquid short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less and insignificant risk of change in value. The amount is presented net of overdraft balances.

b) Non-derivative financial liabilities

A financial liability is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or designated as such on initial recognition. Transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. These financial liabilities are measured at fair value, and changes in fair value, including interest and dividend gains, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value minus any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: trade payables and other payables. These are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

- **Recognition and measurement** Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at historical cost of acquisition or construction, including capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components).

- **Subsequent costs:** Subsequent costs are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.
- **Depreciation:** Depreciation is calculated to allocate the cost of items of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual values, using the straight-line method over their



estimated useful lives. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Descrição	Anos
Máquinas e equipamentos	10
Instalações	10
Ferramentas	10
Móveis e utensílios	10
Veículos	5
Equipamento de processamento de dados	5

The depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

3.4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

- **Software:** Purchased software that is not an integral part of the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as intangible assets.
- **Subsequent Expenditures**: Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits incorporated in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures, including internally generated goodwill and trademarks, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.
- **Amortization:** Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, net of their estimated residual values.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date they are available for use, as this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The amortization methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

3.5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less (with an insignificant risk of change in value). These balances are presented net of overdrafts in the statement of cash flows.

3.6 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are recorded and maintained at nominal value, including applicable monetary or exchange variations, less allowance for expected credit losses. The allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded in an amount considered sufficient by Management to cover potential losses on realization.



The estimated allowance may be revised based on changes in Management expectations regarding recovery or client credit conditions.

3.7 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the specific identification method and includes expenses incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition, including acquisition, production, and transformation costs. For manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes a proportion of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs to complete and sell.

3.8 Impairment of Assets

Management reviews the net carrying amount of non-financial assets annually to assess whether there is any indication of impairment due to changes in economic, operational, or technological circumstances. If such evidence is identified and the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized to adjust the carrying amount to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

(i) Financial Assets (including receivables)

Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit or loss are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

- Default or delinquency by a debtor;
- Restructuring of an amount due to the Company under terms that would not be considered otherwise;
- Indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization;
- Adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers;
- The disappearance of an active market for a security due to financial difficulties;
- Observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets.

(ii) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Company considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortized cost at both individual and collective levels. All individually significant assets are assessed for specific impairment. Those not found to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has



been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment based on grouping of assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries, and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(iii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, the recoverable amount is tested annually.

3.9 Provisions

Provisions are determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The effect of not recognizing the discount over time is recognized in profit or loss as a finance expense.

3.10 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company adopted CPC 47 / IFRS 15 as of January 1, 2018. This standard provides a comprehensive framework for determining whether, when, and how much revenue to recognize, replacing CPC 30 / IAS 18 Revenue. The main impacts of adopting CPC 47 / IFRS 15 are presented below:

a) Performance obligations

In contracts with customers, the Company did not identify material separate performance obligations and concluded that there was no significant impact on the Company's financial statements. Revenue recognition is expected to occur when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally upon delivery.



b) Variable consideration

Some contracts include rights to volume discounts or rebates. Currently, the Company recognizes revenue from the sale of goods measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of commercial discounts. Under IFRS 15, as contracts may allow returns, the consideration received is deemed variable. However, as returns occur infrequently and are not material, the Company opts not to apply revenue restriction guidance. The Company also has sales incentive programs that financially reward participants who meet set targets. IFRS 15 requires estimated variable consideration to be constrained to prevent overstatement of revenue. Upon analysis, Management concluded there is no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

c) Financing componentes

Under IFRS 15, the Company must determine if a significant financing component exists within its contracts. In some cases, the Company receives advance payments, but these are short-term. The Company elected to apply the practical expedient under IFRS 15 and not adjust promised consideration for the effects of significant financing components when the period between the transfer of goods or services and payment is one year or less. Therefore, no financing component is recognized in such transactions.

3.11 Revenue Recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from software licensing, product maintenance and support services, and consulting services.

Revenue from access licenses is recognized when: (i) the contract is signed and the software is made available to the customer; (ii) the amount can be reliably measured based on the contract terms; (iii) all performance obligations related to the license have been fulfilled; (iv) the Company no longer retains effective control over the license; and (v) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

Revenue from services is recognized in profit or loss when the service is rendered. Revenue is not recognized if there is significant uncertainty regarding its realization.

3.12 Financial Income and Financial Costs

Financial Income includes interest income on financial investments and is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Financial Costs primarily comprise borrowing costs and foreign exchange variation.

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3.13 Current and Deferred Income Taxes

Current and deferred income taxes are calculated based on rates of 15%, plus a 10% surtax on taxable income exceeding R$240 for income tax, and 9% for social contribution on net profit. Tax loss carryforwards and negative CSLL bases may be used up to 30% of taxable income.

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

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for accounting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the temporary differences reverse, based on laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits, and deductible temporary differences when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

3.14 Provisions for Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are recognized when the loss is considered probable and the amount can be measured reliably, based on the opinion of legal advisors, the nature of the lawsuits, previous case history, complexity, and court decisions.

Contingent liabilities classified as possible losses are not recognized but disclosed in the notes. Remote losses are neither recognized nor disclosed.

3.15 Other Liabilities (Current and Non-current)

A liability is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal obligation arising from a past event, and it is probable that an economic resource will be required to settle it. Provisions are recognized based on the best estimates of the risk involved.

They are presented at known or estimable amounts, including related charges and monetary variations, when applicable, up to the reporting date.



3.16 Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, in the principal market or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects the risk of non-performance, including the Company's own credit risk.

Several accounting policies and disclosures require fair value measurement for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is considered active if transactions occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If no quoted price is available in an active market, the Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all factors market participants would consider in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid and ask price, the Company uses the bid price for assets and the ask price for liabilities.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price—i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is not evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability, or by a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are considered insignificant, the instrument is initially measured at fair value adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument or when the instrument is derecognized, whichever comes first.

3.17 New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Issued but Not Yet Effective

There are no new IFRS standards not yet in force that are expected to have a significant impact on the Company.

4. Financial Instruments

4.1 Overview

The Company is exposed to the following risks arising from the use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk;
- Currency risk;



- Interest rate risk.

This note provides information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's capital management. Additional quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

Risk Management Framework

The Company follows a risk management policy that guides transaction decisions and requires diversification of transactions and counterparties. Under this policy, the nature and overall position of financial risks are regularly monitored and managed to assess results and impacts on cash flows.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. It arises principally from trade receivables and investment securities.

The Company's credit risk management for customers includes an analysis of the customer's financial and equity position, the definition of credit limits, and the inclusion of guarantees in sufficient amounts to minimize the credit risk of operations. It also involves continuous monitoring of outstanding receivables.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations as they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as exchange rates, interest rates, or the prices of goods sold or produced by the Company and other inputs used in the production process, will affect the Company's earnings. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing returns.

Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency, the Brazilian Real (R$). The currency in which these transactions are primarily denominated is the U.S. Dollar (US$).



Regarding other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Company manages its net exposure at an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term volatility.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that the Company may incur gains or losses due to fluctuations in interest rates applicable to its financial assets and liabilities. The Company's financial investments earn returns based on the variation of the CDI (Brazilian interbank deposit rate), and charges are calculated according to market practices.

4.2 Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

Present Value Adjustment (AVP)

Present Value Adjustment (AVP) is an accounting technique used to measure the current value of assets and liabilities, considering the time value of money. This adjustment is essential for accurately reflecting the Company's financial position, as it acknowledges that the value of money changes over time due to factors such as inflation and interest rates.

To calculate AVP, the Company applies an appropriate discount rate to the expected future cash flows. The discount rate is determined based on criteria that reflect the specific risk associated with the asset or liability, as well as prevailing market conditions.

For example, when measuring a receivable expected to be collected in the future, the Company discounts the expected future value to determine its present value. This process involves applying a discount rate that reflects the opportunity cost of capital and other risk factors. Likewise, liabilities to be settled in the future are adjusted to reflect their present value, providing a more accurate view of the Company's financial obligations.

AVP is essential to ensure that assets and liabilities are presented fairly and accurately in the financial statements, allowing for better decision-making by investors, creditors, and other users of the financial statements.



5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company maintains its funds in checking accounts with automatic immediate liquidity investments, consisting entirely of fixed-income Bank Deposit Certificates (CDBs). The financial investments are composed of fixed-income funds, of which 75% have same-day liquidity (D+0) and 25% have next-day liquidity (D+1).

	2025	2024
Description		
Banks	570	715
Financial Investments	33.843	50.713
Total	**34.413**	**51.428**

6. Trade Receivables

The allowance for doubtful accounts was recorded in an amount considered sufficient by Management to cover potential losses on the realization of receivables.

	2025	2024
Description		
Current		
Trade receivables	111.787	65.473
Trade receivables – foreign	904	575
(-) Allowance for doubtful accounts	(6.898)	(5.084)
(-) Present value adjustment (PVA)	(1.287)	(924)
Total – Current	104.506	60.039
Non current		
Trade receivables	2.502	4.504
(-) Present value adjustment (PVA)	(516)	(333)
Total – Non Current	1.985	4.171
Total	**106.491**	**64.211**

7. Inventories

Inventories are measured using the specific identification method, which considers each individual sales transaction.



Description	2025	2024
Software licenses	14.202	9.274
Total	**14.202**	**9.274**

8. Taxes Recoverable

These amounts represent tax credits the Company is entitled to recover from tax authorities, arising from overpayments or accumulated credits during the year.

Description	2025	2024
Current		
ISS - Municipal Service Tax	53	120
IRRF - Withholding Income Tax	180	116
PIS - Social Integration Program	28	91
COFINS - Contribution for the Financing of Social Security	171	422
IRPJ - Corporate Income Tax	11	11
ICMS ST - ICMS - Tax Substitution	-	1
Total - Current	442	761
Total - Non Current	40	40
Total	**482**	**801**

9. Other Receivables

In 2025, the Company recognized the amount of R$ 5,462 thousand under “Loans Granted,” distributed between related companies, as follows:

- R$ 5,462,426.36 were granted to the affiliate Envolve Ambientes Seguros Ltda., based on a formal agreement with a term of up to 12 months and interest of 1% per month.

These transactions are recorded under current assets and reflect Management’s strategic support to related parties, in accordance with Technical Pronouncement CPC 05 (R1).

Additionally, in 2025, the Company recognized R$ 361 thousand under “Receivables – Provisions,” referring to amounts to be collected from manufacturers based on achieved targets, incentives, among others. These amounts were properly accrued based on strict process control, and the corresponding credit invoice is expected to be issued after year-end.



	2025	2024
Description		
Current		
Advances	282	151
Judicial deposit	9.564	9.545
Microsoft Corporation - credit	1.781	11
Adobe Systems do Brasil - credit	841	1.176
Receivables - provisions	361	457
Prepaid contract expenses	263	1.300
Prepaid insurance	26	9
Total - Current	13.118	12.649
Non Current		
Loans granted	5.462	4.218
Total - Non Current	5.462	4.218
Total	**18.580**	**16.867**

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10. Property, Plant and Equipment

The changes in property, plant and equipment are presented in the table below.:

		31.12.2025			31.12.2024
Description	**Annual Depreciation Rates**	**Cost**	**Accumulated Depreciation**	**Net Book Value**	**Net Book Value**
Furniture and Fixtures	10%	585	(195)	390	428
Computers and Equipment	20%	2.705	(1.818)	887	940
Leasehold - Rental Computers	20%	1.906	(1.732)	174	415
Service Equipment	20%	1.093	(674)	419	415
Leasehold Improvements - Third-Party Properties	20%	784	(710)	74	172
Total		**7.073**	**(5.129)**	**1.944**	**2.370**

Changes in Property, Plant and Equipment, net	**31.12.2024**	**Additions**	**Disposals**	**Depreciation**	**31.12.2025**
Furniture and Fixtures	428	19	-	(57)	390
Computers and Equipment	940	352	(133)	(272)	887
Leasehold - Rental Computers	415	-	-	(241)	174
Service Equipment	415	358	-	(354)	419
Leasehold Improvements - Third-Party Properties	172	-	-	(98)	74
Total	**2.370**	**729**	**(133)**	**(1.022)**	**1.944**

11. Intangible Assets

The changes in intangible assets are presented in the table below.

Description	Annual Depreciation Rates	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Software	-	3.071	(2.021)	1.050	1.039
Total		**3.071**	**(2.021)**	**1.050**	**1.039**

Changes in Intangible Assets, net	31.12.2024	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	31.12.2025
Software	1.039	841	- (128)	(702)	1.050
Total	**1.039**	**841**	**(128)**	**(702)**	**1.050**

12. Trade Payables

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the balances under trade payables mainly refer to amounts payable to suppliers of goods for resale.

Additionally, the Company recognizes, under this group, amounts classified as provisions, which represent estimated obligations related to already completed purchase transactions for which the corresponding invoices had not been received by the reporting date.

This practice aims to ensure the proper recognition of cost of goods sold (COGS) in the same period as the related revenue, in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting and generally accepted accounting principles.

	2025	2024
Description		
Trade payables – other	(134.149)	(82.760)
Trade payables – foreign	(4.081)	(569)
Provisions	(10.130)	(4.922)
(+) Present value adjustment (PVA)	2.017	750
Total	**(146.344)**	**(87.501)**

13. Loans and Borrowings

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, loan and borrowing balances refer to transactions with financial institutions for the acquisition of equipment used in the provision of services contracted by the Company's clients.

Such equipment is acquired with the purpose of being provided to clients under a loan-for-use (Loan for use) agreement during the term of the respective service contracts. To enable these acquisitions without immediate cash disbursement, the Company opts for financing arrangements, with maturities aligned to the duration of the commercial contracts with clients, ensuring a balance between cash inflows and outflows.

The financial obligations are comprised as follows:



Institution	12.31.2024	New Borrowings	Foreign Exchange Variation	Interest Incurred	Principal Repayment	Interest Payment	12.31.2025
DLL	-	2.363	-	168	(788)	(168)	1.575
HP Financial Services – Lease	414	-	-	51	(241)	(51)	173
Total	**414**	**2.363**	**-**	**219**	**(1.029)**	**(219)**	**1.748**
Current	190						1.712
Non- Current	224						36
Total	**414**						**1.748**

14. Salaries and Social Charges

In 2025, there was a reduction in the amounts recorded under this account due to changes in the Company's bonus policy. This change was implemented with the objective of aligning the Company's compensation practices with market best practices and the strategic guidelines established by Management.

	2025	2024
Description		
Salaries Payable	528	1.277
INSS Payable (Social Security Contributions)	283	321
FGTS Payable (Severance Indemnity Fund)	64	84
Pro-labore Payable	2	3
Vacation Provision and Charges	1.415	1.585
Court-Ordered Alimony	-	1
Bonuses and Awards	2.160	1.202
Termination Payments	-	4
Total	**4.452**	**4.477**

15. Social and Tax Liabilities

	2025	2024
Description		
Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) Payable	692	1.156
Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) Payable	340	552
PIS (Social Integration Program) Payable	327	61
COFINS (Contribution for the Financing of Social Security) Payable	1.516	287
ISS (Service Tax) Payable	2.016	1.107
Other Tax Liabilities	263	506
Total	**5.154**	**3.669**

16. Other Payables

Description	2025	2024
Current		
Customer Advances	350	459
Rent Payable	48	48
Itau Credit Card	4	49
Santander Credit Card	46	7
Partner Commissions Payable	1.774	4.094
Bradesco Credit Card	475	656
Total - Current	4.791	5.313
Non Current		
Payable for treasury shares	2.502	-
Present Value Adjustment	(408)	-
Total - Non Current	2.094	-
Total	**4.791**	**5.313**

17. Provisions for Contingencies

The Company recorded a provision of R$ 6,876 for tax contingencies, of which R$ 6,473 refers to the PIS and COFINS tax assessment under tax enforcement proceeding No. 5010505-59.2023.4.04.7000, currently pending before the 15th Federal Court of Curitiba. The Company has made full and updated judicial deposits of the outstanding tax liabilities (CDAs) in order to suspend the enforceability of the debt.

Description	2025	2024
Provision for Tax Contingencies	6.876	6.473
Total	**6.876**	**6.473**

18. Equity

18.1. Share Capital

As of December 31, 2025, the fully paid-in share capital is represented by 6,100,000 shares (6,100,000 shares in 2022), with a par value of R$ 1.00 (one real) each, totaling R$ 6,100,000 (six million, one hundred thousand reais), as shown below.

Acionista	Ações	Valor em R$	Percentual (%)
Audreyn Justus	2.729.750	2.729.750,00	44,75%
João Paulo Costa Pereira	2.729.750	2.729.750,00	44,75%
Treasury Shares	366.000	366.000,00	6,00%
Maximiliano Dias Camargo	183.000	183.000,00	3,00%
Zenilda Zanardini de Almeida	30.500	30.500,00	0,50%
Eduardo Vinicius Vieira Martins	30.500	30.500,00	0,50%
Atilla Arruda	30.500	30.500,00	0,50%
Total	**6.100.000**	**6.100.000**	**100%**

18.2. Profit Distribution

The Company's Articles of Association provide that the net income, after deduction of income tax provisions, shall be allocated as decided by the shareholders representing the majority of the share capital, in a meeting held for that purpose. In the event of losses, these shall be offset against future profits, retained earnings, or absorbed by the share capital, resulting in a capital reduction, as permitted by law.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company distributed profits in the amount of R$ 33.348 thousand. Of this total, R$ 17.331 thousand relate to profits from the 2024 financial year, and R$ 16.017 thousand correspond to profits from the 2025 financial year. It should be noted that there was no profit distribution during 2024.

Description	2025	2024
Profit Distribution	33.348	-
Total	**33.348**	**-**

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18.3. Interest on Equity

In the 2025 fiscal year, the Company's shareholders approved the distribution of interest on equity (IOE) in the amount of R$ 1,156,223.46, of which R$ 938,896.85 was paid during the same year.

Description	2025	2024
Interest on Equity	256	325
Income Tax	(38)	(49)
Total	**217**	**276**

18.4. Dividends Payable

In the 2025 fiscal year, the Company's shareholders approved the distribution of dividends that had been recorded under liabilities, in the amount of R$ 12,585,438.15.

Description	2025	2024
Dividends Payable	-	12.585
Total	**-**	**12.585**

19. Net Operating Revenue

	2025	2024
Description	730.953	643.206
Resale of Goods	61.584	69.670
Service Revenue	**792.537**	**712.876**
COFINS on Revenue	(55.058)	(46.642)
PIS on Revenue	(11.954)	(10.112)
ISS on Revenue	(15.011)	(12.885)
ICMS on Sales	-	(209)
Canceled Services	(23.474)	(57.084)
	(105.497)	**(126.932)**
Total	**687.040**	**585.944**

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20. Cost of Goods Sold (COGS)

Description	2025	2024
Cost of Goods Sold	(566.706)	(462.549)
Cost of Services Rendered	(34.701)	(50.818)
Total	**(601.407)**	**(513.367)**

21. Selling Expenses

Description	2025	2024
Advertising	(2.442)	(2.684)
Third-Party Services - Legal Entities	(690)	(2.388)
Travel Expenses	(478)	(370)
Events	(812)	(647)
Personnel Expenses	(19.469)	(18.025)
Other Selling Expenses	(14.627)	(9.852)
Total	**(38.518)**	**(33.966)**

22. General and Administrative Expenses

Description	2025	2024
General Expenses	(14.875)	(11.447)
Personnel Expenses	(6.456)	(6.365)
Tax Expenses	(357)	(265)
Total	**(21.688)**	**(18.077)**

23. Financial Result

Description	2025	2024
Interest on Discounts Obtained	1.315	716
Income from Financial Investments	5.084	3.798
Foreign Exchange Gains	697	1.978
Present Value Adjustment (PVA)	1.674	750
Financial Income	**8.770**	**7.242**

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Interest on Discounts Granted	(50)	(166)
Bank Fee	(117)	(116)
Credit Card Administrative Fee	(12)	(17)
Foreign Exchange Losses	(1.458)	(1.688)
Bank Interest	(161)	(174)
IOF and Withholding Income Tax (IRRF)	(429)	(300)
Financial Charges on Sales	(4)	-
Interest on Equity	(1.360)	(1.068)
Present Value Adjustment (PVA)	(546)	(1.257)
Despesas financeiras	**(4.137)**	**(4.786)**
Total	**4.633**	**2.456**

24. Income Tax and Social Contribution

Income tax and social contribution on profit are calculated under the Quarterly Actual Profit ("Lucro Real Trimestral") tax regime

Description	**2025**	**2024**
Accounting Profit	**30.451**	**24.033**
Contributions and Donations	31	23
Other Provisions	6.340	3.427
Uncollectible Credits	17.672	2.451
Gifts to Third Parties - Commercial	63	116
Accelerated Depreciation	71	46
PVA - Assets (CAR)	6.642	4.567
Reversal of PVA - Liabilities (CAP)	4.531	1.626
Additions	**35.350**	**12.256**
Uncollectible Credits	(17.618)	(9.237)
CAP - PVA - Liabilities	(6.205)	(2.376)
CAR - Reversal of PVA - Assets	(6.095)	(3.310)
Reversal of Other Provisions	(7.900)	(1.200)
Exclusions	**(37.818)**	**(16.123)**
Taxable Income	**27.983**	**20.166**
Tax Loss Carryforward	-	-
Tax Base	**27.983**	**20.166**

Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) 15%	(4.197)	(3.025)
Adicional 10% - IRPJ Additional Rate 10%	(2.774)	(1.993)
Donations	27	10
15% PAT Discount (4% limit)	167	121
Net IRPJ Payable	**(6.777)**	**(4.887)**
Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) 9%	**(2.518)**	**(1.815)**
Total Income Tax and Social Contribution	**(9.295)**	**(6.702)**

25. Financial Instruments

The Company engages in operations involving financial instruments. The management of these instruments is carried out through operational strategies and internal controls aimed at ensuring liquidity, profitability, and security. The use of financial instruments for hedging purposes is based on a periodic analysis of the risk exposure that Management intends to cover (e.g., exchange rate, interest rate). The control policy consists of continuously monitoring the contracted terms versus current market conditions.

25.1 – Presentation of financial instruments according to their respective classification by category

- **Financial investments:** classified as financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and held for trading. The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet are identical to fair value due to the fact that their yields are based on CDI variation;
- **Accounts receivable:** arise directly from the Company's operations, are measured at amortized cost and recorded at their original amount, net of allowance for doubtful accounts and present value adjustment, when applicable. The carrying amount approximates fair value due to the very short-term maturity of these operations (less than 90 days);
- **Loans and accounts payable:** classified as financial liabilities not measured at fair value and are recorded at amortized cost according to contractual terms. This classification was adopted because the amounts are not held for trading and, in Management's view, this reflects the most relevant accounting information. The fair values of these financial liabilities are equivalent to their carrying amounts, as they are financial instruments with rates equivalent to market rates.

26 INSURANCE COVERAGE (Unaudited)

The insurance policy primarily considers risk concentration, relevance, and the replacement value of assets.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company maintained insurance coverage that was considered adequate by Management.

The risk assumptions adopted, due to their nature, are not within the scope of an audit of financial statements and, consequently, were not audited by our independent auditors.

