



# **GBC Research Initial Coverage**

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**Finexity AG**

# **FINEXITY GROUP**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:**

Please note the disclaimer/risk warning and the disclosure of potential conflicts of interest pursuant to Section 85 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG) and Article 20 of the Market Abuse Regulation (MAR), available starting at 37.

Note pursuant to MiFID II regulations for research "Minor Non-Monetary Benefit": This research meets the requirements for classification as a "Minor Non-Monetary Benefit." For further information, please refer to the disclosure under "I. Research under MiFID II"

## Finexity AG <sup>\*5a,11</sup>

### Digital capital market infrastructure for private markets with high scalability potential

**Industry:** Fintech

**Focus:** Tokenization and trading of private market securities

**Founded:** 2018

**Employees:** Approximately 30 (31.12.2025)

**Headquarters:** Hamburg

**Executive Board:** Paul-Maria Huelsmann (Global CEO), Michael Ost (Europe CEO), Tim Janssen (CTO), Zhengyu Sindra Hu (CFO)

Finexity Group is a publicly listed German fintech company in the m:access segment of the Munich Stock Exchange that operates a regulated infrastructure for the issuance and OTC trading of tokenized private market securities. The company covers the entire value chain from structuring and tokenization to placement and secondary trading and combines proprietary DLT technology with an established distribution network of banks, asset managers and financial intermediaries. Building on the EU DLT Pilot Regime in force since 2023, Finexity's strategic objective is to develop over the medium term into a fully regulated operator of a DLT-based trading and settlement system (DLT TSS) for tokenized securities in Europe.

in € million	FY 2026e	FY 2027e	FY 2028e	FY 2029e	FY 2030e
Revenue	9.62	13.50	24.20	40.00	80.00
EBITDA	-3.53	-3.15	0.21	7.00	22.00
EBIT	-3.72	-3.35	0.01	6.80	21.80
Net income	-3.75	-3.38	0.00	6.79	21.79
EPS	-3.04	-2.74	0.00	5.50	17.65
Dividends	0	0	0	0	0
EV/Revenue	5.96	4.24	2.37	1.43	0.72
EV/EBITDA	neg.	neg.	272.78	8.18	2.60
EV/EBIT	neg.	neg.	5,728.47	8.42	2.63
P/E	neg.	neg.	N/A	8.73	2.72

#### Investment Case

- **Structural growth:** Finexity is well positioned to benefit from the long-term trend toward the digitalization and tokenization of capital markets, particularly in the private markets segment.
- **Integrated platform:** The company combines structuring, tokenization, placement and OTC trading within a proprietary DLT-based infrastructure.
- **Regulatory positioning:** The operating business model is already aligned with the existing regulatory framework and is supported by a clear roadmap for leveraging the EU DLT Pilot Regime.
- **Scalable business model:** Finexity follows a technology and platform-based approach with recurring revenue potential and attractive operating leverage.
- **Established track record:** The company has a live platform, more than 100 listings and a growing network of investors and distribution partners.
- **Option on market infrastructure:** Over the medium term, there is additional upside potential from the company's transformation into a regulated operator of a DLT-based trading and settlement infrastructure.

**Rating:** Buy

**Price target:** 72.00 €

#### Stock and Key Data



Xetra price 17.03.26 11:33	48.00 EUR
Symbol (Bloomberg)	FXT:GR
ISIN	DE000A40ET88
WKN	A40ET8
Number of shares (in m)	1.23
Market cap (in m€)	59.26
Enterprise value (in m€)	57.28
Market segment	m:access
Fiscal year	December 31
Accounting	HGB

#### Shareholder Structure

Paul Huelsmann, CEO	14.9%
Anchor Investor	8.1%
Co-Founders & Management	23.9%
Free float	53.1%

#### Financial Dates

22.04.2026	Munich Capital Markets Conference
11.05.2026	Equity Forum
31.08.2026	Equity Forum
15.10.2026	m:access Analyst Conference

#### Analysts

Matthias Greiffenberger (greiffenberger@gbc-ag.de)  
Cosmin Filker (filker@gbc-ag.de)

#### Latest GBC Research

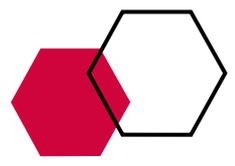
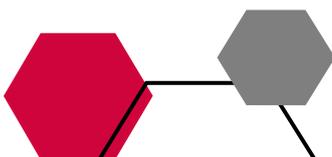
Date: Publication / Price Target / Rating

\*\* The above-mentioned research reports can be accessed at [www.gbc-ag.de](http://www.gbc-ag.de)\*\*.

Completion: 18.03.2026 (20:00)  
Initial release: 19.03.2026 (10:00)

Validity of the price target: until Dec. 31, 2026

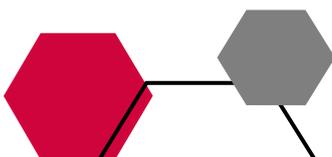
\*List of potential conflicts of interest on p. 38



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

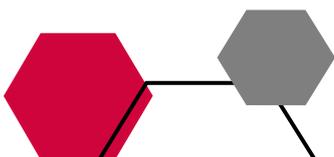
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- Finexity AG is a German fintech company that operates a digital platform for the issuance and trading of so-called tokenized securities. Tokenization refers to the process of representing traditional financial assets such as bonds, funds or equities digitally on a blockchain. The underlying technology is referred to as DLT. DLT stands for Distributed Ledger Technology and describes a decentralized database in which transactions are recorded in a transparent, secure and tamper-resistant manner. This technology enables securities to be issued digitally and traded more efficiently.
- Finexity combines several functions within an integrated model. The company structures investment products, brings them to market as digital securities and subsequently enables trading through its own platform. This gives investors access to private markets that have historically been accessible mainly to institutional investors. Issuers benefit from a standardized digital infrastructure, a growing investor network and established distribution partnerships with external partners. At the same time, Finexity already operates its own infrastructure and digital ecosystem for the issuance, placement and trading of digital securities. Through the integrated OTC trading venue, an increasing number of issuances are being listed that were not structured by Finexity itself. As a result, the platform is gradually evolving from a pure issuance and trading solution into an open infrastructure for digital securities. Strategically, Finexity aims to develop this platform into a regulated digital market infrastructure over time. This means that, going forward, the company intends not only to structure and distribute securities, but also to operate a regulated digital trading and settlement system. If successful, Finexity would be able to participate more directly in each transaction and generate higher and partly recurring revenues. This strategic development specifically involves the transformation of the existing OTC platform into a fully regulated DLT-based trading and settlement system (DLT TSS) under the EU DLT Pilot Regime. Unlike traditional multilateral trading systems, the intended model integrates not only the trading function but also settlement and an on-chain register. This could allow clearing and settlement processes to take place almost in real time on a T+0 basis, which would create structural efficiency gains and improve margin quality. If successful, Finexity would evolve from a platform solution into a regulated market infrastructure operator.
- Financially, Finexity remains clearly in an investment and scaling phase. Our forecasts are largely derived from the ambitious growth targets communicated by management and the strategic roadmap to develop the company into a regulated digital trading and settlement infrastructure. The underlying scenario therefore assumes that the announced expansion in transaction volumes, the regulatory milestones and the development of the platform will be implemented as planned. For 2026 we expect revenue of €9.62 million, EBITDA of minus €3.53 million and a net result of minus €3.75 million. The negative profitability reflects a deliberately front-loaded investment strategy. Investments in technological infrastructure, regulatory development and the expansion of the team in distribution and capital markets lead to a high fixed cost base in the short term that is designed to support significantly higher volumes in the future.
- In our model the operational turning point is reached in 2028. At revenue of €24.20 million we expect positive EBITDA of €0.21 million and a net



result of €0.00 million. In our view this represents the breakeven point. This scenario assumes that the planned increase in transaction volumes is realized and that the platform reaches a critical scale at which the existing cost structure is fully covered.

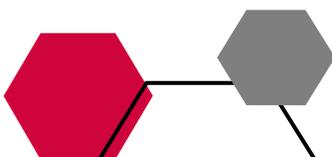
- In the following years the scalability of the business model becomes clearly visible. For 2029 we model revenue of €40.00 million, EBITDA of €7.00 million and a net result of €6.79 million. For 2030 we expect revenue of €80.00 million, EBITDA of €22.00 million and a net result of €21.79 million, corresponding to an EBITDA margin of around 27.5 percent. The strong margin expansion reflects the operating leverage of a digital platform model in which additional volumes can be processed at comparatively low incremental cost.
- **If the ambitious growth and scaling targets communicated by management are achieved as planned, we see significant upside potential for the share. In particular, the successful transformation into a scalable and regulated digital trading and settlement infrastructure platform would in our view lead to a substantial rerating of the company, as both revenue visibility and margin quality would improve structurally. Based on our DCF model we derive a fair value of €72.00 per share and assign a Buy rating.**



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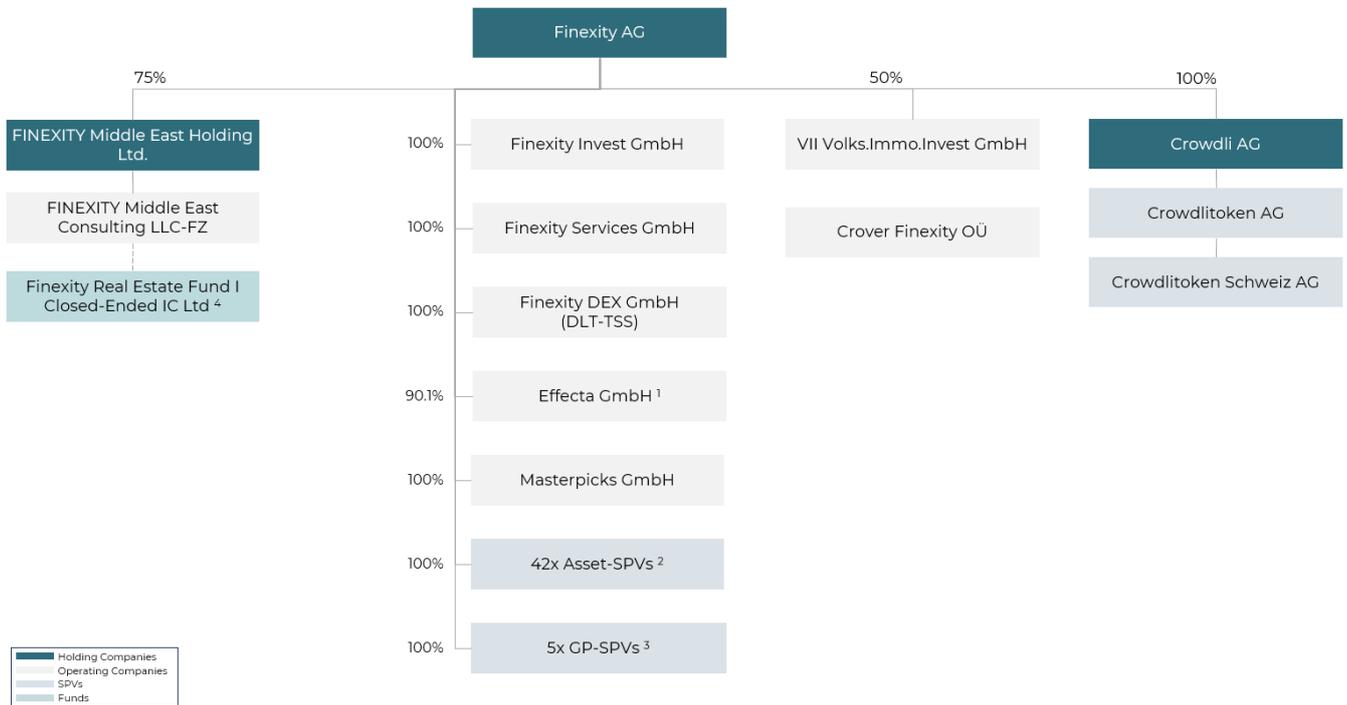


## COMPANY PROFILE

### Company Description

Finexity AG, which is headquartered in Hamburg, was founded in 2018 and has since developed into a leading fintech company in the digital assets space. The company has been listed in the m:access segment of the Munich Stock Exchange since September 5, 2025. In addition to its headquarters in Hamburg, the group has operations in Frauenfeld in Switzerland, Triesen in Liechtenstein, and Dubai and Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates. To finance its growth to date, investors and financing partners of Finexity AG and its wholly owned subsidiary Crowdli AG have provided more than €27 million in equity and debt capital.

### Organizational Chart of the Finexity Group



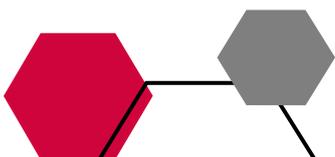
<sup>1</sup> The acquisition of Effecta GmbH is subject to the BaFin approval of ownership control procedures.  
<sup>2</sup> These SPVs issue tokenized securities (Sui generis or crypto securities under the German eWpG) and typically hold the underlying assets.  
<sup>3</sup> These SPVs serve as General Partners (GP) assuming the management role.  
<sup>4</sup> The fund is not directly held by the Finexity Group and is managed by a licensed third-party fund hosting company in the DIFC (Dubai International Financial Center), all economic benefits and risks remain with the FINEXITY Group.

Source: Finexity AG;

The FINEXITY Group has a multi-tiered organizational structure that integrates operational, regulatory, technological, and investment-related functions. The structure is designed to cover the entire value chain of tokenized securities, from structuring and issuance through distribution and trading to the technical platform infrastructure and regulatory integration.

At the top of the group structure is Finexity AG, which acts as a strategic holding and investment company. The company holds key intellectual property rights as well as equity interests in the group's operating units and is responsible for the overarching management of strategy, governance, and capital allocation within the FINEXITY ecosystem.

Operational capital markets activities are primarily managed by Finexity Invest GmbH. The company serves as the central unit for the design and structuring of investment products and advises issuers on product design as well as the



structuring of tokenized securities across various asset classes. In addition, it performs asset management-related functions in connection with special-purpose vehicles and coordinates the placement of investment products in the primary market through affiliated distribution partners.

Finexity Services GmbH handles central infrastructure and service functions within the group. As a shared services unit, it provides operational and administrative services in the areas of finance, HR, marketing, and IT. At the same time, it operates the technical infrastructure of the FINEXITY OTC trading platform and is developing a Software-as-a-Service solution for banks, asset managers, and other financial intermediaries, through which they gain access to the infrastructure for structuring, distributing, and trading tokenized securities.

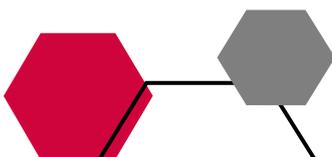
Finexity DEX GmbH is positioned to become the operator of a European trading platform for tokenized securities. In the future, the company is intended to serve as the central trading infrastructure for the primary and secondary markets and, among other things, list structured securities from Finexity Invest. For primary market transactions, the company operates a digital subscription channel that is used in parallel with the regulatory infrastructure of the securities institution within the group. Looking ahead, the plan is to further develop this trading infrastructure within the framework of a DLT-based market structure.

Effecta GmbH, in which the FINEXITY Group holds a majority stake of 90.1%, assumes a central regulatory role within the group. The company is a BaFin-regulated securities firm and provides the regulatory infrastructure for investment brokerage and securities settlement within the ecosystem. At the same time, Effecta acts as a neutral intermediary for various brands and platforms, thereby forming an essential regulatory foundation for the Group's business model. The acquisition remains subject to BaFin approval as part of the change-in-control procedure. With the integration of Effecta, approximately 45 tied agents and some 70,000 additional investors will also be incorporated into the ecosystem, giving FINEXITY a pro forma total of more than 84,000 registered investors.

A central component of the structure is also numerous asset SPVs, which serve as special-purpose vehicles for the issuance of tokenized securities. These companies issue sui generis securities or crypto-securities in accordance with the German eWpG and typically hold the underlying assets of the respective investment structure. In addition, there are GP-SPVs that act as general partner companies and assume the liability function for the respective asset SPVs.

In addition to these capital market-related entities, the Group includes other operating companies with specialized functions. Masterpicks GmbH operates a digital trading platform for collectibles and alternative assets and can serve as an exit or liquidity channel for physical assets within the investment structures. In the real estate sector, VII Volks.Immo.Invest GmbH operates as an investment broker for real estate investments and collaborates with specialized market partners. Additionally, Crover Finexity OÜ functions as a real estate holding company based in Estonia, focusing on investments and the development of hospitality and vacation property projects.

The Group's international expansion is driven in particular by the Crowdli structure and activities in the Middle East. Crowdli AG, acquired in early 2025, serves as a Swiss holding company and supports the expansion of the Group's presence in the Swiss market. Within this structure, Crowdlitoken AG and Crowdlitoken Schweiz AG are additional investment-related entities that perform investment and asset management functions.



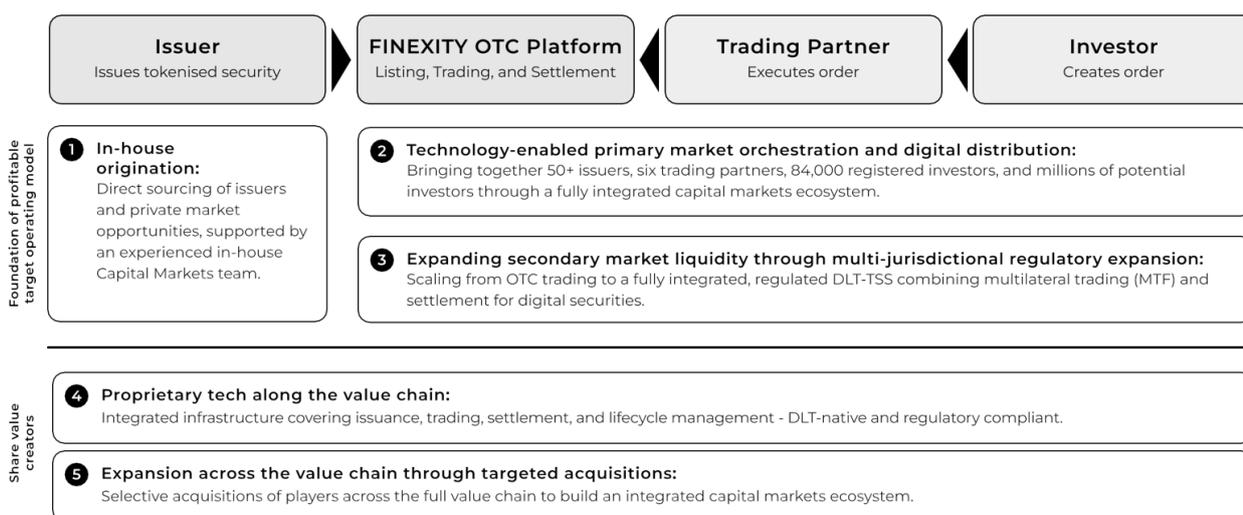
In parallel, there is a regional structure for activities in the Middle East. Finexity Middle East Holding Ltd. serves as the regional holding company for the Group’s activities in the United Arab Emirates and coordinates investments and strategic expansion there. Operationally, this structure is complemented by Finexity Middle East Consulting LLC-FZ, which supports issuers in the design, structuring, and syndication of investments in the region and manages special-purpose vehicles and fund structures.

In this context, Finexity Real Estate Fund I Closed-Ended IC Ltd was also launched, a private markets fund focused on real estate investments in the United Arab Emirates. The fund is primarily aimed at institutional investors. Although the fund’s corporate structure is not directly part of the FINEXITY Group, the economic opportunities and risks, as well as active management responsibility, remain within the Group.

## Business Model

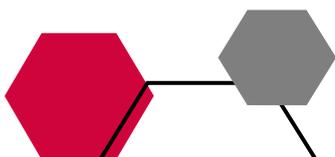
### Value Chain

Finexity operates a digital platform that brings together issuers, intermediaries, and investors for tokenized assets. The company offers the complete value chain for tokenized securities, from structuring and tokenization through placement and OTC trading to the settlement of transactions.



Source: Finexity AG

Specifically, issuers (e.g., project developers, asset managers, or companies) receive support from Finexity’s Capital Markets Team in structuring their investment products and placing them with investors. Distribution often takes place in the retail segment through a network of affiliated intermediaries and distribution partners connected via the Finexity SaaS infrastructure. The investment products are packaged into standardized digital securities (tokens) that are issued via the Finexity platform. These are typically structured financial instruments such as bonds, fund structures, or equity structures, through which investors gain access to private markets that would otherwise be difficult to access. In parallel, the Exchange team operates the proprietary trading infrastructure, which enables both the primary issuance and a secondary market for the tokenized securities. Through this infrastructure, investors can acquire shares in investment products that invest economically in asset classes such as real estate, private equity, private debt, infrastructure projects, renewable energy, or collectibles. The trading system currently operates



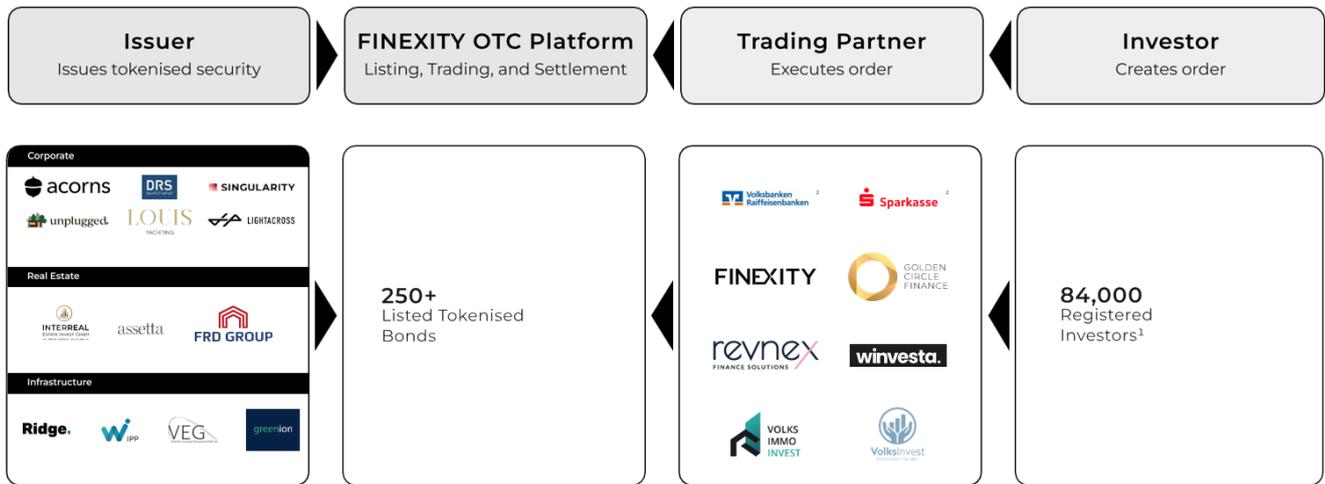
as an OTC (over-the-counter) platform with continuous secondary trading (24/7), thereby creating additional liquidity for otherwise illiquid investment products.

**Products and Services**

The company’s purpose is to operate a digital platform (known as an “OTC (Over-the-Counter) platform”) for the issuance, tokenization, placement, and technical settlement of tokenized securities, particularly debt securities.

The securities issued via the platform are primarily used to finance companies, real estate, and infrastructure projects, as well as other alternative asset classes. The securities are represented on a blockchain in the form of digital tokens. The platform enables, in particular, the listing as well as the execution and settlement of securities transactions.

In addition to operating the platform, the company provides support services to issuers, particularly in connection with the economic structuring and placement of securities with private and professional investors.

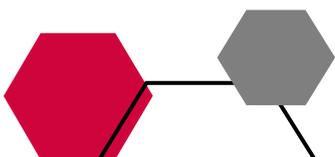


<sup>1</sup> Note: Selection of issuers only.

Source: Finexity AG

Activities in the area of investment brokerage are currently conducted within the framework of a liability umbrella structure, whereby Effecta GmbH, an institution licensed pursuant to Section 2(2)(3) of the German Securities Institutions Act (WpIG) (investment brokerage) and Section 2(2)(4) of the German Securities Institutions Act (WpIG) (investment advice), regularly acts as the liability umbrella. The Company intends to acquire Effecta GmbH; the transaction is subject to the successful completion of a change-in-control procedure by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin). Following the effective acquisition, the Company will provide investment brokerage and investment advisory services indirectly through Effecta GmbH.

To strengthen primary market placement, the company makes its platform technology available to investment brokers, asset managers, and credit institutions as technical infrastructure under a Software-as-a-Service model. The connected intermediaries access the tokenized securities listed on the OTC platform and use the infrastructure for MiFID II-compliant brokerage and placement of these products with their end customers.

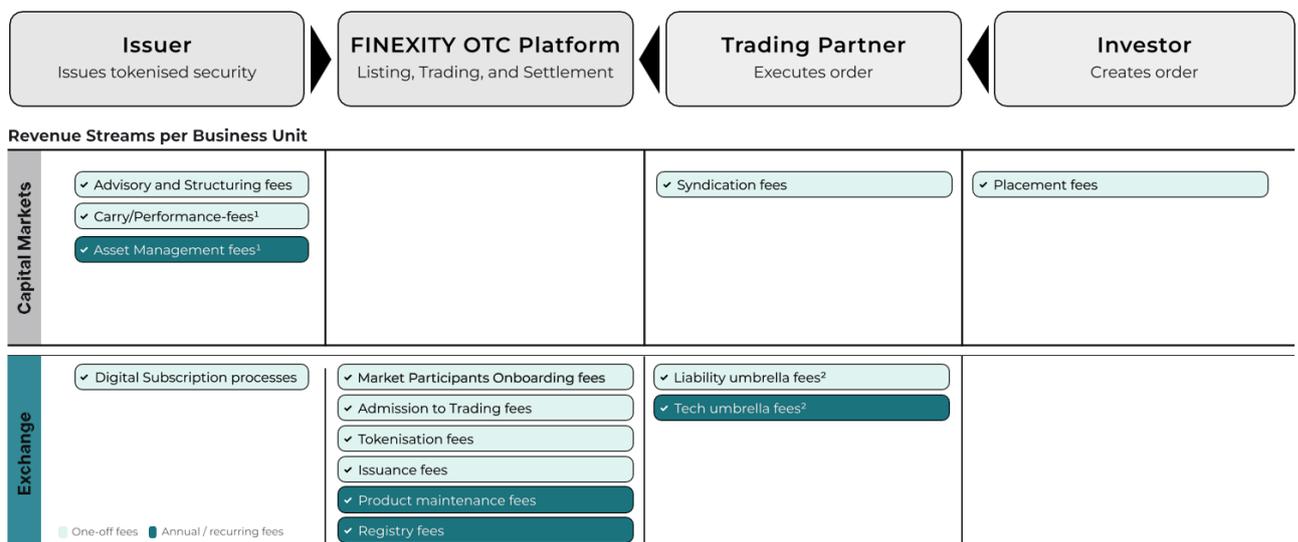


A key strategic lever lies in institutional distribution integration. Finexity has implemented technical integrations with leading partners from the savings bank and cooperative banking sectors. This infrastructure provides prospective access to a significant portion of the German retail banking landscape. The technical integration enables the direct distribution of tokenized securities via existing online banking environments.

This integration represents a structural competitive advantage, as it organizes distribution in a way that is scalable at the infrastructure level rather than on a project-by-project basis.

### Monetization Strategy

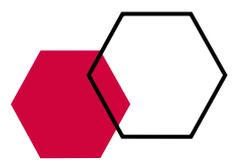
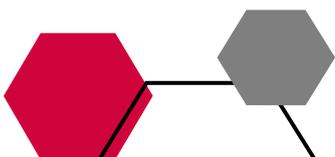
Finexity has a diversified revenue model that is integrated across the entire value chain of tokenized securities. Monetization takes place in both the capital markets segment and the exchange segment, thereby addressing issuers, distribution partners, and investors. This vertical integration enables recurring revenue across the entire lifecycle of a tokenized asset and reduces dependence on individual transaction events.



Source: Finexity AG

In the Capital Markets business, Finexity initially generates advisory and structuring fees on the issuer side for the design and legal structuring of investment products. The technical implementation of tokenization and associated revenues, however, are captured within the Exchange business unit, which is responsible for operating the digital issuance and trading infrastructure. In select cases where the company holds an equity stake in the issuer, Finexity additionally participates in the value performance of the underlying assets through carry or performance fees. In addition, ongoing asset management fees are charged, which helps establish a recurring revenue stream with high-margin characteristics. At the distribution level, Finexity generates syndication fees from affiliated distribution partners and intermediaries who structure the placement and facilitate orders. Furthermore, placement fees are incurred in connection with primary market transactions, which are borne by the issuer.

In the exchange segment, Finexity addresses the operational infrastructure surrounding the issuance, trading, and administration of tokenized securities. Here, revenue is initially generated from digital subscription processes as part of capital raising. Additionally, the company charges onboarding fees from market



participants as well as listing fees for the admission of instruments to trading. Other transaction-related revenue sources include tokenization and issuance fees. Of particular strategic importance, however, are the recurring revenues from product maintenance and registry fees, which enable continuous monetization of the platform. In addition, so-called liability umbrella fees and technology umbrella fees are collected, which cover regulatory and technological infrastructure services.

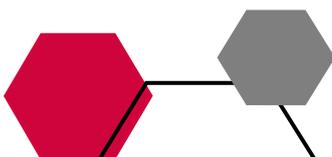
### **Regulatory Integration**

Finexity operates within the regulated environment of the financial markets and has structured its business model accordingly. Currently, investment brokerage services are provided through its subsidiary Finexity Invest GmbH, which acts as a tied agent under Section 3(2) of the German Securities Institutions Act (WpIG) under the liability umbrella of Effecta GmbH. As a securities institution, Effecta holds a license under the Securities Institutions Act. Through the acquisition of Effecta, Finexity integrates this regulatory expertise and the license directly into the group. At the same time, Finexity is already leveraging the new regulatory opportunities provided by the German eWpG (Electronic Securities Act) and EU regulations to issue tokenized debt securities in a legally compliant manner. One example is the first tokenized bond (2019), which Finexity successfully issued with BaFin approval. For the next step, the company is now seeking authorization under the EU DLT pilot regime. This license would enable all pre- and post-trading processes to be conducted in real time on a DLT basis in compliance with regulatory requirements. Upon receiving the license, Finexity could transform its current OTC platform into a fully regulated Multilateral Trading Facility (MTF). Together with its existing approvals (including under Section 34c of the German Trade Regulation Act (GewO) for real estate investments), Finexity is thus well-positioned to operate in compliance with a changing legal framework.

### **Distribution Initiative**

In addition, a strategic media partnership has been established with the German publishing group Egro Media, which has a potential reach of approximately 10 million retail investors. According to management, the agreed annual media value is approximately €20 million. The goal of this partnership is the systematic expansion of the retail investor base as well as the scaling of the primary placement volume.

The combination of institutional bank distribution and scalable retail media reach should significantly increase the likelihood of placing new issues and strengthen the platform economy.



## MANAGEMENT

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### **Paul-Maria Huelsmann – Chief Executive Officer (CEO)**

Paul-Maria Huelsmann has been Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Finexity AG since 2018. In this role, he is responsible for the Group's strategic direction and the global capital markets business. His core responsibilities include international expansion, the development of structured fund and platform solutions, and the expansion of strategic partnerships with investors, financial institutions, and institutional market participants.

Mr. Huelsmann possesses extensive management and financial expertise. He studied management with a focus on finance at the University of Warwick (UK) and gained early operational experience as an assistant to the Global Chief Controlling Officer of a multinational corporation and as co-head of an international incubator. In addition, he is an accredited financial investment broker and possesses specific expertise in the field of alternative real asset investments.



### **Michael Ost – Deputy CEO, CEO Europe**

Michael Ost is Deputy CEO of Finexity AG and, as CEO Europe, is responsible for the overall management of the European business. In this role, he oversees both strategic development and day-to-day operations. In addition, he is responsible for the further development of the business model, the expansion of marketing and sales structures, and strategic partnerships.

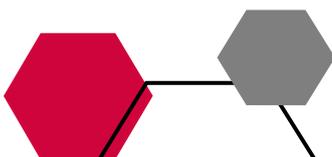
Before joining Finexity, Mr. Ost spent over 32 years at Deutsche Bank in various executive roles. Most recently, he served as Deputy CEO of BHW Bausparkasse AG. Prior to that, he headed Deutsche Bank AG's retail banking division at the headquarters in Frankfurt. He brings extensive experience in European banking and retail finance.



### **Tim Janssen – Executive Board Member (CTO)**

Tim Janssen is a long-standing member of the Executive Board of Finexity AG and, as Chief Technology Officer (CTO), is responsible for the entire IT architecture of the Finexity Group. His professional focus lies in the areas of distributed ledger technology (DLT), tokenization, trading systems, and settlement and payment infrastructures.

As a trained software engineer, Mr. Janssen leads the Group's technological development, including blockchain architecture, smart contract infrastructure, all backend services, and the Finexity trading platform. He is primarily responsible for the platform's scalability, security, and regulatory compliance.





**Zhengyu Sindra Hu – Executive Board Member (CFO)**

Zhengyu Sindra Hu is a member of the Executive Board of Finexity AG and serves as Chief Financial Officer (CFO). She is responsible for finance, controlling, and treasury, as well as the Group's inorganic growth. As a proven M&A expert, she plays a central role in Finexity's strategic development and capital allocation.

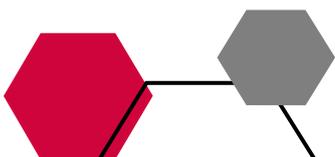
Ms. Hu has more than 20 years of experience in investment banking and private equity. Her professional career includes stints at Bankhaus Sal. Oppenheim, Deutsche Beteiligungs AG, and Triton Partners, where she served as an investment partner. Most recently, she managed the operations of ACA Capital Advisors as a director.



**David Keller-May – Managing Director of Finexity Invest GmbH & Finexity Services GmbH**

David Keller-May is Managing Director of Finexity Invest GmbH and Finexity Services GmbH, and in this role is responsible for day-to-day operations in Europe. In addition, he oversees strategic projects, manages partnerships, and is responsible for optimizing operational business processes within the group.

Before joining Finexity, Mr. Keller-May worked for several years in strategic consulting and led numerous projects for national and international clients, particularly in the areas of financial services, payments, and private equity. He holds a master's degree in business administration from Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich.



## MARKET AND MARKET ENVIRONMENT

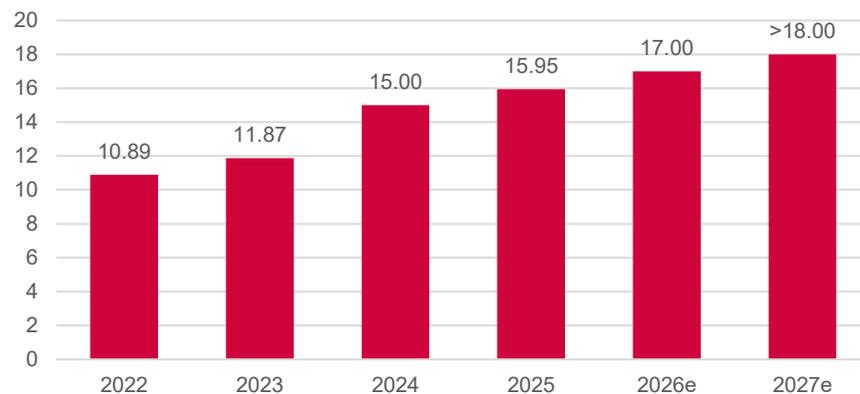
### Global Private Markets in the Macroeconomic Context and Structural Shifts in Institutional Capital Allocation

For more than two decades, global capital markets have been undergoing a profound structural transformation that can be explained not primarily by short-term economic cycles, but by long-term macroeconomic, regulatory, and institutional changes. At the heart of this transformation lies the steadily growing importance of so-called private markets, that is, those segments of the capital markets where capital is allocated outside of public stock exchanges. While public equity and bond markets have historically served as the dominant transmission mechanism between capital providers and borrowers, private markets have gradually evolved from a niche segment for institutional investors into a systemically important component of the global financial architecture.

The roots of this development date back to the late 1990s and early 2000s. With the bursting of the dot-com bubble, the global financial crisis of 2008, and the subsequent phase of expansionary monetary policy, the framework conditions for capital investment changed fundamentally. Low interest rates, declining risk premiums, and increasing correlation among traditional asset classes meant that classic portfolio models based on publicly traded stocks and government bonds were increasingly reaching their limits. Institutional investors, particularly pension funds, insurance companies, and sovereign wealth funds, were forced to rethink their allocation models in order to continue meeting long-term return targets and obligations.

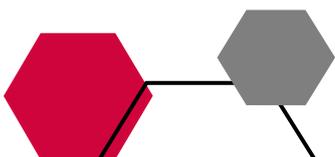
At the same time, the range of unlisted investment vehicles expanded significantly. Private equity funds professionalized their structures, private debt strategies emerged as an alternative to bank-based lending, and real estate and infrastructure investments gained prominence as standalone asset classes. This development was further facilitated by regulatory changes. Basel III and Basel IV regulations increased capital requirements for banks, which made long-term and capital-intensive financing in particular more expensive. As a result, financing gaps emerged that were increasingly filled by private debt funds, institutional co-investments, and alternative sources of capital.

#### Private Markets Outlook



Source: S&P Global

Empirical data underscores the structural dimension of this trend. According to surveys by Preqin, S&P Global, and Bain & Company, global assets under management in private markets have grown from less than three trillion U.S. dollars at the



start of the millennium to over fifteen trillion U.S. dollars in 2024 and 2025. Forecasts predict that this volume will rise to over eighteen trillion US dollars by 2027. What is remarkable here is not only the absolute growth but also the increasing breadth of the asset classes being invested in. While private equity was the dominant segment for a long time, private debt, infrastructure, and real assets have developed into independent growth drivers.

From the perspective of institutional investors, private markets are no longer primarily viewed as yield boosters, but rather as a strategic tool for portfolio stabilization. Illiquidity premiums, cash flows that can be planned for the long term, and lower short-term volatility make many private market investments attractive, particularly in an environment of heightened macroeconomic uncertainty. At the same time, they enable greater influence over the governance, capital structure, and operational development of the target investments. These active control options fundamentally distinguish private markets from passive investments in public markets.

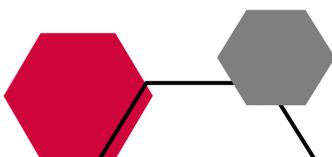
Another key driver is demographic change in many industrialized nations. Aging societies increase pressure on funded pension systems, which in turn rely on long-term, stable sources of return. Infrastructure, renewable energy, real estate, and alternative real assets meet these requirements particularly well. At the same time, investment needs in these sectors are rising due to urbanization, digitalization, and decarbonization. The energy transition alone will require trillions in investments over the coming decades, which cannot be covered by government budgets or traditional bank financing alone.

While institutional investors have systematically expanded their allocations to private markets, access for private investors remained severely restricted for a long time. High minimum investment amounts, complex fund structures, regulatory restrictions, and long lock-up periods meant that private markets effectively remained an exclusive segment for large investors. Even wealthy private investors could often only participate indirectly through fund of funds or structured products, which entailed additional costs and a lack of transparency.

This structural separation between institutional and private capital forms a central context for the current market phase. For while private investors' interest in alternative investments is steadily rising, traditional access mechanisms are not designed to accommodate smaller investment amounts, flexible holding periods, or secondary liquidity. At the same time, it is evident that there is significant untapped demand, particularly in the retail and semi-professional segments, especially for real assets with demonstrable economic benefits and inflation protection.

This marks the beginning of the transition from a purely institutionally dominated private market world toward hybrid models in which technological innovations enable new market structures. The digitization of financial markets, particularly through distributed ledger technology, coincides with this excess demand and lays the foundation for new access models. It is crucial to understand that tokenization should not be viewed in isolation, but rather as a response to structural inefficiencies in established market architectures.

From a macroeconomic perspective, this development is consistent with earlier phases of infrastructural change in the capital markets. The introduction of electronic trading systems, the dematerialization of securities, and the centralization of clearing through central counterparties were each accompanied by efficiency gains, cost reductions, and an expansion of market participation. Tokenization fits into this trend, but for the first time systematically addresses the previously hard-to-access, illiquid real and private assets.



For companies like Finexity, this creates a clearly defined macroeconomic framework. The targeted market segment is not only growing in terms of volume but is also undergoing qualitative changes. The boundary between institutional and private capital is beginning to dissolve, new regulatory and technological infrastructures are emerging, and the demand for professional, regulated platform solutions is increasing.

## Tokenization as an Infrastructural Paradigm Shift in Capital Markets

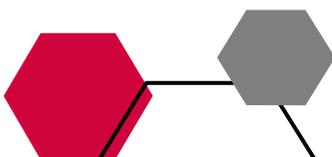
To understand the strategic relevance of tokenization for private markets, and thus also for platforms like Finexity, it is necessary to view technological change not in isolation as an innovation of individual products, but as an infrastructural transformation of the entire capital markets value chain. Historically, capital markets have always been limited by the available technical means. The way in which ship is documented, transferred, held, and traded has a direct impact on market liquidity, transaction costs, barriers to entry, and risk distribution. Tokenization addresses precisely these fundamental interfaces.

Traditional financial market infrastructures rely on a multitude of intermediaries. Issuers, central securities depositories, custodian banks, clearing houses, registrars, and payment service providers form a complex network that has evolved over decades. While these structures fulfill important functions related to security, legal clarity, and market integrity, they are associated with significant costs, time delays, and operational risks. Particularly in the area of unlisted assets, processes are often fragmented, manual, and poorly standardized. Ownership transfers take place via contracts, registries, and bilateral reconciliations, which severely limits tradability.

Distributed ledger technology enables, for the first time, a shared, tamper-proof database on which ownership rights, transactions, and contractual logic can be mapped. In tokenized systems, the economic right to an asset is represented by a digital token, the transfer, custody, and, where applicable, distribution of returns of which can be programmatically controlled. Smart contracts take over functions that were previously handled manually or through multiple intermediaries. From an infrastructure perspective, this means a potential reduction in complexity along the entire value chain.

The key difference from previous waves of digitization lies in tokenization's ability not only to accelerate information flows but also to automate property transfers themselves. While electronic trading systems or central databases merely made existing processes more efficient, DLT enables the redesign of these processes on a shared, distributed infrastructure. This is particularly relevant for private markets, as no standardized trading and settlement mechanisms comparable to those in public markets have existed there to date.

In addition to technological advantages, tokenization also addresses substantial cost-efficiency potentials along the value chain of securities transactions. Studies by Roland Berger estimate that the elimination or reduction of clearing, settlement, custody, and asset servicing structures could yield annual savings of up to €4.6 billion in the European capital market by 2030. In particular, the possibility of a real-time delivery-versus-payment (DvP) mechanism structurally reduces counterparty risks and associated capital and risk premiums.



**Potential benefits of tokenization**

	Asset owners		Service providers		Investors	
	Revenue opportunity	Cost efficiency	Revenue opportunity	Cost efficiency	Revenue opportunity	Cost efficiency
<b>Improved capital efficiency</b> Lower cost of capital and free up capital in transit					✓	✓
<b>Democratization of access</b> Access to new secondary markets; greater liquidity					✓	
Access to new pools of capital with lower minimum investment required	✓					
<b>Operational cost savings</b> Opportunities to embed manual and error-prone product-structuring and asset-servicing tasks into the token smart contract and eventually across a portfolio		✓		✓		✓
<b>Enhanced compliance, auditability, and transparency</b> Embedding of rules and credentials into the token smart contract (eg, investor qualification, carbon credit verification)		✓		✓		✓
<b>Cheaper and more nimble infrastructure</b> Open-source technology driven by thousands of Web3 developers and billions of investment dollars		✓		✓		✓

Source: McKinsey & Company

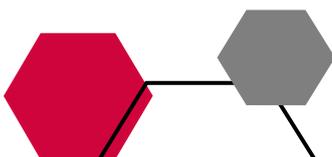
From an economic perspective, tokenization addresses several structural inefficiencies simultaneously. Regulated securities are no longer issued exclusively in conventional form but are digitally tokenized. The securities are thus effectively dematerialized and digitally represented on an infrastructure.

First, tokenization enables a significantly finer division of assets and financial instruments. Large, capital-intensive assets such as real estate, infrastructure projects, or works of art can be divided into smaller, tradable units. Traditional financial instruments such as stocks, bonds, or funds can also be fragmented much more extensively through tokenization. This significantly reduces minimum investment amounts, broadening the pool of potential investors. At the same time, this finer fragmentation does not necessarily result in higher costs than with larger denominations, as the digital infrastructure enables the efficient management of many small units.

Second, tokenization improves liquidity. Tokenized securities can be traded continuously via digital trading platforms, often around the clock. This creates secondary market options for the first time for investment products whose capital was previously often tied up for several years. The possibility of virtually continuous trading can be particularly relevant during volatile market phases, as market participants do not have to wait until the next trading day.

Third, transparency increases. Transactions, ownership structures, and, where applicable, cash flows can be tracked digitally and nearly in real time. At the same time, a more digitized market infrastructure can reduce dependence on multiple intermediaries. This has the potential to make markets faster, more transparent, and more efficient.

These effects are not purely theoretical. Studies by Accenture, the Bank for International Settlements, and the World Economic Forum quantify the potential cost savings in clearing and settlement at several billion euros annually. At the same time, shorter settlement cycles reduce capital requirements for collateral and



counterparty risk. In an environment of increasing regulatory requirements and capital tie-up costs, such efficiency gains become even more significant.

It is important, however, not to view tokenization as a monolithic concept. In practice, there are various forms that differ significantly in terms of legal structure, technical implementation, and regulatory integration. While some approaches merely synthetically represent economic rights, others aim to tokenize full-fledged securities in the legal sense. The latter is crucial for long-term integration into existing capital markets. Only if tokenized instruments are legally equivalent to traditional securities can they be widely accepted by institutional investors and integrated into the regulatory framework.

In Europe, therefore, the focus has clearly shifted to regulated security tokens and electronic securities. Tokenization does not take place in a legal vacuum but is embedded within existing financial market laws. This development clearly distinguishes the European approach from early experiments in the crypto sector, which were often based on unregulated utility tokens or purely technical constructs. For providers like Finexity, this regulatory integration is a central component of their strategic positioning.

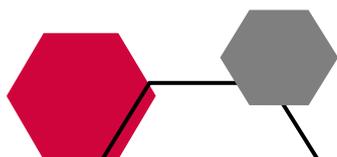
Another aspect of the infrastructural transformation concerns the role of platforms. In traditional private markets, platforms primarily function as intermediaries or administrators. Tokenized systems open up the possibility of establishing platforms as integrated marketplaces that bundle issuance, custody, trading, and settlement within a coherent architecture. This creates economies of scale, network effects, and potentially high barriers to entry for new competitors. At the same time, value creation is shifting from individual transactions toward ongoing platform fees, custody fees, and secondary market-related revenues.

The adoption curve for this new infrastructure typically follows a multi-phase pattern. In an early phase, pilot projects, regulatory sandboxes, and limited volumes dominate. In a second phase, the number of issuances increases, while liquidity and standardization remain limited. Only in a third phase does broader market integration occur, with institutional investors, established financial institutions, and public market infrastructures actively participating. Many indicators suggest that the market is currently transitioning from the first to the second phase.

For Finexity, this means that the company not only benefits from short-term market growth but is also involved in the emergence of a new market infrastructure. Early positioning allows the company to build operational experience, address regulatory requirements at an early stage, and scale technological systems before competition intensifies. At the same time, this phase requires significant investments in compliance, technology, and market education, which may weigh on profitability in the short term but creates structural competitive advantages in the long term.

## **Regulatory Evolution of Tokenized Financial Markets in the European and International Context**

Regulatory integration is the decisive factor for the long-term viability of tokenized private markets. While technological innovations enable efficiency gains, the regulatory framework ultimately determines whether these innovations will be accepted on a large scale by institutional and private investors. Recent years have been marked by a shift in regulatory attitudes toward digital assets. What was initially characterized by caution and fragmentation is increasingly evolving toward clearly defined, harmonized regulatory frameworks, particularly in Europe.



The European Union is playing a pioneering role in this process. With the introduction of the DLT pilot regime in 2023, a supranational legal framework was created for the first time that explicitly targets the operation of trading and settlement infrastructures for tokenized financial instruments. The pilot regime allows market participants to operate multilateral trading and settlement systems based on distributed ledger technology without having to meet all the requirements of traditional market infrastructures. The goal is to gather regulatory experience, test market functionality, and prepare potential adjustments for a permanent legal framework.

For the market, this represents a paradigm shift. Tokenized securities are no longer treated as a special case, but rather as a legitimate evolution of existing financial instruments. At the same time, investor protection remains a central component of the regulatory framework. Transparency requirements, market abuse rules, and organizational obligations also apply in the DLT environment. This balance between promoting innovation and ensuring stability is a key element of the European approach and distinguishes it from more fragmented models in other jurisdictions.

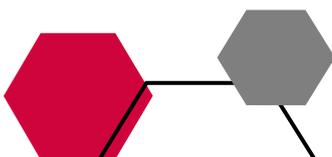
The DLT pilot regime is supplemented by the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation, or MiCA for short, which came into force gradually starting in 2024 and 2025. MiCA establishes, for the first time, a uniform regulatory framework for crypto-assets within the EU and specifically addresses issuers of utility tokens and stablecoins, as well as providers of crypto-related services. Even though security tokens, or crypto-securities in the strict sense, primarily fall under existing securities laws, MiCA contributes to market stabilization by providing regulatory clarity and reducing previously existing gray areas. For platforms like Finexity, this creates an environment of growing legal certainty and increasing institutional trust.

At the national level, Germany plays a particularly significant role. With the Electronic Securities Act (eWpG), the German legislature took a major step toward the digitization of securities law as early as 2021. The eWpG permits the issuance of electronic securities without a physical certificate and legally recognizes both central registers and DLT-based crypto-securities registers. This established a central regulatory framework for tokenized securities. In particular, debt securities can be issued as crypto-securities.

The Future Financing Act further developed this framework and extended it to electronic shares. As a result, shares can now also be issued and tokenized as so-called crypto-shares or electronic shares. This development strengthens Germany's position as a hub for digital capital market structures and expands the scope of tokenization beyond bonds.

In addition to these specific regulatory frameworks, traditional financial market regulations remain fully relevant. Investment services continue to be subject to the MiFID II framework as well as the corresponding national implementations, such as the Securities Institutions Act and the Securities Trading Act. Depending on the specific product structure, the German Capital Investment Code may also apply. For share issuances, the German Stock Corporation Act is additionally relevant.

Thus, the tokenization of securities in Germany operates within the interplay of several regulatory frameworks. These include, in particular, the Electronic Securities Act, the Future Financing Act, the German Stock Corporation Act, the Securities Trading Act, the Securities Institutions Act, the German Capital Investment Code, and the European MiFID II regulation. This regulatory continuity ensures that tokenized financial instruments are subject to the same investor and compliance standards as traditional securities. At the same time, this also entails a



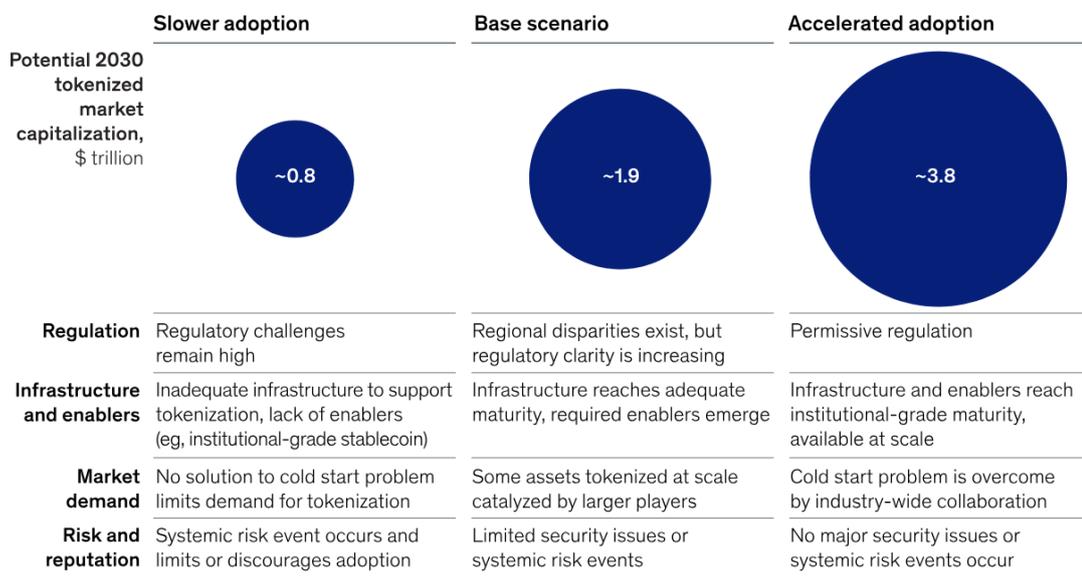
correspondingly high level of organizational and operational effort for providers, for example in the areas of anti-money laundering, reporting, and risk management.

## Market Dynamics of Tokenized Private Markets

A key aspect is the temporal decoupling between market potential and market maturity. Although private markets have already reached a volume of over fifteen trillion U.S. dollars and are expected to grow to over eighteen trillion U.S. dollars by 2027, the tokenization of these assets is still in a very early phase. The relevant market for tokenized assets is therefore not static but is emerging gradually across several stages of adoption. In early phases, smaller issuance volumes, pilot projects, and semi-professional investors dominate. Only with increasing regulatory standardization and institutional participation does a scalable market with significant trading volumes emerge.

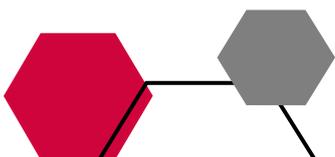
Based on a recent McKinsey study, the tokenization of financial assets is described as a structural transformation process of the capital market infrastructure, which is currently evolving from experimental pilot projects toward the first scalable applications. While individual use cases are already achieving operational relevance, broad market penetration is still in its infancy. Further development is likely to proceed gradually and occur in several waves of adoption across different asset classes. Initially, increasing scaling is expected particularly in asset classes with clear efficiency advantages and relatively low technical and regulatory complexity, including money market funds, bonds, loans, and structured finance. In later phases, other asset classes such as alternative investments, private markets, or other illiquid assets could follow.

### The potential scale of tokenization adoption depends on several factors



Source: McKinsey & Company

Against this backdrop, the study quantifies the potential market volume of tokenized financial assets through 2030, distinguishing three possible development scenarios. In the Slow Adoption Scenario, the market volume could reach only around \$0.8 trillion by 2030. This scenario assumes that regulatory uncertainties persist and that key infrastructure components are not yet sufficiently developed. In addition, a lack of technological standards, limited institutional demand, and potential security or systemic risks could slow market development. Unresolved



coordination issues among market participants could also lead to slow development of network effects and liquidity.

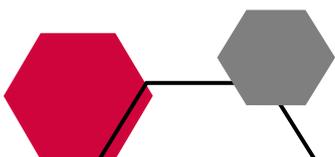
In the base scenario, McKinsey projects a market volume of around \$1.9 trillion by 2030. In this scenario, regulatory clarity improves gradually, and key infrastructure components reach a sufficient level of maturity. At the same time, larger market participants are driving the tokenization of selected asset classes, enabling the first segments to achieve significant scale. Particularly in areas such as tokenized funds, bonds, loans, or structured finance, operational efficiency gains, faster settlement processes, and new liquidity mechanisms could increasingly gain traction.

In the Accelerated Adoption Scenario, the market volume could grow to around \$3.8 trillion by 2030. This would require a significantly more supportive regulatory environment as well as an institutionally mature market infrastructure. In addition, key enablers such as tokenized money for transaction settlement, interoperable blockchain networks, and standardized market protocols would need to be widely available. Broader collaboration between banks, asset managers, and market infrastructure operators could also overcome existing coordination challenges and generate stronger network effects. In this scenario, tokenization would establish itself much more rapidly as a new technological foundation for parts of the capital market infrastructure.

Regardless of the specific scenario, the study emphasizes that further development depends significantly on several structural factors. These include, in particular, regulatory clarity, technological interoperability between different blockchain infrastructures, the availability of tokenized money for settlement purposes, and sufficient demand from institutional investors. At the same time, it is expected that new market structures will emerge in the form of cooperative ecosystems between financial institutions, technology providers, and market infrastructure operators, which will jointly build the necessary infrastructure for tokenized capital markets.

Furthermore, the shift in investor psychology, particularly in the retail and semi-professional segments, is a key issue. While institutional investors view private markets primarily through the lens of risk-return considerations, additional factors play a role for private investors. Transparency, the comprehensibility of the underlying investment, and the perceived control over the investment decision are often decisive criteria. Investments linked to real-economy assets, such as real estate, infrastructure projects, or physical collectibles, often meet these requirements to a particularly high degree. In this context, tokenization enables such private-market investments to be efficiently packaged into tradable digital securities, thereby making them accessible to broader investor groups. Tokenization functions less as a standalone asset class and more as a technological infrastructure through which underlying assets from private markets are structured, digitally securitized, and made investable. It thus serves as an intermediary mechanism between complex capital market structures and a form of investment that is more understandable and accessible to private investors.

Finexity addresses precisely this intersection. The platform does not merely serve as a technical issuance channel, but integrates asset selection, structuring, and distribution to investors. As part of its investment brokerage services, the platform offers a curated selection of investment opportunities, which are approved by an internal investment committee and subsequently brokered to its own end clients. This should be distinguished from the platform's OTC trading venue. In principle, various tokenized securities can be listed there, with the final listing decision also made by relevant committees, comparable to a listing process on a stock exchange. While investment brokerage thus aims to provide a curated product selection for Finexity clients, the trading venue is fundamentally broader in scope and

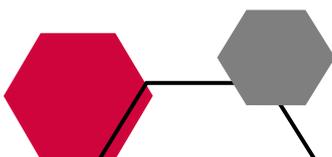


focuses more on trading volume and market liquidity. From a monetization perspective, this results in different revenue streams. In the brokerage business, fees related to structuring, placement, or management may be incurred in particular. The trading venue, on the other hand, primarily generates transaction-based revenue in the secondary market. With the prospective further development of the OTC platform into a regulated DLT-based trading and settlement system, this infrastructure component could be geared more toward scalable trading volume in the future.

Another growth driver is the internationalization of demand. Digital assets know no geographical boundaries, but regulatory-compliant platforms certainly do. Finexity's strategic expansion into markets such as the United Arab Emirates should therefore be understood not merely as a geographical expansion, but as access to a specific investor group. High-net-worth individuals, family offices, and institutional investors from the Middle East have high liquidity and a strong interest in real-value-based investments in stable jurisdictions such as Europe. Tokenized structures make it possible for the first time to connect this capital efficiently and in a regulatory-compliant manner with European projects.

The cost structure of tokenized markets also represents a distinct growth driver. The use of smart contracts and automated settlement processes not only reduces direct transaction costs but also transforms the economic logic of value creation. Studies estimate the potential savings in the global settlement process at several billion euros annually. For platforms, this means that economies of scale have a greater impact than in traditional private markets structures. While fixed costs for technology and compliance rise with increasing regulation, variable costs per transaction decrease significantly, which can lead to disproportionate margin expansion as volume grows.

Another key aspect is the role of secondary markets as anchors of trust. In private markets, liquidity is not only an economic factor but also a psychological one. The mere existence of a functioning secondary market can increase the willingness to invest, even if it is used only to a limited extent. Finexity addresses this point by establishing a digital secondary market with continuous trading capabilities. In principle, tokenized securities can be traded around the clock via the platform, which enables significantly more flexible access to liquidity compared to traditional private-market structures. The current product focus is particularly on tokenized bonds whose economic underlyings originate from the private market sector, such as real estate or infrastructure investments. Other asset classes could follow in the future. These include, in particular, fund structures with a private market focus, as well as potentially equity structures, provided that the relevant regulatory and market conditions are met. Against this backdrop, Finexity's focus on establishing secondary trading opportunities should be understood less as a short-term revenue driver and more as a structural element for opening up the market and generating demand. A functioning secondary market can increase the attractiveness of the underlying investment products, broaden the investor base, and contribute to greater scaling of the entire market segment in the long term.



## BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

### Pro forma consolidated business development for the fiscal years 2023–2025

Income Statement in € million	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Preliminary
Revenue from Exchange	0.62	0.90	0.98
Revenue from Capital Markets	1.34	2.26	2.28
<b>Total revenue Finexity</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.26</b>
Revenue Effecta GmbH (Exchange revenue)	4.05	3.64	4.70
<b>Total revenue Finexity + Effecta</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>7.96</b>
<b>EBITDA Finexity + Effecta</b>	<b>-1.56</b>	<b>-1.25</b>	<b>-2.56</b>
<b>Net income Finexity + Effecta</b>	<b>-1.78</b>	<b>-1.52</b>	<b>-2.76</b>

Sources: Finexity AG; GBC AG

Based on discussions with management and the information provided, we have derived rough pro forma consolidated business performance figures and had them validated by management. However, we do not have access to financial statements that would allow us to validate the overall picture. The informative value of this presentation is therefore significantly limited, particularly due to its pro forma nature and the preliminary estimates.

### Revenue Development

In fiscal year 2025, the Finexity Group increased its total revenue to €7.96 million, representing a 17.1% increase over the previous year's figure of €6.80 million. Following a 13.1% increase in 2024 compared to 2023 (€6.01 million), the Group's operational expansion thus continued. The revenue trend reflects both the organic growth of Finexity's business and the increasing strategic importance of Effecta GmbH within the Group structure. Overall, it is evident that Finexity has been able to gradually broaden its revenue base in recent years and further expand its market position in the digital and alternative assets sector.

#### Revenue Trends for the Finexity Group and Effecta GmbH



Sources: Finexity AG; GBC AG

At the Finexity company level, business also developed dynamically. Finexity's stand-alone revenue increased from €1.96 million in 2023 to €3.15 million in 2024 and rose further to €3.26 million in 2025. This corresponds to growth of 60.7% in 2024 and a further 3.5% in 2025. This development underscores the increasing

operational maturity of the business model as well as the ongoing commercialization of platform and capital market services.

Within the Group, the Capital Markets segment remained stable overall in 2025, generating revenue of €2.28 million, compared to €2.26 million in the previous year. The segment thus reaffirmed its position as a key revenue pillar of the Finexity business at a high level. Within the segment, revenue from the DLT platform declined to €1.77 million, down from €2.11 million in the prior year. This was primarily due to lower placement fees resulting from a lower transaction volume in the reporting year. In contrast, other income rose significantly to €0.51 million, up from €0.14 million in 2024. The main driver was a one-time transaction related to a collectibles deal.

The Exchange segment again performed very well in 2025. Revenue rose to €5.68 million, up from €4.54 million in the previous year, representing growth of 25.1%. The key driver was increased activity under the Effecta liability umbrella, whose volume rose to €4.70 million, up from €3.64 million in 2024. This reflects a noticeable increase in brokerage and trading activity and underscores the growing importance of regulated investment services within the Group.

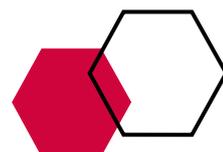
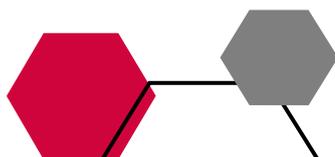
Revenue from trading partners also grew dynamically, rising to €0.58 million from €0.30 million in the previous year. The increase was primarily attributable to software sales to banks. In contrast, listing-related revenue declined to €0.41 million, down from €0.60 million in 2024. This was due to both lower listing activity and declining fee levels resulting from further decreases in standard market fee structures.

Strategically, the integration of Effecta GmbH is of central importance. Through the combination of a digital platform, structuring expertise, and regulated brokerage and capital market infrastructure, Finexity is substantially expanding its own depth of value creation. While Finexity has historically been positioned primarily through technological infrastructure and transaction-related services, Effecta brings complementary expertise in the regulated capital markets business. From an equity research perspective, this not only strengthens the Group's operational foundation but also improves the scalability of the business model and its strategic positioning in the market for digital and alternative assets.

## Earnings Performance

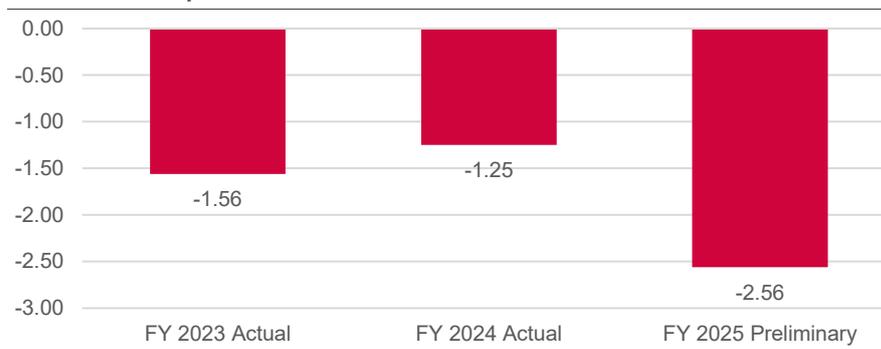
The Finexity Group's EBITDA amounted to €-2.56 million in fiscal year 2025, following €-1.25 million in the prior year. Earnings performance thus continued to be significantly influenced by the targeted expansion of the operational platform, the establishment of regulatory and organizational structures, and additional transaction-related expenses. While revenue once again showed dynamic growth in the reporting year, the EBITDA trend reflected the deliberately built-up cost base associated with the further development of the business model and the expansion of the Group-wide capital markets infrastructure.

The deterioration compared to the previous year is primarily attributable to strategic upfront investments. In particular, investments in personnel, platform development, and market expansion, as well as additional expenses related to M&A activities and the stock market listing in the m:access segment, had a negative impact. Added to this were increased project- and integration-related costs ( ), particularly in the context of the further development of regulatory structures and organizational preparations for a broader presence in the regulated capital markets business.



Overall, the EBITDA trend underscores that the Group remains in a pronounced investment and scaling phase. The expansion of personnel capacity, the enhancement of regulatory infrastructure, and the stronger positioning along the capital markets-related value chain are leading to a higher cost base in the short term. At the same time, this creates the structural prerequisites for elevating the platform to a higher volume and revenue level in the medium term and realizing additional economies of scale.

#### EBITDA Development



Sources: Finexity AG; GBC AG

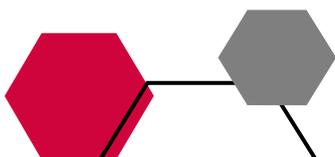
Cost of goods sold rose to €5.20 million in fiscal year 2025, up from €3.91 million in the prior year, representing an increase of 33.0%. The main driver was higher investment brokerage commission rebates, which rose to €4.14 million, up from €3.26 million in 2024. This development was directly related to increased brokerage and trading activity within the exchange business and reflects the growing importance of volume-dependent revenue components within the Group.

Additional cost increases resulted from employee commissions, transaction fees, and structuring-related legal costs. Affiliate fees moved in the opposite direction, declining to €0.36 million, compared to €0.54 million in the prior year. Overall, gross profit decreased slightly to €2.76 million compared to €2.89 million in 2024. Thus, revenue growth in the reporting year was accompanied by a disproportionate increase in costs directly related to revenue, which is attributable in particular to higher activity in the brokerage and transaction business.

The significant increase also continued at the level of operating expenses. Total operating costs rose to €5.32 million in 2025, representing a 28.7% increase over the prior-year figure of €4.14 million. This development is primarily a reflection of an ongoing expansion and professionalization phase, during which Finexity is making targeted investments in personnel, corporate development, and market positioning.

Personnel expenses rose to €3.25 million, up from €2.53 million in the prior year. This was primarily due to the addition of full-time staff at Finexity to support operational growth. The increase reflects the ongoing expansion of personnel and organizational structure necessary to address the growing complexity of the business model, regulatory requirements, and the increasing importance of capital market-related services.

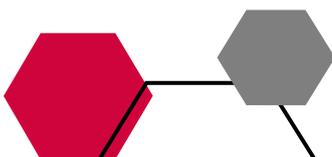
Legal and consulting costs increased to €0.86 million, up from €0.65 million in 2024. Key drivers were two M&A transactions completed in the reporting year as well as the stock market listing in the m:access segment. In addition, corporate law, regulatory, and integration-related projects are also likely to have contributed



to the increased external cost base. A portion of these expenses is classified as transaction- or project-related and is therefore likely to be of only limited structural nature.

Marketing expenses also rose significantly to €0.24 million, up from €0.10 million in the prior year. This was driven by additional events, more intensive investor relations activities, and public relations measures, particularly to support listings and strengthen investor outreach. Overall, the cost trend illustrates that in 2025, the Group focused not on short-term margin optimization but on the strategic expansion of its operational and regulatory platform.

A comparable trend was observed in net income. This amounted to €-2.76 million in fiscal year 2025, compared to €-1.52 million in the prior year. The widening of the net loss primarily reflects the higher operating cost base visible at the EBITDA level and confirms that the company remains in a phase of targeted upfront investments. The net earnings trend should be viewed against the backdrop of the Group's ongoing transformation. Finexity is increasing its investments in regulatory infrastructure, personnel capacity, market development, and the expansion of value creation depth. This includes both the expansion of the technological and operational platform and closer integration with regulated capital market services. In the short term, this leads to a higher cost base and correspondingly negative earnings metrics. In the medium to long term, however, this development creates the conditions for broader monetization of the platform, greater operational scalability, and a stronger strategic positioning in the market for digital and alternative capital market products.



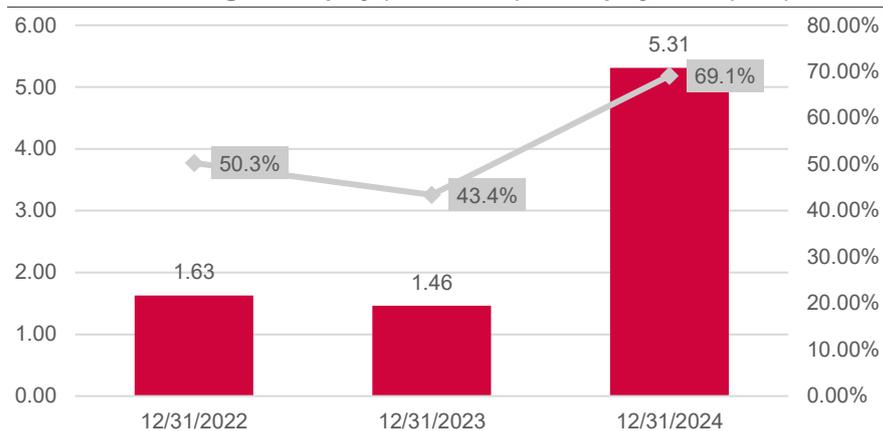
## Presentation of the Balance Sheet and Financial Position

in millions of euros	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024
Equity	1.63	1.46	5.31
Equity ratio (in %)	50.3%	43.4%	69.1%
Operating fixed assets	0.18	0.09	0.01
Working capital	1.75	1.39	0.31
Net Cash	0.46	0.19	1.98

Source: Finexity AG; GBC AG

The informative value of the balance sheet is limited, as it is based on the standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB) and therefore does not reflect the overall economic situation of the entire group. Furthermore, comparability with the pro forma consolidated income statement is not possible, as only standalone financial statements up to and including 2024 are available, and the financial statements of the other companies are missing. A consolidated analysis is therefore not possible. Furthermore, the reporting periods do not align, while the consolidated income statement includes a preliminary pro forma 2025.

### Statement of Changes in Equity (in € million) and Equity Ratio (in %)



Source: Finexity AG; GBC AG

As of December 31, 2024, equity amounts to approximately €5.31 million, compared to €1.46 million in the previous year. It consists primarily of subscribed capital of €0.93 million and a capital reserve of €6.79 million. This is offset by a cumulative balance sheet loss of €6.83 million, which has increased further as a result of the net loss for the year of €0.56 million. The equity ratio rose to 69.1% following the capital increase, up from 43.4% in the previous year. Despite a positive nominal capital base, the balance sheet's financial strength remains structurally burdened by the history of losses. As of December 31, 2024, contributions totaling €4.42 million were reported under "other special items." These consist of payments already made in connection with a resolved capital increase, as well as amounts from a converted convertible bond, which could not yet be recognized as equity under commercial law as of the balance sheet date because the entry in the commercial register was still pending. Accordingly, these were temporarily accounted for under the item "Contributions made to implement the resolved capital increase." Once the capital measure is entered in the commercial register, a reclassification to subscribed capital or capital reserves is expected. Economically, these funds are attributable to equity; however, from an accounting perspective, a formal distinction existed as of the balance sheet date.

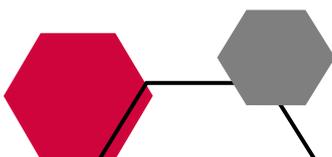
Total assets increased significantly from €3.35 million to €7.69 million. On the asset side, fixed assets rose from €0.65 million to €1.71 million. This was driven in particular by financial assets. Loans to affiliated companies increased from €0.18 million to €1.07 million, and equity investments from €0.39 million to €0.54 million. The increase in intra-group loans is primarily attributable to subordinated loans to Finexity Services GmbH and Finexity Invest GmbH. In our assessment, these funds were primarily used to finance operating working capital and the ongoing business expansion within the operating subsidiaries. In addition, there are other loans totaling €0.09 million. Intangible assets are almost fully amortized, and property, plant, and equipment are of minor significance on the balance sheet. This structure underscores the nature of the company as an investment and financing platform.

Current assets increased significantly from €2.70 million to €5.93 million. The main driver of this increase in the balance sheet was the rise in receivables from affiliated companies, which rose from €0.04 million to €2.44 million. This development is related to the spin-off described above. At the same time, cash and cash equivalents increased significantly from €0.19 million to €1.98 million, thereby significantly improving the company's short-term liquidity. The increase in cash and cash equivalents is primarily attributable to the capital increase carried out during the fiscal year, which provided the company with additional funds.

The development of intra-group receivables, on the other hand, is related to the corporate restructuring completed in the previous year. In the 2023 fiscal year, a spin-off and acquisition agreement was concluded between Finexity AG as the transferring legal entity and Finexity Services GmbH as well as Finexity Invest GmbH. In this context, the "Services" and "Invest" business units were spun off to the respective subsidiaries. The increase in intra-group receivables primarily reflects offsetting balances resulting from the transaction structure as well as financing relationships within the scope of the operational restructuring and is thus primarily of a structural nature. Trade receivables decreased from €1.68 million to €0.58 million.

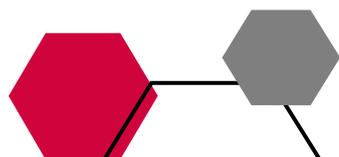
Liabilities rose moderately from €1.87 million to €2.32 million, with liabilities to affiliated companies in particular increasing from €0.17 million to €0.66 million. Provisions remain at a low level of €0.05 million. The company has no traditional bank loans or other financing from credit institutions. However, part of the financing is provided through subordinated loans and an investment from the Innovationsstarter Fonds Hamburg. The existing subordinated loans were taken out between 2020 and 2022 and have terms running through 2026, while the financing from the Innovationsstarter Fonds runs through 2027. Overall, these are predominantly long-term and structurally subordinated financing instruments that do not constitute traditional bank-based debt financing of operating activities.

Overall, the 2024 balance sheet reflects a significant expansion of investment and financing activities, accompanied by a decline in the equity ratio. The liquidity position has been substantially strengthened; however, the asset structure is heavily influenced by intra-group receivables and special items. Given the standalone financial statement basis, the interpretation regarding the actual economic performance of the entire group remains limited.



## SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Finexity was founded in 2018 and has been operational since late 2019 or early 2020. Since then, over 250 bond issuances have been executed, making the company one of the more experienced providers in this segment.</li> <li>● The company has a fully integrated business model with its own issuance platform, secondary market, and B2B white-label solution.</li> <li>● Through the acquisition of Effecta, Finexity has its own regulatory infrastructure and offers a one-stop solution for digital securities.</li> <li>● A strong network of over 50 issuers, banks, and asset managers, as well as more than 84,000 registered investors, strengthens its market position.</li> <li>● The business model is technologically advanced, automated, and highly scalable, with high long-term margin potential.</li> <li>● The Finexity brand is established in the DACH region.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Profitability has not yet been achieved, which requires an ongoing injection of capital.</li> <li>● The complex business model, involving multiple roles and regulations, increases management overhead.</li> <li>● Business development depends in part on the availability of suitable issuers and projects. At the same time, Finexity addresses this dependency through a diversified model that includes both its own issuances and those of external partners (e.g., as lead manager), as well as listings on the OTC trading platform.</li> <li>● Token liquidity has been limited so far, which reduces its appeal to some investors.</li> <li>● Vulnerable to regulatory changes.</li> <li>● Low equity base according to the standalone financial statements.</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The global tokenization market is growing rapidly and offers enormous revenue potential.</li> <li>● Through its B2B SaaS platform, Finexity can connect banks and financial service providers on a scalable basis.</li> <li>● The planned integration of up to 1,400 banks provides access to millions of potential end customers.</li> <li>● Expansion into the Gulf region opens up access to wealthy investors and new sources of capital.</li> <li>● New asset classes such as infrastructure, art, or carbon credits offer additional revenue streams.</li> <li>● The increasing digitalization of financial markets and regulatory initiatives such as MiCA support the business model.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Large financial institutions, stock exchanges, and tech companies could enter the market with more resources.</li> <li>● Regulatory delays or stricter requirements could significantly slow growth.</li> <li>● Cyberattacks, security vulnerabilities, or smart contract errors could jeopardize investor confidence.</li> <li>● Rapid growth and international expansion carry integration and scaling risks.</li> <li>● Increasing regulatory requirements demand significant management capacity and compliance efforts.</li> <li>● The regulatory approval process under the EU DLT pilot regime. Delays or restrictive provisions could push back the planned transition to a regulated DLT market structure.</li> </ul>



## Forecasts and model assumptions

in € million	2025f	2026e	2027e	2028e	2029e	2030e
Revenue	7.96	9.62	13.50	24.20	40.00	80.00
EBITDA	-2.56	-3.53	-3.15	0.21	7.00	22.00
EBITDA margin	-32.2%	-36.8%	-23.3%	0.9%	17.5%	27.5%
EBIT	-2.76	-3.72	-3.35	0.01	6.80	21.80
EBIT margin	-34.7%	-38.7%	-24.8%	0.0%	17.0%	27.3%
Net income	-2.76	-3.75	-3.38	0.00	6.79	21.79

Source: GBC AG

### Revenue Forecast

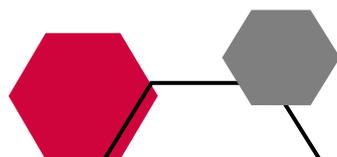
Our revenue forecast for Finexity AG through 2030 is based on an ambitious, growth-oriented scenario that closely aligns with the management's strategic objectives and communicated expansion plans.

Finexity has an integrated and diversified revenue model spanning the entire value chain of tokenized securities. Monetization takes place in both the Capital Markets segment and the Exchange segment and addresses issuers, distribution partners, and investors throughout the entire lifecycle of a digital security. In the Capital Markets segment, the company generates advisory and structuring fees from issuers for the design of digital securities. In cases involving equity participation, Finexity additionally participates in the performance of the assets through performance fees and ongoing asset management fees, thereby generating high-margin, recurring revenue. In addition, syndication fees from trading partners and placement fees from investors are collected. In the Exchange segment, Finexity monetizes the platform's technical and regulatory infrastructure. This includes fees for digital subscription processes, onboarding and trading authorization of market participants, as well as tokenization and issuance fees. Of particular strategic importance are recurring revenues from product maintenance and registry fees, as well as so-called umbrella fees for regulatory and technological services.

in € million	2025f	2026e	2027e	2028e	2029e	2030e
<b>Revenue from Capital Markets</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>
<b>Revenue from Exchange (excl. Effecta)</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>13.00</b>
<i>Effecta (part of Exchange)</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>5.13</i>	<i>7.30</i>	<i>14.00</i>	<i>23.00</i>	<i>47.00</i>
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>9.62</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>24.20</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>80.00</b>

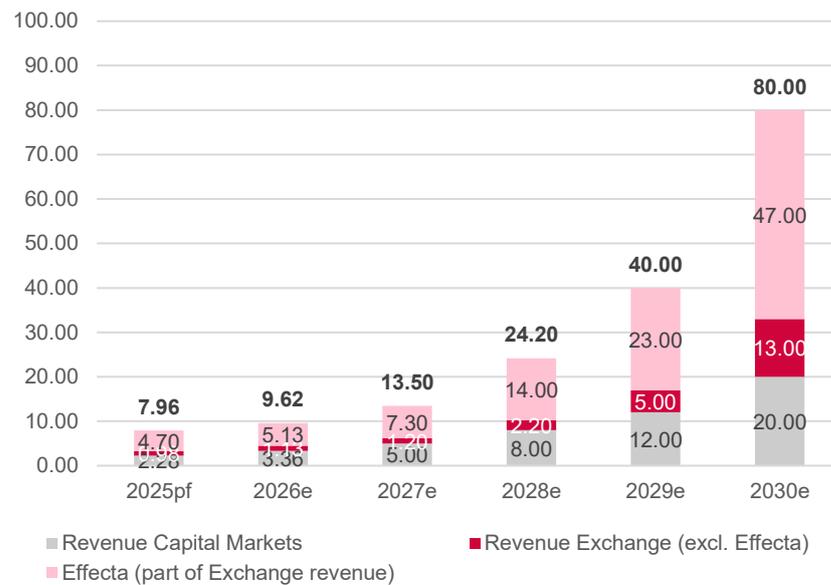
Source: GBC AG

Based on expected total revenue of €7.96 million in fiscal year 2025, we forecast a moderate increase to €9.62 million for fiscal year 2026. Growth momentum remains deliberately subdued during this phase, as the company is still in an operational scaling and development phase. The increase in revenue results from an expansion of distribution volume as well as the gradual monetization of additional sales and infrastructure revenues. In the Exchange segment, revenue development in 2026 is likely to be shaped in particular by billing integration and by development services related to the positioning of FINEXITY Technologies as a white-label solution. In doing so, the company is expanding its monetization base beyond the traditional platform business to include technology- and integration-related revenue streams. This development is strategically relevant for , as it strengthens the infrastructural nature of the business model and lays the groundwork for broader integration of external partners. In the Capital Markets segment, growth is expected to be driven primarily by the expansion of the Institutional Sales initiative,



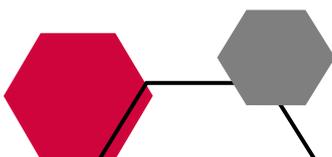
increasing momentum in the Private Market Funds segment, and additional impetus from the EGRO Media initiative. At the same time, growth in the Private Market Funds segment opens up additional structuring and placement revenues, while the expansion of distribution reach increases the likelihood of placing new products. At the same time, the existing traditional structuring business continues to serve as a stabilizing revenue pillar, while the digital platform is only gradually unfolding its full operational potential. Overall, 2026 should therefore be interpreted as a transitional phase in which the structural prerequisites for the significantly stronger scaling expected in subsequent years are being created.

**Revenue Forecast in € million**



Source: GBC AG

In 2027, scaling should materialize more clearly. We project revenue of €13.50 million. Growth in this phase is likely to be driven primarily by a significant expansion of distribution volume in the retail and professional segments. The rollout of the media partnership with EGRO Media Group should remain a key driver. This reach is expected to contribute to a noticeable expansion of the investor base, particularly in the retail segment. In parallel, we expect progress in the strategic rollout through existing banking partnerships. Through partnerships within the savings bank and cooperative bank structures, a significantly larger portion of the German banking infrastructure could potentially be connected to the platform. The corporate presentation outlines potential access to up to approximately 70% of German banks and thus to a potential retail customer base of about 50 million investors. Another key growth driver is likely to be the integration of the Effecta Group. Through the liability umbrella, more than 45 tied agents are currently connected, who together have access to a client base of over 70,000 registered investors. In addition to migrating these brokers to the Finexity infrastructure, it is also expected that additional product offerings can be syndicated to approximately 40,000 active investors. At the same time, there is potential to reactivate approximately 30,000 previously inactive investors within this network. Concurrently, we anticipate increasing institutional participation, which will enable higher average ticket sizes and more predictable issuance volumes. A rising number of listed tokenized securities is also likely to generate recurring listing fees while simultaneously stimulating trading activity in the secondary market. While the business model will still be more heavily characterized by individual transactions in the early years, we believe a gradual shift toward a broader and structurally more stable revenue base will begin to emerge starting in 2027.



For 2028, we expect a further significant acceleration in growth, with revenue of approximately €24.20 million. This phase is likely to be increasingly shaped by the expansion of the trading infrastructure, particularly in connection with the planned launch of a DLT-based trading and settlement system. This infrastructure could connect additional financial intermediaries, banks, or proprietary traders, which could further increase the potential trading volume. At the same time, the revenue base should broaden noticeably once again compared to previous years, as Effecta's revenue will gain significant weight alongside the core platform business.

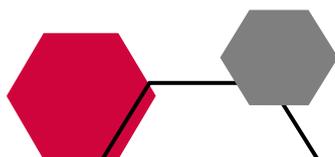
For the 2029 fiscal year, we forecast revenue of €40.00 million. During this phase, the platform's character should become clearly evident. Revenue sources should now be more broadly diversified and less dependent on individual large transactions. In addition to structuring and placement fees, we believe that listing fees, secondary market transactions, and advisory services will contribute substantially to revenue. Furthermore, the rapidly increasing revenue contribution from Effecta activities should prove to be a key driver of scale.

Finally, for 2030, we project revenue of €80.00 million. This scenario assumes that Finexity successfully implements the planned transformation from an issuer-centric OTC platform to an integrated DLT-based trading and settlement infrastructure. At the same time, the plan implies that both the capital markets business and the exchange business, including Effecta, will continue to scale rapidly, taking the platform to a new level.

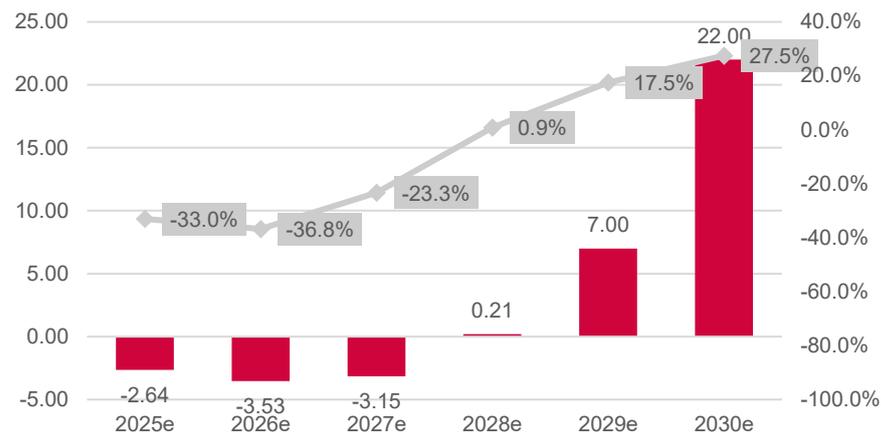
## Earnings Forecast

The earnings forecast through 2030 generally follows the same logic as the revenue plan, though with a time lag in profitability. While revenue growth is expected to accelerate gradually in the coming years, we believe earnings performance will initially remain characterized by an investment and scaling phase. Only with increasing platform volume and rising trading activity will the operational leverage effect gradually unfold. Once a critical volume threshold is reached, the scalability of the model is likely to be increasingly reflected in earnings performance.

Based on revenue of €7.96 million in fiscal year 2025, EBITDA of -€2.56 million, EBIT of -€2.76 million, and net income of -€2.76 million, we initially expect a temporary widening of operating losses for fiscal year 2026. With projected revenue of €9.62 million, we anticipate an EBITDA of -€3.53 million, an EBIT of -€3.72 million, and a net loss of -€3.75 million. The deterioration in earnings compared to 2025 is primarily attributable to the continued high level of investment. Operationally, Finexity is still in a phase of intensive upfront investments. The expansion of the technological infrastructure, the further development of regulatory structures with regard to the targeted DLT trading and settlement architecture, and the expansion of personnel in the areas of IT, Capital Markets, Compliance, and Sales are leading to an increased fixed-cost base. At the same time, the platform is still in an early scaling phase, meaning that distribution and trading volumes have not yet reached the critical mass required to fully cover fixed costs. In addition, the distribution campaign that has been launched, including through the media partnership with the EGRO Media Group, initially requires additional marketing and sales investments, while the resulting issuance volumes are likely to translate into rising revenues only after a time lag. Net income, at -€3.75 million, is slightly below EBITDA, as depreciation and financing effects must also be taken into account. The year 2026 should therefore clearly be interpreted as an investment year with intentionally negative profitability.



**EBITDA Forecast (in € million)**

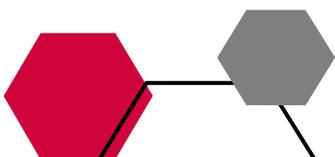


Source: GBC AG

In 2027, the operating situation is expected to improve significantly; however, according to our estimates, it will remain in negative territory. With revenue of €13.50 million, we expect EBITDA of -€3.15 million, EBIT of -€3.35 million, and a net result of -€3.38 million. The reduction in the operating loss despite continued growth in activities signals the start of scaling. Distribution volume is increasing significantly in both the retail and professional segments, and growing institutional participation is boosting average issuance volumes. Since a large portion of the core technological investments has already been made, operating expenses will rise at a slower rate than Revenue going forward. Nevertheless, the fixed-cost base remains relatively high in relation to revenue levels, which is why EBITDA remains negative. In addition to the operating loss, the net result continues to reflect depreciation and financing effects. The year 2027 should therefore be viewed as a transitional year in which operational leverage becomes visible but is not yet sufficient to reach profitability.

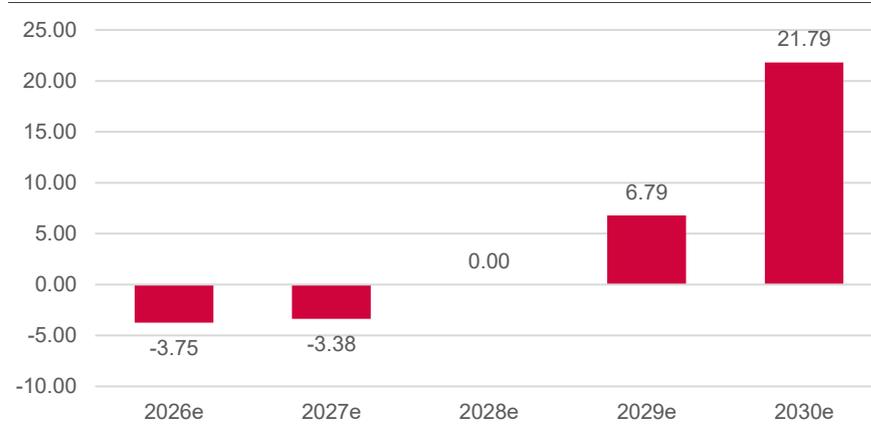
In fiscal year 2028, we expect a structural turning point in earnings performance. Based on projected revenue of €24.20 million, we anticipate achieving positive EBITDA of €0.21 million for the first time, corresponding to an EBITDA margin of 0.9%. At the EBIT level, we expect a figure of €0.01 million, while net income is likely to be around €0.00 million. In our view, the operational break-even is the result of increasing economies of scale in the distribution and trading business. As transaction volumes grow, the business model reaches a scale at which the existing fixed cost base is largely covered. At the same time, the secondary market continues to gain relevance, meaning that transaction-based trading fees increasingly contribute to recurring and more predictable revenue streams. In addition, the monetization depth per issue is increasing, as larger parts of the value chain are being handled internally, thereby enabling the realization of additional margin potential. The positive EBITDA thus signals, for the first time, the operational viability of the business model.

In fiscal year 2029, EBITDA of €7.00 million is expected on revenue of €40.00 million, corresponding to an EBITDA margin of 17.5%. At the EBIT level, we expect €6.80 million, while net income is likely to be €6.79 million. The improvement in earnings is particularly pronounced this year. The increase in EBITDA from €0.21 million to €7.00 million within a single year underscores the strong operational leverage of the platform model. The additional revenue momentum is now primarily driven by an already established technological and regulatory infrastructure. The share of recurring revenue from trading fees, listing fees, and structured products is increasing significantly. At the same time, cost growth remains under control. Net



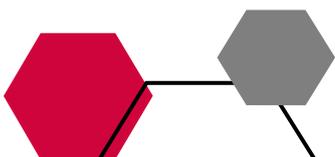
income is nearly on par with EBITDA, indicating a comparatively moderate burden from depreciation and interest expenses. The year 2029 thus represents the first year of clear, substantial profitability.

**Forecast of net income (in € million)**



Source: GBC AG

For 2030, an EBITDA of €22.00 million is expected on revenue of €80.00 million. This corresponds to an EBITDA margin of 27.5%. EBIT is forecast at €21.80 million and net income at €21.79 million. The increase in EBITDA from €7.00 million in 2029 to €22.00 million in 2030 reflects the full realization of the platform economy. Volume expansion leads to sharply rising transaction and infrastructure fees, while fixed costs grow at a disproportionately lower rate. In this scenario, the margin structure approaches that of established digital trading infrastructures with high scalability. The net income shows that operating profitability is now fully translating into sustainable annual surpluses. At the same time, such earnings power would significantly strengthen the equity base and reduce dependence on external financing.



## Valuation

### Model Assumptions

We valued Finexity AG using a three stage DCF model. In the first stage, we use detailed forecasts for the years 2025 to 2030. In the second stage, covering 2031 to 2033, projections are based on value drivers. For this period, we assume annual revenue growth of 15.0 percent and a target EBITDA margin of 30.0 percent. We apply a tax rate of 0.01 percent in the second stage, as the company still has substantial tax loss carryforwards that should materially reduce its tax burden. From 2031 onward, however, we assume a normalization of the tax rate to 30 percent once these loss carryforwards have largely been utilized. In the third stage, a terminal value is calculated at the end of the forecast period using a perpetuity approach. For the terminal value, we assume a growth rate of 2.0 percent.

### Determination of the Cost of Capital

The weighted average cost of capital, or WACC, for Finexity AG is derived from the cost of equity and the cost of debt. The calculation of the cost of equity is based on the market risk premium, the company specific beta and the risk free rate.

In line with the recommendations of the FAUB of the IDW, the risk free rate is derived from current yield curves for risk free bonds. The basis for this is provided by the zero coupon rates published by the Deutsche Bundesbank using the Svensson method.

The currently applied risk free rate is 3.0 percent.

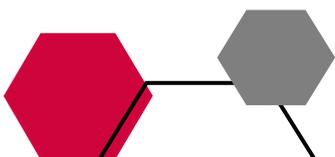
For the market risk premium, we use a historical premium of 5.50 percent, which is supported by long term analyses of equity market returns. The market risk premium reflects the extent to which the equity market is expected to outperform low risk government bonds.

Based on the GBC estimation methodology, the current beta is 2.57.

Using these assumptions, we calculate a cost of equity of 17.14 percent, based on beta multiplied by the risk premium plus the risk free rate. As we assume a long term equity weighting of 100 percent, the resulting weighted average cost of capital, or WACC, is also 17.14 percent.

### Valuation Result

Based on our DCF valuation model, we derive a target price of €72.00.



## DCF MODEL

Phase	estimate		consistency						terminal
	FY 26e	FY 27e	FY 28e	FY 29e	FY 30e	FY 31e	FY 32e	FY 33e	
Revenue	9.62	13.50	24.20	40.00	80.00	92.00	105.80	121.67	
Revenue Growth	20.9%	40.4%	79.3%	65.3%	100.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	2.0%
EBITDA	-3.53	-3.15	0.21	7.00	22.00	27.60	31.74	36.50	
EBITDA Margin	-36.8%	-23.3%	0.9%	17.5%	27.5%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	
EBITA	-3.72	-3.35	0.01	6.97	21.96	27.54	31.66	36.40	
EBITA Margin	-38.7%	-24.8%	0.0%	17.4%	27.4%	29.9%	29.9%	29.9%	29.9%
NOPLAT	-3.72	-3.35	0.01	6.97	21.96	19.28	22.16	25.48	
Working Capital (WC)	0.40	0.60	1.00	2.40	4.80	5.52	6.35	7.30	
Fixed Assets (OAV)	0.10	0.22	0.36	0.54	0.74	0.99	1.29	1.65	
Invested Capital	0.50	0.82	1.36	2.94	5.54	6.51	7.64	8.95	
Return on Capital	-1154.9%	-670.0%	1.2%	511.1%	747.6%	347.7%	340.3%	333.5%	290.4%
EBITDA	-3.53	-3.15	0.21	7.00	22.00	27.60	31.74	36.50	
Taxes on EBITA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-8.26	-9.50	-10.92	
Change in OAV	-0.28	-0.32	-0.34	-0.20	-0.25	-0.31	-0.38	-0.46	
Change in WC	-0.09	-0.20	-0.40	-1.40	-2.40	-0.72	-0.83	-0.95	
Investments in goodwill	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Free Cash Flow	-3.90	-3.67	-0.53	5.40	19.35	18.31	21.04	24.17	170.45

### Development of Capital Costs

Risk-Free Return	3.00%
Market Risk Premium	5.50%
Beta	2.57
Cost of Equity	17.14%
Target Weighting	100.00%
Cost of Debt	8.00%
Target Weighting	0.00%
Tax Shield	24.99%
<b>WACC</b>	<b>17.14%</b>

### Determination of Fair Value

	FY 26e	FY 27e
Value of Operating Business	90.85	110.09
Present Value of Explicit FCFs	34.54	44.13
PV of Continuing Value	56.31	65.96
Net Debt	1.95	5.65
Value of Equity	88.90	104.44
Minority Interests	0.00	0.00
Value of Share Capital	88.90	104.44
Outstanding Shares in Million	1.23	1.23
<b>Fair Value per Share CAD</b>	<b>72.00</b>	84.59

### Sensitivity Analysis

		WACC				
		16.1%	16.6%	17.1%	17.6%	18.1%
ROC	289.9%	78.16	74.91	71.92	69.17	66.63
	290.1%	78.20	74.95	71.96	69.21	66.67
	290.4%	78.25	74.99	<b>72.00</b>	69.25	66.70
	290.6%	78.29	75.03	72.04	69.28	66.74
	290.9%	78.33	75.08	72.08	69.32	66.77

## APPENDIX

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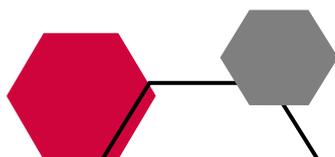
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BUY	The expected return, based on the determined target price, including dividends, within the corresponding time horizon is $\geq +10\%$ .
HOLD	The expected return, based on the determined target price, including dividends, within the corresponding time horizon is $> -10\%$ and $< +10\%$ .
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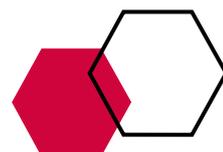
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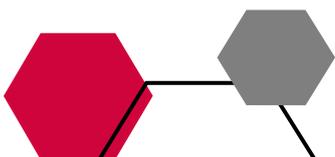
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GBC AG  
Halderstraße 27  
D-86150 Augsburg  
Tel.: 0821/24 11 33-0  
Fax: 0821/24 11 33-30  
Website: <http://www.gbc-ag.de>

Email: [compliance@gbc-ag.de](mailto:compliance@gbc-ag.de)



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**GBC AG**  
**Halderstraße 27**  
**86150 Augsburg**  
**Germany**

**Website: <http://www.gbc-ag.de>**  
**Fax: ++49 (0)821/241133-30**  
**Phone: ++49 (0)821/241133-0**  
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