

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of AB NEO Finance

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AB NEO Finance (hereinafter referred to as the 'Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025 and the profit and loss account, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements *present fairly, in all material respects*, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and the financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Lithuanian Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (hereinafter 'ISA'). Our responsibilities under these standards are set out in detail in the section of this report entitled 'The auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements'. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements set out in Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 537/2014 on specific statutory audit requirements for public-interest entities, which are applicable when carrying out a statutory audit of public-interest entities, the Law on the Audit of Financial Statements and Other Assurance Services of the Republic of Lithuania, which is applicable when conducting audits of financial statements in the Republic of Lithuania, and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including international independence standards) (hereinafter referred to as the IAPEB Code), which is applicable when conducting audits of public-interest entities. We have also complied with other ethical requirements relevant to Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, the Law on the Audit of Financial Statements and Other Assurance Services of the Republic of Lithuania, and the IAPEB Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are matters which, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the current period. These matters were considered in the context of the audit of the financial statements as a whole and our opinion expressed on those financial statements; therefore, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Each key audit matter and our response to it is described below.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed during the audit
<p>Revenue recognition and client funds (Notes 14 and 20)</p> <p>The company provides financial services (payment services, consumer credit services, and brokerage services for financing transactions) pursuant to the Electronic Money Institution Licence issued by the Bank of Lithuania on 5 January 2017.</p> <p>The Company applies an automated revenue recognition process, with fees from customers debited during the IR process.</p> <p>Service revenue is the Company's key financial performance indicator, and its accurate and comprehensive recognition depends significantly on the reliability of automated IT systems.</p>	<p>Among other things, we performed the following audit procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We assessed and reviewed the design and implementation of key internal controls relating to the calculation and recognition of customer funds and liabilities;• We identified the relevant IT systems involved in the processing of transactions and the recognition of revenue, and verified whether the relevant controls had been properly designed, implemented and were operating effectively;• We assessed the accuracy and completeness of the disclosures relating to revenue recognition by comparing them with the requirements of the relevant financial reporting standards.

Other matters

The Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were audited by another auditor, who issued an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 19 March 2025.

Responsibility of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Lithuanian Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to disclose (where necessary) matters relating to going concern and the application of the going concern accounting principle, except where management intends to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the process of preparing the Company's financial statements.

The auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but not a guarantee, that a material misstatement, if any, can always be detected in an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs. Misstatements that may arise from fraud or error are considered material if it can reasonably be expected that, individually or in the aggregate, they could have a significant influence on the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

In conducting our audit in accordance with IAS, we exercised professional judgement and maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud or error, planned and performed procedures in response to those risks, and obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to error, as fraud may involve fraud, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentation or the override of internal controls.
- We have obtained an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, and not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls.
- We assessed the appropriateness of the accounting policies applied and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management and the related disclosures.
- We have concluded on the appropriateness of the going concern accounting principle applied and on whether, based on the evidence obtained, there is any material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that such material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence we have obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may result in the Company being unable to continue as a going concern.
- We have evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the underlying transactions and events are presented in the financial statements in a manner consistent with the concept of fair presentation.

We are required, amongst other things, to communicate with those charged with governance regarding the scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any material weaknesses in internal control that we identified during the audit.

We have also provided those charged with governance with a statement confirming that we have complied with the relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and have informed them of any relationships and other matters that might reasonably be considered to bear on our independence and, where applicable, the related safeguards.

From the matters we have communicated to those charged with governance, we highlight those that were most significant in the audit of the current period's financial statements and are considered key audit matters. We describe such matters in the auditor's report, unless public disclosure of such a matter is prohibited by law or regulation, or, in very rare circumstances, we determine that the matter should not be included in our opinion because it is reasonably expected that the adverse consequences of such disclosure would outweigh the public benefit.

Conclusion on other legal and regulatory requirements

By resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated 13 June 2025, we were appointed for the first time to audit the Company's financial statements. Our appointment to audit the Company's financial statements covers the years 2025–2026.

We confirm that the opinion expressed in the 'Opinion' section corresponds to the audit report on the financial statements, which we have submitted to the Company and its Board of Directors together with this auditor's report.

We confirm that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the services provided to the Company comply with the requirements of applicable laws and regulations and do not include non-audit services as referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014.

During the audit period, we did not provide any services other than the audit of the financial statements.

The engagement partner for the audit on which this independent auditor's report is based is

Dangutė Pranckėnienė, certified auditor

Auditor's certificate No. 000345

Moore Mackonis UAB

Company audit certificate No. 001539

Kauno g. 22, Vilnius

Only the independent auditor's report is signed with an electronic auditor's signature

The date of the audit opinion is the date of the electronic signature

NEO Finance, AB

Audited financial statements for the year 2025

Vilnius



Confirmation by responsible persons regarding the audited 2025 financial statements

We, the undersigned, hereby confirm that the financial statements of NEO Finance, AB for the year 2025, including the abbreviated balance sheet, income statement have been prepared in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Lithuania and Lithuanian Financial Reporting Standards. We also confirm that, to the best of our knowledge, the financial statements accurately and fairly present the company's financial position as of December 31, 2025, as well as its financial performance for the reporting period.

We confirm that:

- The financial statements are accurate and reflect the true financial position of the company;
- No information has been concealed, and there are no material misstatements;
- All legal and regulatory requirements have been complied with.

Chief Executive Officer
Juozas Kaminskas

Person responsible for accounting
Sigitas Ertmanas
Director of UAB "Finance United"

Chief Financial Officer
Tomas Savickas

The date of preparation of the financial statements is the date indicated in the electronic signature.

NEO Finance, AB

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Balance Sheet, EUR

Assets	Notes	Current period	Comparative period
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		4 945 171	4 930 276
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	1	1 161 046	1 079 776
Development costs		-	-
Goodwill		-	-
Software		-	-
Concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights		-	-
Other intangible assets		1 161 046	1 079 776
Prepayments		-	-
TANGIBLE ASSETS	2	53 539	73 896
Land		1 818	1 818
Buildings and structures		-	-
Machinery and equipment		-	-
Vehicles		-	-
Other equipment, tools and instruments		53 539	72 078
Investment property		-	-
Land		-	-
Buildings		-	-
Prepayments and construction in progress		-	-
FINANCIAL ASSETS	3	3 551 855	3 526 522
Investments in group companies		1 385 750	1 006 238
Loans to group companies		1 085 000	525 000
Receivables from group companies		-	-
Investments in associates		-	-
Loans to associates		-	-
Receivables from associates		-	-
Long-term investments		-	-
Receivables after one year		981 105	1 995 284
Other financial assets		100 000	-

NEO Finance, AB Audited financial statements for the year 2025

Assets	Notes	Current period	Comparative period
OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	4	178 732	250 082
Deferred tax assets		147 971	250 082
Biological assets		-	-
Other assets		30 761	-
CURRENT ASSETS		36 380 585	27 164 705
Inventories	5	67 298	29 262
Raw materials, components and supplies		-	-
Work in progress		-	-
Finished goods		-	-
Goods held for resale		-	-
Goods held for resale		-	-
Biological assets		1 818	-
Non-current assets held for sale		65 480	29 262
Prepayments	6	4 361 490	2 512 576
RECEIVABLES WITHIN ONE YEAR		417 778	250 171
Trade receivables		-	-
Receivables from group companies		-	-
Receivables from associates		3 943 712	2 262 405
Other receivables	7	16 466 100	10 361 781
SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS		-	-
Investments in group companies		16 466 100	10 361 781
Other investments	8	15 485 697	14 261 086
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	8	15 485 697	14 261 086
PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME		67 383	29 659
TOTAL ASSETS		41 393 139	32 124 640
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY		4 768 171	3 270 236
SHARE CAPITAL	9	1 848 934	1 848 934
Issued share capital		1 848 934	1 848 934
Subscribed unpaid capital (-)		-	-
Treasury shares (-)		-	-
SHARE PREMIUM		1 421 302	1 956 848
Revaluation reserve		-	-

NEO Finance, AB Audited financial statements for the year 2025

Assets	Notes	Current period	Comparative period
Reserves		-	-
Legal reserve		-	-
Reserve for acquisition of own shares		-	-
Other reserves		-	-
RETAINED EARNINGS (LOSSES)	10	1 497 935	(535 546)
Profit (loss) for the year		1 497 935	485 711
Retained earnings (losses) from previous years		-	(1 021 257)
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES		-	-
PROVISIONS	11	8 981	15 944
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations		-	-
Tax provisions		-	-
Other provisions		8 981	15 944
PAYABLES AND OTHER LIABILITIES		36 586 072	28 797 848
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	12	2 665 000	2 395 000
Borrowings		2 665 000	2 395 000
Amounts payable to credit institutions		-	-
Advances received		-	-
Trade payables		-	-
Bills of exchange and cheques payable		-	-
Payables to group companies		-	-
Payables to associates		-	-
Other payables and non-current liabilities		-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES	12,13	33 921 072	26 402 848
Borrowings		2 237 076	1 965 123
Amounts payable to credit institutions		-	-
Advances received		43 046	40 450
Trade payables		224 221	422 914
Bills of exchange and cheques payable		-	-
Payables to group companies		-	-
Payables to associates		-	-
Income tax payable		55 133	10 411
Employee-related liabilities		291 115	209 227
Other payables and current liabilities		31 070 481	23 754 723
ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME		29 916	40 612
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:		41 393 139	32 124 640

Income Statement, EUR

Item	Note	Current period	Comparative period
Sales revenue	14	8 032 102	6 071 742
Cost of Sales	15	(3 520 103)	(3 055 444)
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)		4 511 999	3 016 298
Selling expenses		(468)	(841)
General and administrative expenses		(3 155 536)	(2 793 842)
Other activities	15	(22 050)	(15 511)
Investment in the parent, subsidiaries and associated companies shares income		-	-
Other long-term investments and loan income		22 635	-
Other loans granted interest income		332 840	328 082
Financial asset and Short-term investment impairment costs	16	(24 223)	(21 403)
Interest expenses		(857)	(1 029)
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		1 664 280	511 754
Income tax	17	(166 345)	(26 043)
NET PROFIT (LOSS)		1 497 935	485 711

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	Paid up authorised or primary capital	Share premium account	Retained profit (loss)	Minority interest	Total
1. Balance at the end of the reporting (yearly) period before previous		1 848 934	1 956 848	(1021257)	-	2784525
2. Result of changes in accounting policies		-	-	-	-	-
3. Result of correcting material errors		-	-	-	-	-
4. Recalculated balance at the end of the reporting (yearly) period before previous		1 848 934	1 956 848	(1021257)	-	2784525
5. Increase (decrease) in value of property, plant and equipment		-	-	485711	-	485711
6. Profit (loss) not recognised in the profit (loss) account		-	-	-	-	-
7. Net profit (loss) of the reporting period		-	-	-	-	-
8. Dividends		-	-	-	-	-
9. Transfers to reserves		-	-	-	-	-
10. Transfers from reserves		-	-	-	-	-
11. Increase in share capital		-	-	-	-	-
12. Decrease in share capital		-	-	-	-	-
13. Contributions to cover losses		-	-	-	-	-
14. Balance at the end of the previous reporting (yearly) period		1 848 934	1 956 848	(535546)	-	3270236
15. Increase (decrease) in value of property, plant and equipment		-	-	1497935	-	1497935
16. Profit (loss) not recognised in the profit (loss) account		-	-	2	-	2
17. Net profit (loss) of the reporting period		-	-	-	-	-
18. Dividends		-	-	-	-	-
19. Transfers to reserves		-	(535 546)	535 546	-	-
20. Transfers from reserves		-	-	-	-	-
21. Increase in share capital		-	-	-	-	-
22. Decrease in share capital		-	-	-	-	-
23. Contributions to cover losses		-	(535 546)	535 546	-	-
24. Balance at the end of the reporting period		1 848 934	1 421 302	1497935	-	4768171

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Current period	Comparative period
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit (loss)	1 497 935	485 711
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	534 957	533 934
Elimination of results of disposals of fixed tangible and intangible assets	-	-
Elimination of results of financing and investing activities	(330 385)	(305 650)
Elimination of results of other non-cash transactions	-	-
Decrease (increase) in amounts receivable from entities of the entities group and the associated entities	-	-
Decrease (increase) in other amounts receivable after one year	1 1014 179	899 933
Decrease (increase) in assets of the deferred tax on profit	71 351	4 384
Decrease (increase) in stocks, except advance payments	-	-
Decrease (increase) in advance payments	(36 218)	(560)
Decrease (increase) in trade debtors	(167 607)	(62 489)
Decrease (increase) in amounts owed by entities of the entities group and associated entities	-	-
Decrease (increase) in other debtors	(1 681 307)	(697 673)
Decrease (increase) in short-term investments	-	-
Decrease (increase) in prepayments and accrued income	(37 725)	(24 939)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	(6 964)	(16 839)
Increase (decrease) in trade of long-term creditors and prepayments received on account	-	(9 698)
Increase (decrease) in amounts payable under the bills and checks after one year	-	-
Increase (decrease) in long-term amounts payable for entities of the entities group and associated entities	-	-
Increase (decrease) in trade with short-term creditors and prepayments received on account	(196 096)	275 258
Increase (decrease) in amounts payable under the bills and checks within one year	-	-
Increase (decrease) in short-term amounts payable for entities of the entities group and associated entities	-	-
Increase (decrease) in liabilities of tax on profit	44 722	9 986
Increase (decrease) in liabilities related to employment relations	81 888	23 638
Increase (decrease) in other amounts payable and liabilities	7 315 758	4 527 445
Increase (decrease) in accruals and deferred income	(10 697)	22 967
Net cash flows from operating activities	8 093 791	5 665 408

NEO Finance, AB Audited financial statements for the year 2025

	Current period	Comparative period
Cash flows from investing activities	-	-
Acquisition of fixed assets (excluding investments)	(600 042)	(594 076)
Disposal of fixed assets (excluding investments)	2 355	7 863
Acquisition of long-term investments	(479 513)	(94 600)
Disposal of long-term investments	-	-
Loans granted	(560 000)	(525 000)
Loans recovered	-	-
Dividends and interest received	338 195	324 284
Other increases in cash flows from investing activities	-	-
Other decreases in cash flows from investing activities	(6 104 319)	(5 326 054)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(7 403 324)	(6 207 583)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash flows related to entity's owners	-	-
Issue of shares	-	-
Owner's contributions to cover losses	-	-
Purchase of own shares	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-
Cash flows related to other financing sources	535 000	(615 000)
Increase in financial debts	2 240 000	240 000
Loans received	300 000	240 000
Issue of bonds	1 940 000	-
Decrease in financial debts	(1 705 000)	(855 000)
Loans returned	(255 000)	(605 000)
Redemption of bonds	(1 450 000)	(250 000)
Interest paid	-	-
Finance leases payments	-	-
Increase in other liabilities of the entity	-	-
Decrease in other liabilities of the entity	-	-
Other increases in cash flows from financing activities	-	-
Other decreases in cash flows from financing activities	-	-
Kitas finansinės veiklos pinigų srautų sumažėjimas	-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	535 000	(615 000)
Adjustments due to exchange rates on the balance of cash and cash equivalents	(857)	(1 029)
Increase (decrease) of net's cash flows	1 224 610	(1 158 204)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	14 261 086	15 419 289
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	15 485 696	14 261 086

EXPLANATORY WORD

I. General information

NEO Finance, AB (hereinafter – the Company) was registered in the JV “Registru centras” on 21 January 2014.

The Company's address is Ukmergės st. 126, Vilnius, reg. No. 303225546.

Data about the Company are collected and stored in the Register of Legal Entities.

The Company's authorized capital is EUR 1,848,933.68, consisting of 4,202,122 ordinary registered shares with a nominal value of EUR 0.44.

The Company's shareholders as at 31 December 2025:

- UAB ERA CAPITAL – 83,20%
- Minority (<5%) shareholders – 16,80%

The main activity of the Company is the provision of financial services. The Company has an Electronic Money Institution license issued by the Bank of Lithuania (since 5 January 2017).

The Company owns:

- 100% of Neo Finance BV, reg. No. 859887984, address: Vlamingstraat 4, 2712 BZ, Zoetermeer, Netherlands.
- 89,32% of Finomark, UAB, reg. No. 305538582, address: Ukmergės g. 126, Vilnius.
- 100% of NEO Invest1, UAB, reg. No. 306975108, address: Ukmergės g. 126, Vilnius.
- 100% of NEO Invest2, UAB, reg. No. 306997058, address: Ulonų g. 5, Vilnius.

The Company has no branches or representative offices.

The average number of employees:

- In 2025: 49 employees
- In 2024: 44 employees

II. Accounting policy

1. Basis of accounting

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the legislation governing financial accounting and the preparation of financial statements in the Republic of Lithuania and the provisions of the Lithuanian Financial Reporting Standards.

When managing accounting and drawing up financial statements, the Company is guided by general accounting principles: the importance of the Company's activity, continuity, periodicity, constancy, monetary measure, accumulation, comparison, caution, neutrality and content.

The financial statements have been prepared based on the assumption that the Company has no intention or need to liquidate or significantly reduce the scope of its activities.

2. Intangible assets

Intangible fixed asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset that does not have a material form, which the Company expects to receive direct and/or indirect economic benefits by using for more than one year and whose acquisition (production) cost is at least EUR 700.

Intangible assets are recorded in accounting at the acquisition (production) cost. The cost of acquiring an intangible asset is the amount of money paid or payable for the acquisition of this asset, including customs duties and other non-refundable taxes. Other direct costs of preparing the asset for its intended use are included in the asset acquisition cost. The costs of updating and improving intangible assets incurred after the acquisition or creation of the asset are recognized as expenses in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

In the balance sheet, intangible assets are shown at the residual value, that is, the acquisition (production) cost, minus accumulated amortization and depreciation.

Amortization of intangible assets is calculated using the directly proportional (straight-line) method over the entire useful life

Software: 3 years

Other intangible assets: 4 years

3. Tangible fixed assets

As long-term tangible assets, the Company assigns assets that provide direct and/or indirect economic benefits and are used for more than one year and whose acquisition (production) cost is at least EUR 700, and the risk related to the tangible assets is transferred to the Company.

Long-term tangible assets are recorded in accounting at the cost of acquisition (production), which includes the amount of money paid or payable during the acquisition of this asset, delivery costs, paid nonrefundable fees, design, installation, installation and other costs related to the acquisition and preparation for use of that asset. The non-refundable value added tax is not included in the cost price of the acquisition of tangible fixed assets. It is recognized as an operating expense in the period in which the asset was acquired.

The costs of reconstruction and repair work of long-term tangible assets are recognized as expenses in the reporting period when they are incurred.

Long-term tangible assets presented in financial statements are valued at the actual acquisition (production) cost of that asset less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

The company uses a directly proportional (linear) method of calculating the depreciation of long-term tangible assets. Different depreciation rates are approved for individual groups of tangible fixed assets:

Asset groups	Average service life (years)
Machines and equipment	4 - 6
Vehicles	6 -10
Other equipment, tools and devices	3 - 6
Other material assets	4

The company uses a directly proportional (linear) method of calculating the depreciation of long-term tangible assets. Different depreciation rates are approved for individual groups of tangible fixed assets:

Depreciation of fixed tangible assets begins to be calculated from the first day of the next month following the month in which this asset was put into use. Depreciation of the asset is no longer calculated from the first day of the following month after its write-off, transfer or other transfer. The depreciable value of the asset is calculated from the acquisition (production) cost of the asset after deducting the liquidation value, which is equal to EUR 1 for all long-term tangible assets.

A financial lease (leasing) is recognized as a lease when, according to the terms of the lease, all risks and benefits related to property ownership are essentially transferred to the Company. Accounting for leased assets does not differ from accounting for own assets. Interest and other borrowing costs are recognized as financial costs in the period when they were incurred.

Profit or loss arising from the transfer of fixed tangible assets is calculated by comparing the received income with the book value of that asset. The result of the transaction is recognized in the income or expense item of other activities in the income

statement.

At the end of each reporting year, the Company performs an inventory of fixed tangible assets. The residual value of each individual asset is reviewed for impairment. If impairment is observed, the recoverable amount of that asset is calculated. Salvage value is calculated as the higher of the net realizable value or the asset's value in use. An impairment loss is recorded when the carrying amount of the asset unit exceeds the recoverable amount. Losses incurred due to asset depreciation are recorded in the profit and loss statement.

4. Financial property

Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, receivables, loans and available-for-sale investments.

Financial assets are recorded in accounting when the Company receives or acquires the right to receive money or other financial assets based on an executed contract. Receivables are valued at acquisition cost, less any impairment loss. Cash and cash equivalents are valued at acquisition cost. Loans granted are initially recorded at acquisition cost and are subsequently recorded at amortized cost.

Available-for-sale investments are investments that the Company has acquired with the purpose of selling or with the aim of profiting from short-term fluctuations in the price of

investments. Investments intended for sale are valued at acquisition cost at the time of acquisition, and at fair value each time the financial statements are prepared.

If it is probable that the Company will not be able to recover the receivables, an impairment loss is recognized, which is calculated as the difference between the value of the asset and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate.

5. Receivables

Receivables are valued at acquisition cost at the time of recognition. Subsequently, short-term receivables are accounted for after assessing their impairment. A debt whose payment term has expired more than four months ago, while the procedure for its collection is underway, is considered doubtful. Doubtful debts are recognized as operating expenses for the reporting period. After recovery of previously recognized doubtful debts, the costs of doubtful debts for the reporting period are reduced. A transfer transaction of receivables (debts) (factoring without right of recourse) is considered a sale of debts, and they are written off immediately. If the debt transfer transaction does not involve transfer risk and the debt buyer can refuse the transaction, it is registered as collateralized borrowing.

6. Money and money equivalents

Money consists of money in bank accounts. Cash equivalents are liquid investments that are easily converted into a known amount of money. The term of such investments usually does not exceed three months, and the risk of changes in value is very small.

7. Costs for future periods

Expenses for future periods are generated when the Company has paid during the reporting and previous reporting periods for ongoing services to be provided in future periods, for which the amounts paid will be recognized equally as expenses in future reporting periods when they are incurred.

8. Equity and reserves

The company's own capital consists of the paid-up part of the authorized capital, share bonuses, mandatory reserve, revaluation reserve and retained earnings (losses).

Ordinary registered shares are recorded at their nominal value. The amount received for shares sold in excess of their par value is accounted for as stock premiums. Costs associated with the new share issue reduce share premiums. Gains or losses from the sale, issuance or cancellation of own shares are not recognized in the income statement.

According to the Law on Joint Stock Companies of the Republic of Lithuania, the mandatory reserve must be 1/10 of the value of the authorized capital. Until the set size of the mandatory reserve is reached, the Company's deductions to it must amount to at least 1/20 of the net profit. The part of the mandatory reserve exceeding the determined amount can be redistributed during the distribution of the Company's profit. The mandatory reserve used to cover the Company's losses must be established anew, specified in

the description of the The item of retained earnings (losses) shows the profits earned during the reporting and previous periods, but not yet distributed, or losses not covered.

Profit distribution is recorded in the Company's accounting when the owners make a decision to distribute the profit, that is, on the day of the shareholders' meeting, regardless of when it was earned.

9. Financial obligations

Financial liabilities are recorded in accounting when the Company undertakes to pay money or settle with other financial assets. Amounts payable for goods and services are measured at acquisition cost, ie the value of the assets or services received. Loans are initially recorded at acquisition cost and are subsequently recorded at amortized cost. Accumulated interest is recorded in the item of other payables.

Financial liabilities include amounts payable for goods and services received, loans and financial leasing obligations and bonds.

Short-term liabilities are liabilities that must be fulfilled within one year from the date of the balance sheet.

(-) Provision accounting policy

Provisions are formed in the Company for obligations under refundable suretyship agreements. Indemnified suretyships are contracts under which the guarantor is obligated to cover a specific loss suffered by the surety that results from the overdue and unpaid obligations specified in the debt instrument's default schedule. Such financial guarantees are provided to lenders.

On the day of the granting of remunerative suretyship, the amount of expected losses due to a certain debtor's unfulfilled debt instrument

conditions of the debt instrument is taken into account. The assessment of expected losses was made on the basis of accumulated historical information of similar transactions, the amount of incurred losses, as well as taking into account the management's assessments.

(-) Doubtful Debt Recognition Policy

Doubtful debts are defined as the portion of investments for which consumer credit agreements with borrowers are more than 90 days overdue. The value of such investments is determined at the lower of the price paid at the time of purchase of the loan; or the value of the investment allocated to the borrower's last payment on the overdue obligation and the maturity of the last payment made. Differences between the estimated value of the investment and the price paid at the time of purchase, or the value of the investment, are classified as doubtful debts.

10. Sales revenue

Interest income and expenses of all interest-bearing instruments are recorded on an accrual basis.

Brokerage fee income and other income are recorded in the accounting at the moment when the relevant transaction is performed, that is, on a cash basis.

Income from other activities includes profit from the transfer of used fixed assets, as well as other income that is not related to the typical activity of the Company, but received from third parties, except income from financial activities and catch.

Income from financial activities is a positive result of the influence of exchange rate changes, interest received, fines and interest paid by customers, dividends received, recovery of investment impairment.

11. Costs

Expenses are recognized in accounting in accordance with the principles of accrual and comparison in the accounting period when the income related to them is earned, regardless of the time of disbursement. Expenses that are not related to the generation of income in the reporting period, but are intended to generate income in future periods, are recorded in accounting and presented as assets in financial statements.

The cost of sales is the expenses incurred by the Company during the reporting period for the services provided during the reporting period. Only that part of the expenses related to the services sold during the reporting period is included in this article.

General and administrative expenses show the expenses incurred during the reporting period, related to the typical activities of the Company and creating conditions for earning the income of the reporting period, but independent of the amount of production, goods and services sold. These costs are recognised, recorded in the accounts and presented in the financial statements in the same reporting period in which they are incurred.

Other activity expenses include the loss on the sale of used fixed assets, as well as other expenses that are not related to the Company's typical activities but incurred to earn income from other activities.

Financial operating costs are the negative result of the influence of the exchange rate change, paid fines and late interest, interest and commitment fees related to financial debts, decrease in the value of investments.

12. Corporate tax and deferred corporate tax

The calculation of profit tax is based on the requirements of the Law on Profit Tax of the Republic of Lithuania. The corporate tax rate is 15%.

Deferred income tax is accounted for using the liability method and is created from temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability on the balance sheet and the tax base of that asset or liability in the Company's financial statements. Deferred income tax is calculated based on tax rates (and laws) enacted or substantially in effect at the balance sheet date and expected to be in effect when the deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

13. Foreign currencies

All currency items in the balance sheet are valued in euros using the exchange rate of the balance sheet date. Assets purchased in foreign currency accounted for at acquisition value are valued in euros on the balance sheet, applying the exchange rate valid at the time of acquisition. Transactions in foreign currency are valued in euros according to the exchange rate on the day of the transaction. The differences that arise after the payment of the amounts registered in the currency items at another exchange rate are recognized in the profit or loss of the reporting period.

14. Accounting Estimates when preparing financial statements

When preparing financial statements, management needs to make certain assumptions and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of uncertainties. Future events may change the assumptions used in the valuations. The result of such changes in estimates will be accounted for in the financial statements as and when

they occur.

15. Error correction and reclassifications

The company considers an error that amounts to more than 5% of the net profit of the reporting period to be a material error. If the information presented in the reporting year is classified differently, the comparative year is also reclassified in order to compare the figures.

16. Contingent liabilities and assets

Contingent liabilities are future liabilities that may arise from past events and that may be confirmed or denied by uncertain future events beyond the Company's control or current liabilities arising from past events. They are not reflected in the balance sheet because the amount of such obligations cannot be reliably determined and/or it is not probable that they will need to be fulfilled. Information about them is provided in the explanatory note.

Contingent assets are assets that, due to events beyond the Company's control, may belong to the Company in the future and provide it with economic benefits. Information about the expected assets is provided in the explanatory note.

17. Post-reporting events

Post-reporting events are economic events that occur during the period from the balance sheet date to the date when the financial statements are prepared, signed by the head of the Company and submitted for approval.

Post-reporting events that provide additional information about the Company's position on the balance sheet date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post-reporting events that are not adjusting events are described in the notes, if material

Notes

1. Fixed intangible assets

Indicators	Software	Total
Acquisition value		
in 2023 December 31	1 964 047	1 964 047
Purchased	522 825	522 825
Written off (-)	(401 883)	(401 883)
Reclassifications	-	-
in 2024 December 31	2 084 989	2 084 989
Purchased	595 721	595 721
Written off (-)	(458 314)	(458 314)
Reclassifications	-	-
in 2025 December 31	2 222 396	2 222 396
Accumulated amortization		
in 2023 December 31	889 779	889 779
Credited for the period	517 318	517 318
Written off (-)	(401 884)	(401 884)
Reclassifications	-	-
in 2024 December 31	1 005 213	1 005 213
Credited for the period	514 451	514 451
Written off (-)	(458 314)	(458 314)
Reclassifications	-	-
in 2025 December 31	1 061 350	1 061 350
Book value		
in 2023 December 31	1 074 268	1 074 268
in 2024 December 31	1 079 776	1 079 776
in 2025 December 31	1 161 046	1 161 046

The company, as at the last day of the reporting period (31 December 2025), did not use any fully amortised intangible assets in its operations (in 2024, such assets amounted to EUR 42,079).

2. Fixed assets

Indicators	Other equipment, tools and devices	Total
Acquisition value		
in 2023 December 31	52 562	52 562
Purchased	71 251	71 251
Written off (-)	(23 030)	(23 030)
Reclassifications	-	-
in 2024 December 31	100 783	100 783
Purchased	2 521	2 521
Written off (-)	(6 027)	(6 027)
Reclassifications	-	-
in 2025 December 31	97 278	97 278
Accumulated depreciation		
in 2023 December 31	27 254	27 254
Credited for the period	16 617	16 617
Written off (-)	(15 167)	(15 167)
Reclassifications	-	-
in 2024 December 31	28 704	28 704
Credited for the period	20 507	20 507
Written off (-)	(5 472)	(5 472)
Reclassifications	-	-
in 2025 December 31	-	-
Book value		
in 2023 December 31	25 308	25 308
in 2024 December 31	72 079	72 079
in 2025 December 31	53 539	53 539

The Company, as at the last day of the reporting period (31 December 2025), did not use any fully depreciated property, plant and equipment in its operations (in 2024, such assets amounted to EUR 1 109).

3. Financial property

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Investments in subsidiaries	1 385 750	1 006 238
Shares in UAB "Finomark" (89,32%)	1 123 150	913 638
Shares in Neo Finance B.V. (100%)	357 600	187 600
Shares in Neo Invest1 UAB (100%)	1 000	1 000
Shares in Neo Invest2 UAB (100%)	1 000	1 000
Impairment (-)	(97 000)	(97 000)
Other financial assets	2 166 105	2 520 284
Loans to subsidiaries	1 085 000	525 000
Investment receivables	1 460 771	2 367 011
Long-term term deposits	100 000	-
Impairment (-)	(479 666)	(371 727)
Total	3 551 855	3 526 522

Company name	Acquisition cost		Changes during the year	
	The reference period	Past reporting period	Additions	Disposals
Neo Finance B.V., jm.k. 859887984	357 600	187 600	170 000	-
Finomark, UAB., jm.k. 305538582	1 123 150	913 638	322 688	113 175
NEO Invest1, UAB jm.k. 306975108	1 000	1 000	-	-
NEO Invest2, UAB jm.k. 306997058	1 000	1 000	-	-
	1 482 750	1 103 238	492 688	113 175

Company name	Equity		Net profit (loss)	
	The reference period	Past reporting period	The reference period	Past reporting period
Neo Finance B.V., jm.k. 859887984	(6 416)	(19 029)	(156 299)	(62 580)
Finomark, UAB., jm.k. 305538582	280 466	139 722	(159 256)	(89 033)
NEO Invest1, UAB jm.k. 306975108	(18 321)	(8 756)	(9 565)	(9 756)
NEO Invest2, UAB jm.k. 306997058	7 623	22	27 137	(978)
	263 352	111 959	(297 983)	(162 347)

4. Other fixed assets

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Deferred tax assets	147 971	250 083
Other fixed assets	30 761	-
Total	178 732	250 083

Deferred tax asset consists of tax losses, doubtful debts, impairment provisions and accrued vacation liabilities.

Taxable and Deductible Temporary Differences	Deferred Tax Asset Base	Tax Rate %	Deferred Tax Asset
2025.12.31			
Accrued unused vacation	1 699	17	289
Tax losses carried forward	308 400	17	52 428
Impairment of bad and doubtful receivables	551 340	17	93 728
Provisions	8 981	17	1 527
Total	8 700 420		147 972
Accrued unused vacation	1 201	16	192
Tax losses carried forward	1 118 601	16	178 976
Impairment of bad and doubtful receivables	427 273	16	68 364
Provisions	15 944	16	2 551
Total	1 563 019		250 083
Differences			102 112

5. Inventories

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Non-current assets held for sale	1 818	1 818
Advance payments	65 480	29 262
Total	67 298	31 080

6. Amounts receivable within one year

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Buyers' debts	417 778	250 171
Borrowers of investment activity	1 191 658	1 015 872
Other accounts receivable	26 340	7 104
Loans to related parties	2 851 402	1 323 728
Doubtful debts (-)	(125 688)	(84 299)
Total	4 361 490	2 512 576

7. Short-term investments

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Bonds (Evernord UAB FM))	15 478 916	10 060 141
Interest on bonds (Evernord UAB FM))	60 905	73 788
Short-term term deposits (Artea)	400 000	125 000
Short-term term deposits (LCKU)	525 000	-
Demand deposits (client funds held with Alisa Bank)	-	100 000
Interest on short-term deposits	1 279	2 852
Total	16 466 100	10 361 781

From September 2023, the Company has applied a new safeguarding method for client funds by investing a portion of client funds in secure, liquid and very low-risk assets – government securities of European Union countries.

8. Money and money equivalents

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Clients' money	14 536 463	13 119 978
Money in commercial bank acc.	645 439	922 724
Money in the Bank of Lithuania	13 891 024	12 197 254
Money on the go	-	-
Company's money	949 234	1 141 108
Money in commercial bank acc.	949 234	1 141 108
Money in the Bank of Lithuania	-	-
Total	15 485 697	14 261 086

9. The structure of the authorized capital

Indicators	Number of shares	Sum
Structure of share capital at the end of the financial year		
1. By types of shares		
1.1. Common shares	4 202 122	1 848 934
1.2. Preference shares		
1.3. Employee shares		
1.4. Special shares		
1.5. Other shares		
Total	4 202 122	1 848 934
2. State capital		
3. Treasury shares		
4. Shares held by subsidiaries		
5. Share premium		1 421 302

All shares as of 2025-12-31 were paid.

10. Proposed profit distribution

Indicators	Date	Sum
Retained earnings (losses)	2024.12.31	0
Net profit (loss) for the year		1 497 935
Profit (loss) available for distribution	2025.12.31	1 497 935
Shareholders' contributions to cover losses		
Transfers from reserves		
Distributable profit		1 497 935
Profit appropriation		
Retained earnings (losses)		
-to legal reserves		
-dividends		
-to other reserves		
Retained earnings (loss)		1 497 935

11. Provisions

The company forms provisions for remunerated suretyship ("Provision Fund" service) to cover obligations under remunerated suretyship contracts.

- At the end of the financial period (2025): EUR 8 981 of reserves were formed.
- At the end of the previous financial year (2024): EUR 15 944 of reserves were formed.

12. Financial debts

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Long-term debts (from 2 to 5 years)	2 665 000	2 395 000
Loans received from related companies	0	475 000
Loans received from unrelated persons	725 000	390 000
Bonds	1 940 000	1 530 000
Tax obligations	0	0
Short-term debts	2 237 076	1 965 123
Loans received from related persons	0	135 000
Loans received from unrelated persons	620 000	300 000
Bonds	1 530 000	1 450 000
Interest on loans (related persons)	0	4 145
Interest on loans (unrelated persons)	87 076	75 978
Total	4 902 076	4 360 123

The assets of the company are pledged for the received loans.

Type of pledged assets	Value of pledged assets	Liabilities secured by pledged assets
Investment portfolio	4 587 500	3 670 000
Brokerage fee receivable	1 288 750	1 055 000

13. Amounts payable within one year

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Amounts received in advance	43 013	40 450
Trade payables	233 752	422 914
Payroll obligations	113 883	75 933
Vacation savings	97 034	67 872
Social insurance obligations	42 893	41 134
GPMS obligations	37 339	24 287
Corporate tax obligations	55 133	10 411
Clients' money kept in NEO Finance	30 957 945	23 342 148
Other obligations to clients	95 657	383 623
Other tax liabilities	5 747	22 526
Other liabilities	1 600	6 426
Total	31 683 996	19 601 39

14. Income

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Sales revenue	8 032 102	6 071 742
Income from payment activities	3 121 214	1 802 641
Operating income from consumer credit	654 108	583 735
Income from P2P lending activities	4 256 780	3 685 365

Brokerage fee of the financing transaction is not paid at the time of conclusion of the agreement, but the income is distributed proportionally throughout the loan period and is collected by returning the monthly installment to the borrower. December 31, 2025 not yet received brokerage income, accrued until December 31, 2025 was EUR 14 571 000. December 31, 2024, brokerage income not yet received was EUR 12 646 000.

15. Costs

Indicator	The reference period	Past reporting period
Cost of Sales	3 520 103	3 055 444
Marketing expenses	1 286 804	919 787
Debt collection costs	506 693	569 200
Wages and social insurance	562 447	332 505
IT costs	142 130	143 565
Other costs	1 022 029	1 090 387
General and Administrative Costs	3 155 586	2 793 842
Wages and social insurance	1 577 874	1 262 126
Audit costs	12 161	11 011
Depreciation	534 957	511 977
Other costs	1 030 594	1 008 728
Other Operating Costs	22 050	15 511
Other costs	22 050	15 511

16. Financial and Investment Activities

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Income	332 840	328 082
Other income	332 840	328 082
Costs	857	1 029
Negative impact of exchange rate changes	857	1 029

17. Income tax expenses

Indicators	Ataskaitinis laikotarpis	Praėjęs ataskaitinis laikotarpis
Profit before tax	1 664 280	511 754
Income tax rate	16%	15%
Increase in profit before tax	336 073	518 603
Decrease in profit before tax	355 825	530 587
Deductions for donations	110 000	18 462
Deducted tax losses (including transferred losses)	1 074 170	336 916
Reduction of taxable profit due to investments	-	-
Income tax payable to the state budget	73 657	21 659
Change in taxable temporary differences between tax and financial reporting	(600 659)	(43 306)
Deferred income tax expense (income)	102 112	4 384
Adjustments relating to prior years' income tax returns	(9 424)	-
Income tax expense (income)	166 345	26 043
Effective income tax rate	10%	5%

18. Relations with Managers and Other Related Persons

In 2025, EUR 120 121 was paid to the heads of administration (EUR 65,029 in 2024). The head of administration did not receive any other income, loans, guarantees, or payments.

19. Related Persons

	Payables		Receivables	
	The reference period	Past reporting period	The reference period	Past reporting period
Shareholders with significant influence	-	-	-	-
Parent company	472	1 405	-	-
Subsidiaries	0	0	1 099 153	572 021
Other related parties	85 519	624 121	1 710	1 773
Total:	85 991	625 526	1 100 863	573 794

Related Parties	Revenue		Purchases	
	The reference period	Past reporting period	The reference period	Past reporting period
Shareholders with significant influence	-	-	-	-
Parent company	-	-	8 155	7 491
Subsidiaries	90 658	31 704	9 850	10 875
Other related parties	212 011	17 187	318 193	201 526
Total:	302 669	48 891	336 198	219 892

20. Client funds and liabilities

	The reference period	Past reporting period
Bank of Lithuania (Note 8)	13 891 024	12 197 254
Swedbank AB (Note 8)	645 439	922 728
Lithuanian Central Credit Union (Note 7)	500 000	100 000
Artea, AB (Note 3, 7)	500 000	125 000
Bonds (Evernord UAB FMI) (Note 7)	15 478 916	10 060 141
Total client funds (assets)	31 015 379	23 380 123
E-money liabilities (Note 13)	30 957 945	23 342 148
Funds in transit accounts (Note 13)	42 566	37 975
Total liabilities	31 015 379	23 380 123

21. Company's Accounting Policies

At the end of the reporting year, there were no changes in the Company's accounting policies.

22. Rights and Obligations of the Company, Not Specified in the Balance Sheet

The company's obligations under indemnified surety agreements on December 31, 2025 amounted to EUR 144 thousand. On December 31, 2024 this amount was EUR 282 thousand.

The company signs remunerative suretyship agreements with lenders who choose the "Provision Fund" service when investing. Under these agreements, the Company guarantees the lender proper performance of obligations under consumer credit agreements.

23. Contingent Liabilities

At the end of the reporting year, the Company had no contingent liabilities.

24. Subsequent Events

No significant events occurred in the Company between the reporting date and the date of preparation of the financial statements.

25. Off-balance Sheet Liabilities

• As of December 31, 2025, the Company disbursed consumer credit funds in the total amount of EUR 260 300 000. The remaining outstanding part of the credit: EUR 92 700 000.

• As of December 31, 2024, the Company disbursed consumer credit funds in the total amount of EUR 214 659 660. The remaining outstanding part of the credit: EUR 82 527 943.

