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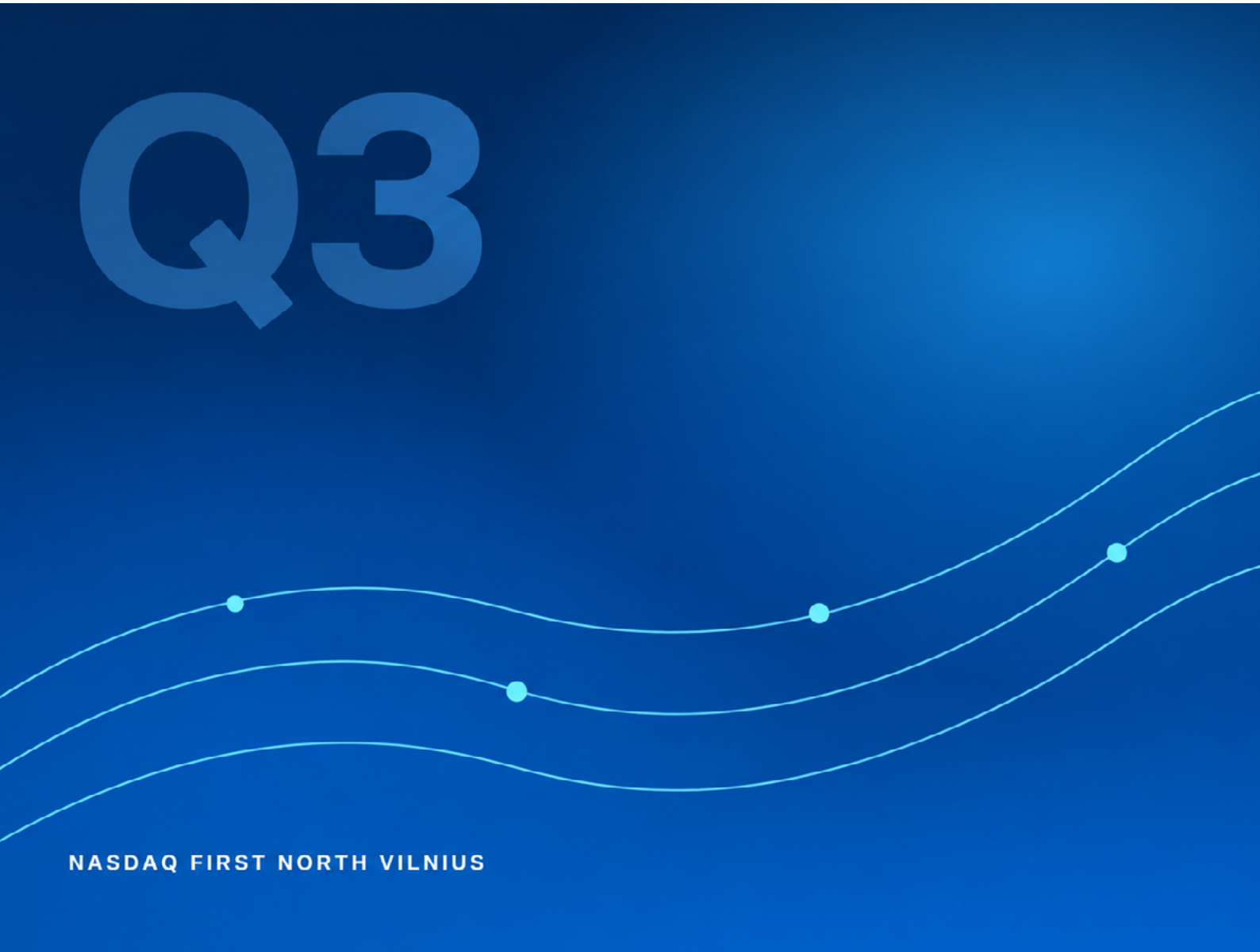
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EVALDAS REMEIKIS
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NEO FINANCE, AB

Q3 2026 sales and interim financial report

Vilnius

30 October 2026



Confirmation of the responsible persons at the Company

We hereby confirm that, to the best of our knowledge, the interim financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2026 present a true and fair view of the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

30 October 2026
Vilnius

Evaldas Remeikis
NEO Finance, AB · Head of Administration

Tomas Savickas
NEO Finance, AB · Chief Financial Officer

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Comments by the Head of Administration at NEO Finance, AB



Evaldas Remeikis
Head of Administration

The first nine months of 2026 demonstrated the resilience of NEO Finance's diversified business model and our ability to improve profitability despite a challenging competitive environment and temporary market factors affecting parts of our business.

During the first nine months, revenue increased by 7% year-on-year to EUR 6.61 million, while EBITDA grew by 21% to EUR 1.94 million and profit before tax increased by 23% to EUR 1.48 million. Our EBITDA margin improved to 29.4%, reflecting continued efforts to increase operational efficiency and maintain cost discipline. Although revenue declined slightly in Q3 compared to the same quarter last year, we continued to grow profitability.

At Paskolų Klubas, the outstanding consumer loan portfolio continued to decline, reaching EUR 86.4 million at the end of Q3, down 5.4% year-on-year. The Lithuanian second-pillar pension reform has had a significant impact on our business, not only accelerating early loan repayments but also reducing consumer demand for new borrowing. As a result, the smaller loan portfolio has limited our ability to generate higher revenue from lending activities.

However, we are already seeing signs that the impact of the pension reform is gradually diminishing. New loan origination increased by 25% quarter-on-quarter to EUR 8.5 million in Q3, indicating an improvement in lending activity.

Our Paskolų Klubas team is actively implementing a broad range of initiatives to return the business to sustainable growth. These include improving the customer experience throughout the borrowing journey, simplifying and optimising processes, and introducing new marketing ideas and customer acquisition approaches to strengthen our competitiveness.

We believe these efforts, together with the fading impact of the pension reform, will help us reverse the declining portfolio trend. We expect the loan portfolio to stabilise and return to growth in the near future.

At Neopay, we continue to focus on building a stronger foundation for sustainable and significantly faster revenue growth. Revenue from e-money issuance and management increased by 15% year-on-year, but the current pace of growth is still below our ambitions.

We are strengthening both our sales and marketing capabilities, expanding our commercial team and investing in new customer acquisition across international markets. Given the relatively long B2B sales cycles and the recurring nature of our revenue model, these investments do not immediately translate into higher reported revenue. There is a natural time lag between expanding our sales efforts, acquiring and integrating new merchants, and building meaningful recurring transaction volumes.

Therefore, while the financial results of Q3 do not yet fully reflect these efforts, we believe the commercial capabilities we are building today are essential for accelerating revenue growth in the coming periods. At the same time, we continue to develop new payment products, expand our geographic reach and improve customer service to strengthen Neopay's competitive position in European markets.

At FinoMark, we achieved an important milestone: our first profitable quarter since launch. Revenue increased by 30% during the first nine months, while the investor-funded loan portfolio exceeded EUR 10 million. Although profitability remains modest, this is an encouraging sign that the business is moving towards a more sustainable operating model.

Looking ahead, our priority is not only to maintain profitability but also to accelerate organic revenue growth across all business segments. At Paskolų Klubas, we are focused on reversing the loan portfolio decline and restoring lending growth. At Neopay, our priority is to translate strengthened sales and marketing capabilities into higher recurring revenue, while at FinoMark we aim to build on the progress towards sustainable profitability.

We will continue investing selectively in customer experience, marketing, product development and international expansion, while maintaining financial discipline. We believe these efforts will position NEO Finance for stronger and more sustainable growth in 2027 and beyond.

Key highlights 2026 Q1-Q3

€6.6M +7.2%
Revenue

€3.89M +10.5%
Gross profit

€1.94M +20.9%
EBITDA

€1.47M +22.6%
Profit before tax



Basic information about the Company

Basic information

Company name	NEO Finance, AB
Legal form	Join stock company
Registration date	21 January 2014
Company code	303225546
Address	Ukmergės st. 126,Vilnius, Lithuania
Phone	+370 700 80075
Email	info@neofinance.com
Website	www.neofinancegroup.com

Company history

2014	Paskolų Klubas UAB has been established.
2015	Peer-to-peer lending platform Paskolų Klubas has been launched.
2016	The Company was first included in the list of peer-to-peer lending platforms administered by the Bank of Lithuania.
2017	An unlimited licence for electronic money institution has been obtained.
2018	Company name has been changed to NEO Finance, UAB.
2019	The Company has successfully completed the IPO.
2020	The FinoMark crowdfunding platform has been acquired.
2023	FinoMark receives a crowdfunding service provider licence.
2024	Special purpose vehicles NEO Invest1, UAB and NEO Invest2, UAB were established for the purpose of raising capital to finance P2P loans.
2025	NEO Finance received the Nasdaq Baltic Award for Best Investor Relations (Equities Issuer) on the First North market.

Key Developments: January–September 2026

Financial results

FY2025 audited results (20 Mar)	Revenue EUR 8.03M (+32% YoY), payment services income EUR 3.12M (+73%), P2P lending income EUR 4.26M (+16%), net profit EUR 1.50M (+208%).
Q1 2026 (30 Apr)	Revenue EUR 1.81M (+2% YoY), e-money income +17%, EBITDA EUR 530k (+8%), EBITDA margin 29.3% (Q1 2025: 27.7%), pre-tax profit EUR 381k (+6%).
H1 2026 (31 Jul)	Revenue EUR 4.47M (+13% YoY), P2P lending income +13%, e-money income +16%, EBITDA EUR 1.39m (+24%), pre-tax profit EUR 1.08M (+27%).
H2 2026 priority	Accelerate revenue growth across all business lines (consumer lending, payments, SME financing).

Dividends and shareholders

Ordinary General Meeting (31 Mar)	Approved the audited 2025 financial statements (auditor: Moore Mackonis, UAB) and the 2025 profit distribution.
Dividend for 2025	EUR 0.06 per share, EUR 252,127 in total, with EUR 1.16m of profit retained. Ex-dividend date announced 14 April, payment announced 23 April.
Share capital increase	Amended Articles of Association registered on 12 May.

Funding

13 Jan	EUR 550k bond issue (placed in October 2023) redeemed.
30 Apr	EUR 980k bond issue redeemed early, ahead of its original maturity of 24 November 2026.

Management

30 Mar	Chairman of the Board Evaldas Remeikis assumed the role of Head of Administration on an interim basis, succeeding Juozas Kaminskas. A permanent appointment will be announced separately.

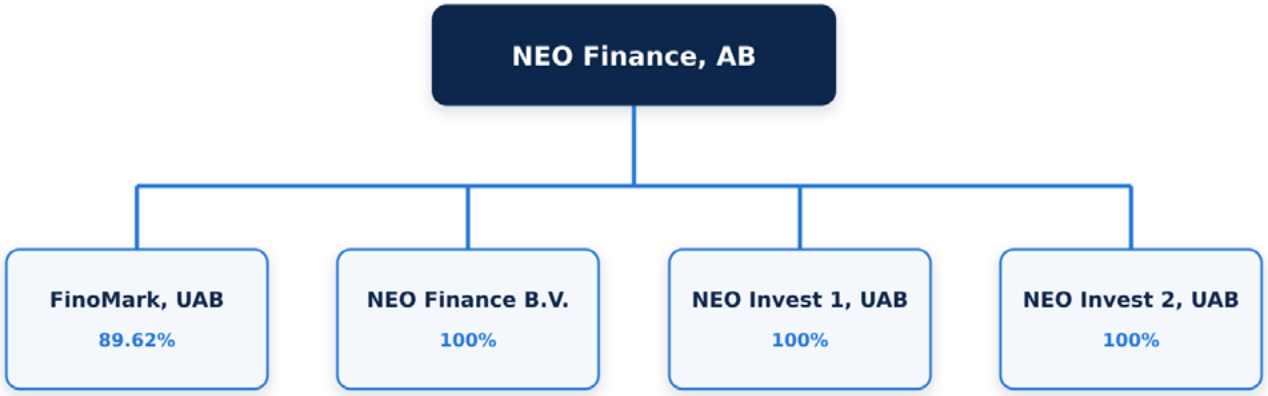
Reporting

5 Jan	2026 financial calendar published. 9M results are due on 30 October 2026.

NEO Finance Group Structure

NEO Finance, AB and its subsidiaries operate in Lithuania and abroad. The Group structure reflects the ownership relationships between the companies and the controlling interests held by NEO Finance, AB in each Group entity.

As presented in 2026, NEO Finance, AB controls four Group companies, holding a 100% shareholding in three of them and an 89.62% shareholding in FinoMark, UAB. This structure ensures a clear governance model and effective coordination of activities across the Group's different business areas.



Ownership interests held by NEO Finance, AB

NEO Finance, AB areas of activity

NEO Finance, AB currently owns three brands: Paskolų Klubas, Neopay, and FinoMark. In 2016, the Company was the first to be included in the list of peer-to-peer lending platforms by the Bank of Lithuania. The Paskolų Klubas brand, administered by NEO Finance, AB, provides peer-to-peer lending services in Lithuania. It also enables citizens of the European Union, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), and the European Economic Area (EEA) to invest in loans. Outside Lithuania, the platform is known under the "NEO Finance" brand.

In 2015, the Company was granted a limited electronic money institution licence, and in 2017, it obtained a full electronic money institution licence, allowing the Company to provide services throughout the European Union. In 2018, NEO Finance, AB became the first company in Lithuania to obtain licences for payment initiation and account information services. Under the Neopay brand, the Company provides payment initiation, account information, and other payment services.

In 2019, NEO Finance B.V., a subsidiary in the Netherlands, was established to attract investors from the Benelux countries to invest in loans provided through the peer-to-peer lending platform. In 2020, NEO Finance, AB acquired the crowdfunding platform FinoMark, UAB, which commenced operations in February 2021 following its inclusion by the Bank of Lithuania on the list of crowdfunding platform operators.

In 2023, the Bank of Lithuania issued a crowdfunding service provider licence under the CFR Regulation. The licence allows FinoMark to provide services throughout the European Union and the European Economic Area. NEO Finance, AB owns 89.62% of the shares in FinoMark, UAB. The Company has no branches or representative offices.





P2P Lending platform

Investing for natural persons and legal entities:

- High return for investors;
- No hidden commission fees;
- Fast, convenient and online services;
- Investments per loan from EUR 20 to EUR 500;
- BuyBack option.

Consumer loans:

- Interest starting from 5%;
- No upfront fees;
- Fast, convenient and online service;
- Amount up to EUR 35 000.



Open banking

Payment initiation, account information and other payment services:

- Fast contract signing process and easy integration;
- Collection of payments from banks;
- SEPA regular and instant payments;
- Application for customers' business needs;
- API integration for more than 200 financial institutions;
- Automatic payouts and refunds;
- Recurring and bulk payments;
- Payments via active payment link and barcode;
- Card payments;
- Account information service;
- POS lending (NeopayPayForYou) and BNPL solutions (Neopay 3);
- BLIK payments.



Crowdfunding platform

Investing for natural persons and legal entities:

- Investments of more than 500 EUR per loan are possible;
- Average interest rate 11%;
- Personal consulting;
- BuyBack option;
- Investment period from 3 months to 3 years.

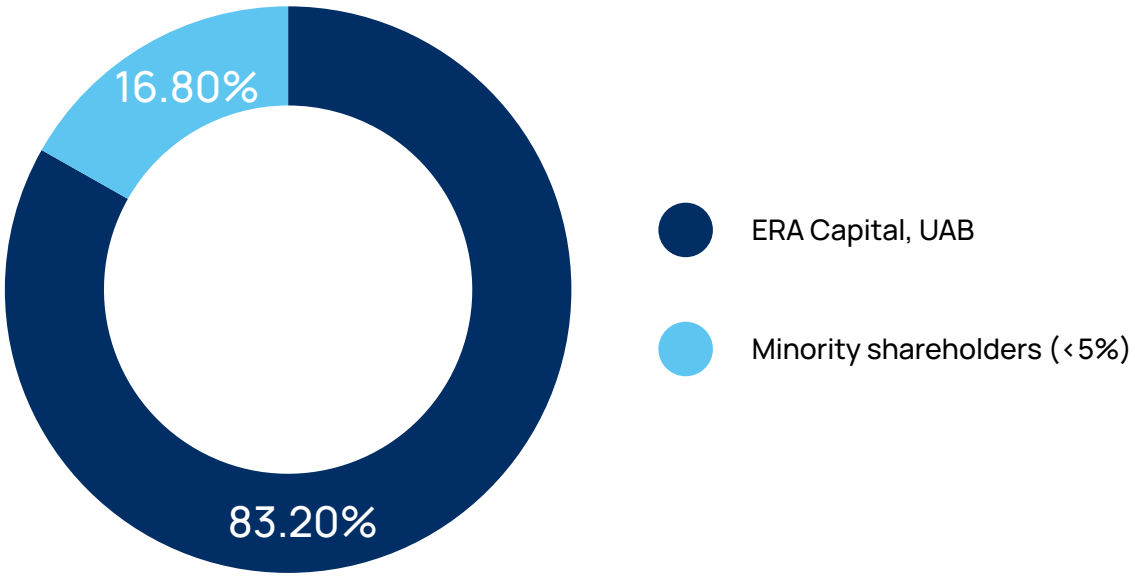
Working capital and investment loans for legal entities:

- SME loans up to 500 K EUR;
- Interest reimbursement under INVEGA instrument;
- Loans for companies operating for more than 12 months;
- Evaluation of applications within 24 hours.

The Company's share capital and shareholders

Company's authorised capital, EUR	EUR 1 859 478
Consisting of ordinary registered shares	4 226 086
They have a nominal value of	EUR 0.44

The shareholders of the Company as at 30 September 2026:



Share trading history

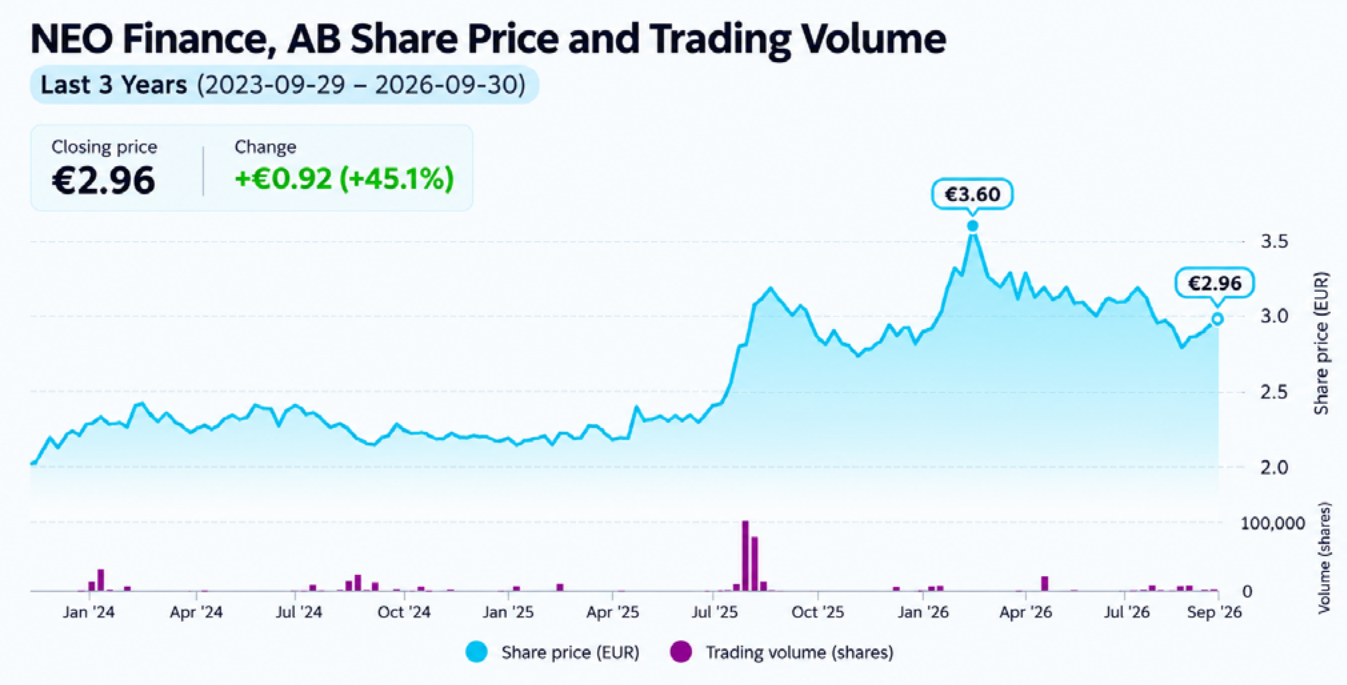
NEO Finance, AB shares are listed on the Nasdaq Baltic First North Market. During the first nine months of 2026, the Company's shares demonstrated resilience, supported by continued business growth and solid financial performance. The share price reached a new historical high of EUR 3.60, while the Company's market capitalization stood at EUR 12.51 million at the end of September 2026, representing an increase of 6.3% compared to the end of 2025.

Trading activity during the reporting period amounted to 58,003 shares, with a total turnover of EUR 0.18 million. The share price increased from EUR 2.90 at the beginning of the year to EUR 2.96 at the end of September 2026, representing an increase of approximately 2.1%.

During the first nine months of 2026, the Company's shares traded within a range of EUR 2.54–3.60. Although trading volumes remained below the exceptionally active levels recorded in 2025, the share price remained relatively stable following its historical peak in March. Overall, the share price performance reflected stability amid continued business expansion and improving financial results.

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Q3
Opening price, EUR	2.96	2.34	2.30	2.24	2.90
Highest price, EUR	2.96	2.56	2.48	3.22	3.60
Lowest price, EUR	2.18	1.90	2.04	2.11	2.54
Closing price, EUR	2.34	2.30	2.24	2.80	2.96
Trading volume, shares	33,037	56,485	53,056	223,684	58,003
Turnover, million EUR	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.63	0.18
Market capitalization, million EUR	9.83	9.66	9.41	11.77	12.51

NEO Finance, AB
Share Price Performance



Financial Forecasts for Upcoming Periods

Given the dynamic nature of its business operations, rapid growth, and evolving market conditions, NEO Finance, AB does not publicly disclose financial forecasts for upcoming periods.

The Company remains focused on sustainable business growth and continues to regularly inform investors about its financial and operational performance.

HR and culture

As at 30 September 2026, NEO Finance employed 60 people across its business lines. During Q3 2026, the Company welcomed 9 new employees.

The workforce remained closely balanced by gender, with women representing 53.3% and men 46.7% of total headcount. The average employee tenure of 1.9 years reflects a relatively young and growing team, supporting the Company's continued scaling across its business lines.

On 9 October 2026, NEO Finance started the search for a new Chief Executive Officer.



60

Total headcount, 30 September 2026



9

New employees, Q3 2026



1.9

Average tenure, years



46.7%

Men



53.3%

Women

NEO Finance, AB management team



Evaldas Remeikis
Head of Administration

Member of the boards of various companies in Lithuania and Latvia with many years of business experience. His most interesting and important career achievements include participation in the creation of successful companies operating in the field of information technology and finance, and investments in start-up companies. Evaldas takes care not only of his own businesses, but also contributes to value creation in the financial technology sector and the startup ecosystem by sharing his best practices, actively participates in the Fintech Association, various commissions of the Lithuanian authorities related to financial technology, and financial literacy initiatives. He is responsible for IT strategic solutions in the Board of NEO Finance, AB.



Diana Kačanauskaitė
Head of FinoMark

Dynamic and results-driven executive with over 12 years of experience in the financial services sector, including more than a decade at Luminor Group. Proven track record of leading large-scale business growth initiatives across the Baltic region, driving digital transformation, and improving commercial performance.

Throughout her career, she has held several senior leadership roles, including Unit Manager of Mass Business Segment Growth, Advisory Unit Manager, and Head of Business Online Unit. She has been responsible for developing and executing growth strategies, optimizing customer journeys, and leading cross-functional teams to deliver measurable business results.

Her expertise spans business development, digital sales, customer experience, and operational efficiency, with a strong focus on data-driven decision-making and scalable growth. As CEO of FinoMark, she is responsible for shaping the Company's strategic direction, accelerating growth, and strengthening its position in the market.



Inga Emilija Saulytė

Head of Paskolų Klubas

Inga Emilija Saulytė was appointed Head of Paskolų Klubas in August 2026. She oversees lending activity, client relations and service operations, with a focus on the experience of both borrowers and investors. She joined NEO Finance in 2024 as a Customer Service Manager and later led the Customer Service team, managing service quality KPIs, complex client cases and process automation. Her close knowledge of client needs shapes her approach to growing Paskolų Klubas.



Tomas Savickas

Head of Finance

Tomas joined NEO Finance in 2019 and has held several positions within the Company, progressing from Client Service Manager to Financial Analyst and, subsequently, Chief Financial Officer.

He holds a Bachelor's degree in Economic Analysis from Vilnius University and has also pursued Master's studies in Economics. In addition, Tomas completed a Data Science programme at CodeAcademy, strengthening his expertise in data analytics.

As CFO, Tomas is responsible for the Company's financial management, planning and reporting, capital and liquidity management, as well as supporting strategic decision-making.



Lukas Pankratovas
Head of the MLRO

Experienced professional in the field of AML/CFT with a master's degree in law and experience in intellectual property, compliance, data protection. He has gained his experience in international companies, banks, start-ups and fintech companies from specialist to MLRO positions. Lukas and his team at NEO Finance ensure the highest standards of CTF/AML compliance.



Mindaugas Vilkelis
Head of Project Management & Head of Safeguarding & Capital Compliance

Over the course of his nearly three-decade-long career, Mindaugas has held leadership positions in various financial institutions, accumulating extensive experience in banking, electronic payments, compliance, and operations management. During his 18-year tenure at AB Bank SNORAS, he progressed from a cashier-controller to the Director of the Finance Department. Later, he served as the Head of the Cash Management Division at the Bank of Lithuania. Since 2016, he has been actively contributing to the emerging fintech sector—he developed the Foxpay electronic money institution platform, prepared European Merchant Bank for its operational launch, and served as Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Country Manager, and Board Member at UAB Wittix. In his current role as Head of Project Management Unit, he is responsible for coordinating strategic projects and supporting effective project execution.



Domantas Bukauskas

Head of Marketing and Communications

With a strong background in digital marketing and customer acquisition, Domantas Bukauskas specializes in multi-channel strategies, brand growth, and performance optimization. Currently serving as Head of Marketing and Communications at NEO Finance, he focuses on digital and ATL campaigns, media partnerships, and improving user engagement. His expertise includes SEO, PPC, social media, and data-driven marketing, supporting business development and growth.



Mantas Drakšas

Head of Legal

Mantas is an experienced legal professional specializing in commercial law. financial regulations. and corporate governance. Currently serving as the Head of Legal at NEO Finance. he plays a key role in ensuring regulatory compliance. managing legal risks. and overseeing corporate legal affairs. With over a decade of experience in the legal field. Mantas has held positions such as Senior Legal Counsel at NEO Finance and kevin.. as well as Legal Team Lead. gaining extensive expertise in financial services. fintech regulations. and corporate law. Holding a Master's degree in Commercial Law from Vilnius University. he is committed to developing strategic legal solutions and supporting business growth within the financial sector.



Aleksandra Naumenko

Head of the AML

Aleksandra Naumenko has joined NEO Finance as Head of AML. She brings over five years of experience in anti-money laundering and financial crime prevention, having built her expertise across both the fintech and payments sectors.

Prior to her current role, Aleksandra served as Senior Anti-Money Laundering Specialist and AML Specialist at NEO Finance, where she conducted sanctions, PEP, and adverse media screenings, along with transaction monitoring for individual and corporate clients.

Before joining NEO Finance, she spent over two years at Western Union as an AML Specialist, performing sanctions screening and interdiction reviews across multiple jurisdictions, and earlier held the role of Compliance Associate, monitoring transactional activity to ensure compliance with internal AML policies and regulatory requirements.



Ignas Jakimovas

Head of Data&Advanced Analytics

Data leader with extensive experience in banking and fintech, specializing in building scalable data platforms, business intelligence solutions, and analytics capabilities. Proven track record of creating data infrastructure from scratch, leading data warehouse modernization, delivering executive-level insights, and transforming data into strategic business value. Passionate about developing high-performing teams and enabling data-driven decision-making across organizations.



Grieta Ergem
HR Business Partner

A people and talent professional with experience in fintech recruitment and HR. She joined NEO Finance in January 2026 as People & Talent Partner and became HR Business Partner in March 2026. Previously, she was a Talent Acquisition Specialist at Gurtam, and spent over two years at Paysera as a Recruiter and Talent Acquisition Specialist, running end-to-end recruitment and HR talks with employees.

NEO Finance, AB
Social initiatives Q3 2026

During the third quarter of 2026, NEO Finance continued its community engagement, combining youth education with employee-driven charitable action.

Through these initiatives, NEO Finance reaffirmed its commitment to sharing knowledge with young people and supporting causes that matter to its team, as part of its broader ESG and community engagement strategy.

Governance education session for young people

NEO Finance welcomed members of the Vilnius Interact Club, a youth community, to its office. Aiva Remeikienė, Member of the Board at NEO Finance, gave a talk on how a company board works and its role in decision-making. The club publicly thanked NEO Finance for its hospitality and the speaker for an inspiring lecture.

Deposit collection for SOS Gyvūnai

NEO Finance employees collected deposit-return bottles and cans at the office and donated the proceeds to SOS Gyvūnai, an organisation caring for abandoned and homeless animals. The initiative showed how small everyday actions by the team can add up to meaningful community support.





Environmental & workplace initiatives

Environmental practices

Eco-friendly printing	All printing is carried out exclusively on environmentally friendly, recycled paper.
Document management	The implementation of a comprehensive document management system has significantly reduced our reliance on physical paper.
Waste reduction in daily operations	We have minimised the use of single-use plastic by opting for paper or reusable fabric bags. Hygiene paper products are sourced exclusively from recycled materials.
Waste sorting	All waste generated in the office is carefully sorted in accordance with established recycling protocols.
New office relocation	In April 2024, NEO Finance relocated to the CORE Business Center — a modern A+ class facility built in 2022 and designed to meet high sustainability standards. The building's infrastructure, certified for its renewable energy use, further reinforces our commitment to sustainability.
Renewable energy	Our office operates entirely on electricity generated from certified renewable energy sources. Additionally, automated lighting is installed in occupied zones and is activated only when necessary to conserve energy.

Workplace & community

Hybrid work model	NEO Finance supports a hybrid work environment, allowing employees to work up to three days per week from home. This approach helps reduce commuting-related emissions while promoting work-life balance.

NEO Finance, AB events

Neopay at SBC Summit 2026, Lisbon

From 29 September to 1 October 2026, Neopay representatives participated in SBC Summit 2026 in Lisbon, Portugal, one of the leading international conferences for the betting, iGaming and technology industries. The event brought together industry executives, technology providers and business leaders to discuss emerging trends, technological developments and opportunities for international growth. During the conference, Neopay representatives engaged with industry professionals and potential business partners, discussing payment solutions tailored to different business models, including Open Banking, payment collection and automated payouts. The event provided an opportunity to strengthen industry relationships, explore potential partnerships and discuss payment needs across international markets.



Neopay at EcomExpo 2026, Vilnius

On 1 October 2026, Neopay participated in EcomExpo 2026 in Vilnius, Lithuania, bringing together e-commerce businesses, industry professionals and technology providers. During the event, Neopay representatives met with existing and potential partners to discuss payment solutions, evolving e-commerce needs and opportunities for business growth. The event provided an opportunity to exchange industry insights, strengthen business relationships and explore potential collaborations within the Lithuanian e-commerce market.



FinoMark at industry events

During the reporting period, the FinoMark team attended several industry events to raise brand awareness and build relationships with potential business clients and investors. At NT Camp, a conference bringing together real estate developers and investors, the team met developers seeking project financing and investors interested in real estate. FinoMark CEO Diana Kačanauskaitė also attended a conference for small business owners who sell or plan to sell on eBay, to connect with entrepreneurs looking to grow their businesses.



NEO Finance marketing team at Social Media Managers' Day 2026, Vilnius

On 14 October 2026, the NEO Finance marketing team attended Social Media Managers' Day (SMM Day) in Vilnius, a conference bringing together more than 600 marketing and communication professionals. The programme focused on content marketing, advertising and brand building across social media platforms, with practical case studies from leading Lithuanian and international brands. The insights gained will be applied in strengthening the brand communication of Paskolų Klubas, Neopay and FinoMark.



Key financial indicators of NEO Finance, AB in Q1-Q3 2026

Based on unaudited data for Q1-Q3 2026:

REVENUE ▲ +7%

During the first nine months of 2026, the Company generated revenue of EUR 6.607 million, representing a 7% increase compared to EUR 6.163 million in the corresponding period of 2025 and a 37% increase compared to the same period of 2024. Revenue growth was primarily driven by the continued expansion of the e-money business and the stable performance of the P2P lending segment.

Income from P2P lending amounted to EUR 3.266 million, increasing by 4% year-on-year and 18% compared to the first nine months of 2024, reflecting steady performance in the lending platform.

Income from e-money issuance and management reached EUR 2.596 million, increasing by 15% year-on-year and 104% compared to the corresponding period of 2024, supported by higher payment volumes and increased client activity.

Income from investment activities amounted to EUR 745 thousand, compared to EUR 769 thousand in the first nine months of 2025 and EUR 777 thousand in the corresponding period of 2024, representing a decrease of 3% and 4%, respectively.

COST OF SALES AND GROSS PROFIT ▲ +3%

Cost of sales increased by 3% year-on-year to EUR 2.712 million, compared to EUR 2.639 million in the first nine months of 2025. The increase remained below revenue growth, indicating improved cost efficiency despite higher business volumes.

As a result, gross profit increased to EUR 3.896 million, representing growth of 11% year-on-year and 61% compared to the corresponding period of 2024. Gross profit margin improved, reflecting a more favourable revenue and cost structure.

OPERATING EXPENSES ▲ +4%

General and administrative, other operating and interest expenses totalled EUR 2.417 million, increasing by 4% compared to EUR 2.317 million in the first nine months of 2025 and by 19% compared to the corresponding period of 2024.

Expense growth remained below revenue growth, reflecting disciplined cost management alongside continued investment in business development.

EBITDA ▲ +21%

EBITDA reached EUR 1.942 million, compared to EUR 1.606 million in the first nine months of 2025, representing an increase of 21% year-on-year and 155% compared to the corresponding period of 2024.

EBITDA margin improved from 26.05% to 29.39%, an increase of 3.34 percentage points, demonstrating improved operating efficiency and profitability.

PROFIT BEFORE TAX ▲ +23%

Profit before tax amounted to EUR 1.479 million, compared to EUR 1.206 million in the first nine months of 2025, representing an increase of 23% year-on-year.

Compared to the corresponding period of 2024, profit before tax increased by 287%, reflecting a substantial improvement in the Company's financial performance.

Key financial indicators comparison

	2026 01-09	2025 01-09	2026 01-09 / 2025 01-09 Δ, %	2024 01-09	2026 01-09/ 2024 01-09 Δ, %
Revenue, EUR	6 607 496	6 163 202	7%	4 817 114	37%
Income P2P lending, EUR	*3 266 442*	*3 132 896*	*4%*	*2 768 473*	*18%*
Income from e-money issuance and management, EUR	*2 596 126*	*2 261 748*	*15%*	*1 271 470*	*104%*
*Income from investment activity, EUR **	*744 928*	*768 558*	*-3%*	*777 171*	*-4%*
Cost of sales, EUR	(2 711 990)	(2 639 255)	3%	(2 397 677)	13%
Gross profit, EUR	**3 895 506**	**3 523 947**	**11%**	**2 419 437**	**61%**
General and administrative, other operating and interest expenses, EUR	(2 416 772)	(2 317 498)	4%	(2 039 298)	19%
EBITDA, EUR	**1 942 184**	**1 605 807**	**21%**	**761 824**	**155%**
EBITDA Margin, %	29.39%	26.05%	-	15.81%	-
Return on Equity (ROE), %	25.08%	26.05%	-	12.01%	-
Return on Assets (ROA), %	4.00%	3.61%	-	1.45%	-
Quick Ratio	1.12	1.09	-	1.00	-
Current Ratio	1.13	1.10	-	1.01	-
Pre-tax profit (loss), EUR	**1 478 734**	**1 206 449**	**23%**	**382 428**	**287%**

* Comparative figures have been reclassified to reflect the updated presentation of profit or loss.

Key financial indicators of NEO Finance, AB in Q3 2026

Based on unaudited data for Q3 2026:

REVENUE ▼ -2%

During Q3 2026, the Company generated revenue of EUR 2.141 million, representing a 2% decrease compared to EUR 2.196 million in Q3 2025 and a 34% increase compared to Q3 2024. Revenue decline was primarily driven by weaker performance in the P2P lending segment.

Income from P2P lending amounted to EUR 976 thousand, decreasing by 12% year-on-year, that was mainly influenced by decrease in client portfolio, on the other hand it increased by 11% compared to Q3 2024.

Income from e-money issuance and management reached EUR 911 thousand, growing by 12% year-on-year and 104% compared to Q3 2024, supported by increasing payment volumes and client activity.

Income from investment activity amounted to EUR 255 thousand, compared to income of EUR 268 thousand in Q3 2025 and EUR 273 thousand in Q3 2024.

COST OF SALES AND GROSS PROFIT ▼ -12%

Cost of sales decreased by 12%, reaching EUR 879 thousand (Q3 2025: EUR 999 thousand), which is in line with lower business volumes.

Despite of overall decrease in revenue, gross profit increased to EUR 1.262 million, up by 5% year-on-year and 35% compared to Q3 2024, driven by a larger reduction in cost of sales.

OPERATING EXPENSES -

General and administrative, other operating and interest expenses totalled to EUR 863 thousand, remaining stable compared to EUR 843 thousand in Q3 2025 and increasing by 23% compared to Q3 2024.

EBITDA ▲ +9%

EBITDA reached EUR 556 thousand, compared to EUR 510 thousand in Q3 2025, representing an 9% increase. The EBITDA margin was 25.97%, compared to 23.21% in Q3 2025.

PROFIT BEFORE TAX ▲ +7%

Profit before tax amounted to EUR 399 thousand, compared to EUR 374 thousand in Q3 2025, representing a 7% increase year-on-year. Compared to Q3 2024, profit before tax increased by 87%, demonstrating a significant improvement in the Company's overall financial performance.

Key financial indicators comparison

	2026 Q3	2025 Q3	2026 Q3/ 2025 Q3 Δ, %	2024 Q3	2026 Q3/ 2024 Q3 Δ, %
Revenue, EUR	2 141 324	2 195 849	-2%	1 602 161	34%
Income from P2P lending, EUR	*975 924*	*1 113 549*	*-12%*	*882 704*	*11%*
Income from e-money issuance and management, EUR	*910 622*	*814 024*	*12%*	*446 763*	*104%*
*Income from investment activity, EUR **	*254 778*	*268 276*	*-5%*	*272 694*	*-7%*
Cost of sales, EUR	(879 458)	(998 959)	-12%	(666 663)	32%
Gross profit, EUR	**1 261 866**	**1 196 890**	**5%**	**935 498**	**35%**
General and administrative, other operating and interest expenses, EUR	(863 201)	(842 678)	2%	(699 764)	23%
EBITDA, EUR	**556 178**	**509 753**	**9%**	**347 310**	**60%**
EBITDA Margin, %	25.97%	23.21%	-	21.68%	-
Profit before tax, EUR	**398 665**	**374 117**	**7%**	**213 162**	**87%**

* Comparative figures have been reclassified to reflect the updated presentation of profit or loss.

NEO Finance, AB – Risk Management Overview

Risk Management Framework

Risk management is an integral part of NEO Finance, AB daily operations and decision-making processes. The Company identifies, assesses, monitors and manages risks in accordance with its Risk Management Policy, Risk Management Strategy and Risk Appetite Framework.

Business units and process owners are responsible for managing risks within their respective areas, while the risk management function coordinates the overall process, monitors risks and reports to the Company's Management Board.

The Company maintains a risk register and risk map, assessing the likelihood of risks and their potential impact on its financial position, business continuity, reputation and achievement of strategic objectives.

Risk Management Framework

Considering the nature of its activities, the Company focuses on the following key risk areas:

• Financial risks. Capital, liquidity and other financial risks are managed through ongoing monitoring of financial indicators and obligations.

• Operational risks. Risks arising from internal processes, systems and human error are managed through internal controls, incident reporting and root cause analysis.

• ICT and cybersecurity risks. The Company focuses on system availability, information security, business continuity and digital operational resilience, taking into account the requirements of the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA).

• Regulatory compliance and data protection risks. The Company monitors regulatory requirements and changes, assesses their impact on its operations and reviews the relevant internal controls.

• Third-party risks. The Company assesses the reliability of external service providers, related dependencies, information security and service continuity arrangements.

Risk Management Developments

In 2026, the Company updated its Risk Management Policy, Risk Management Strategy and Risk Appetite Framework. These updates clarified risk management responsibilities, risk assessment and monitoring principles, risk appetite and tolerance monitoring, and reporting procedures.

During the third quarter of 2026, the Company also approved principles for managing risks associated with the use of artificial intelligence (AI). AI-related risks have been incorporated into the Company's overall risk management process and are assessed in relation to information security, personal data protection, operational processes, customer interests and other relevant risk areas.

The Company continues to focus on integrating risk management into its daily operations, improving the effectiveness of internal controls and ensuring timely risk assessments in response to changes in business processes, technology and regulatory requirements.

Safeguarding of Clients' Funds

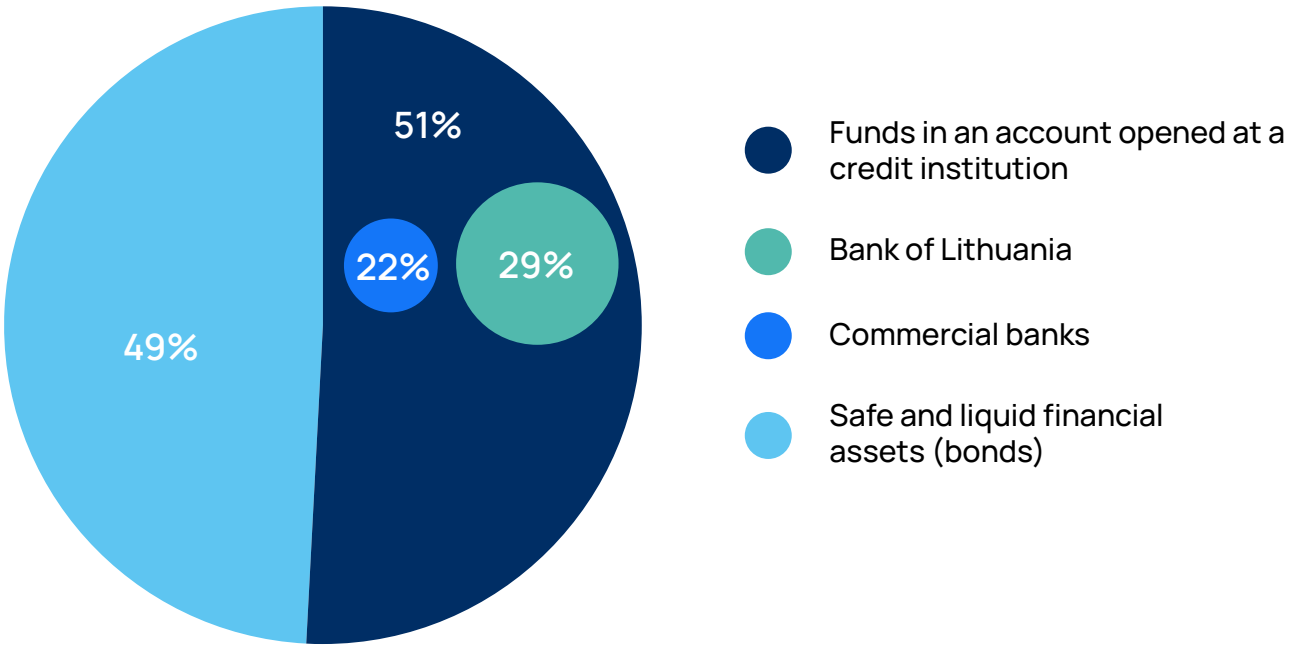
NEO Finance, AB, acting as an electronic money institution, opens accounts and provides payment services to natural and legal persons borrowing or investing via Paskolų Klubas, as well as to Neopay corporate customers.

Customer e-money funds are held in segregated accounts with credit institutions and are not classified as assets of the Company. In accordance with applicable law, these funds are protected from any claims by the Company's creditors and are not subject to seizure or enforcement against the Company's obligations, ensuring that the Company can redeem customer e-money at any time, irrespective of the amount.

Following regulatory changes, safeguarding of client funds directly with the Bank of Lithuania is no longer available. However, due to the continuous execution of instant payment transactions and related liquidity management needs, the majority of customer funds continue to be held with the central bank in practice.

Since September 2023, the Company has applied an enhanced safeguarding model whereby a portion of client funds may be invested in secure, highly liquid, and low-risk assets, including high-quality bonds, in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements. For this purpose, the Company has entered into an agreement with an investment banking advisory firm providing advisory and related services concerning the acquisition, custody, and administration of such securities.

Distribution of customer funds by applied protection method 2026-09-30



Capital Requirements

NEO Finance, AB operates as a licensed electronic money institution supervised by the Bank of Lithuania and is therefore required to comply with regulatory capital requirements. The Company must maintain minimum own funds equal to the higher of EUR 350 thousand or 2% of the average outstanding electronic money. At the end of Q3 2026, the Company's estimated regulatory capital requirement amounted to approximately EUR 585 thousand.

For regulatory capital requirements purposes, intangible assets and deferred tax assets are deducted from own funds in accordance with the requirements of the Bank of Lithuania. At the end of Q3 2026, the Company's equity amounted to EUR 6.035 million, while own funds, calculated in accordance with the methodology applicable to electronic money institutions, totalled EUR 2.011 million, significantly exceeding the regulatory minimum capital requirement.

Highlights



€3 281 000

At the end of Q3 2026, the Company's share capital and share premium amounted.



€6 035 000

At the end of Q3 2026, the Company's equity amounted to



€2 011 000

At the end of Q3 2026, the Company's own funds amounted to

P2P lending platform
Paskolų Klubas



Comments by the Head of P2P



Inga Emilija Saulytė
Head of P2P Lending

In Q3 2026, EUR 8.5 million in loans were granted through Paskolų Klubas, 25% more than in Q2 2026, as lending activity recovered after a softer first half of the year. Refinancing loans accounted for 63.5% of the total. Compared with Q3 2025, loans granted were 31.5% lower.

At the end of September 2026, the consumer loan portfolio stood at EUR 86.4 million, 5.4% lower year-on-year. The decline mainly reflects early repayments and the settlement of overdue loans following the second-pillar pension reform. The share of loans overdue by more than 90 days remained stable at 10.01% (Q3 2025: 10.06%), and recoveries in Q3 reached EUR 1.03 million, 16.3% more than a year earlier.

The average investor portfolio was EUR 5 498, diversified across 342 loans.

Looking ahead, our focus is on growing lending volumes, improving the borrower and investor experience, and maintaining credit quality across the portfolio.

P2P lending platform Paskolų Klubas

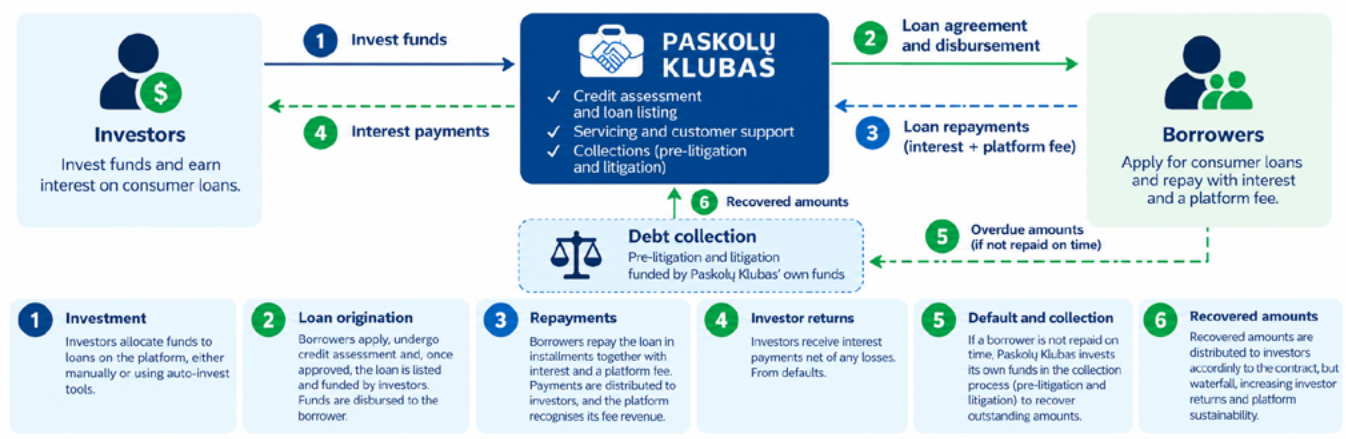
Paskolų Klubas, operated by NEO Finance, AB, is Lithuania's largest peer-to-peer (P2P) consumer lending platform, connecting individuals seeking financing with investors looking to earn returns from consumer loans.

The platform manages the entire lending process, including borrower assessment, loan origination, payment administration, and debt recovery. Investors finance consumer loans through the platform and earn returns primarily from interest payments made by borrowers.

NEO Finance generates revenue primarily through intermediation fees paid by borrowers over the loan repayment period. This model links the Company's recurring fee income to the performance and repayment of the underlying loan portfolio.

To protect investors' interests, Paskolų Klubas actively manages overdue loans and debt recovery processes. NEO Finance, AB also invests its own funds in debt collection activities, aligning its financial interests with those of investors and supporting long-term portfolio value recovery.

How the platform works

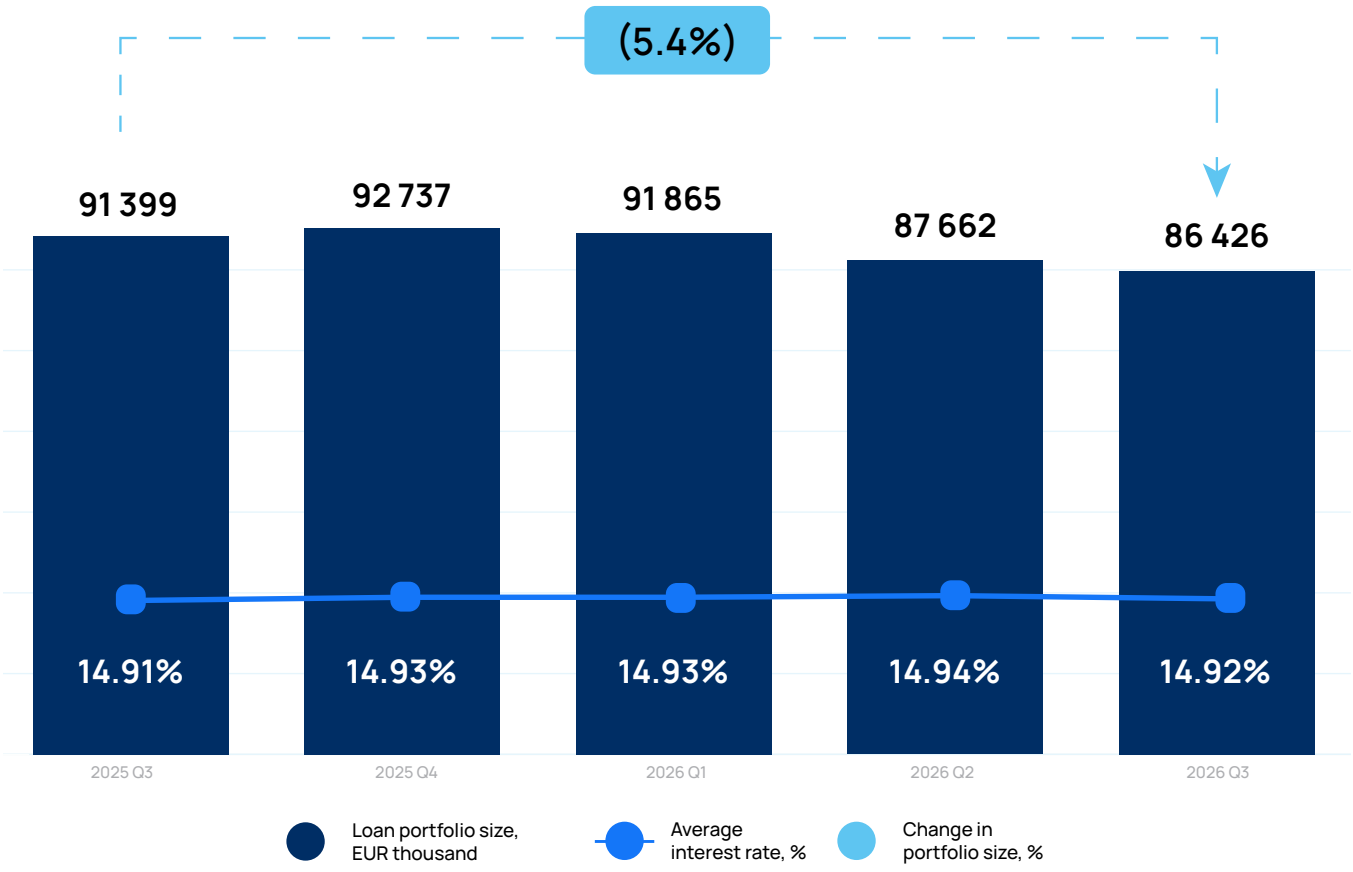


The consumer loan portfolio

Acting as a peer-to-peer lending platform, the Company facilitates the granting of consumer loans to natural person borrowers, which are financed by other natural and legal persons - investors. Interest is distributed and paid to the investors on their borrowings and the Company receives intermediation fee income from the borrower.

At the end of Q3 2026, the consumer loan portfolio administered by the Company amounted to EUR 86 426 thousand, representing a 5.4 % decrease compared to Q3 2025. Over the same period, the average interest rate increased from 14.91% to 14.92%. The slight decline in the portfolio was primarily driven by an increase in early loan repayments and repayments of overdue loans. This trend was largely influenced by the Lithuanian second-pillar pension reform, which allowed eligible participants to withdraw part of their accumulated pension savings. A portion of these funds was used by borrowers to repay consumer loans ahead of schedule or to settle overdue loan obligations, resulting in a temporary reduction in the outstanding loan portfolio.

Consumer loan portfolio and average interest rate, EUR thousand



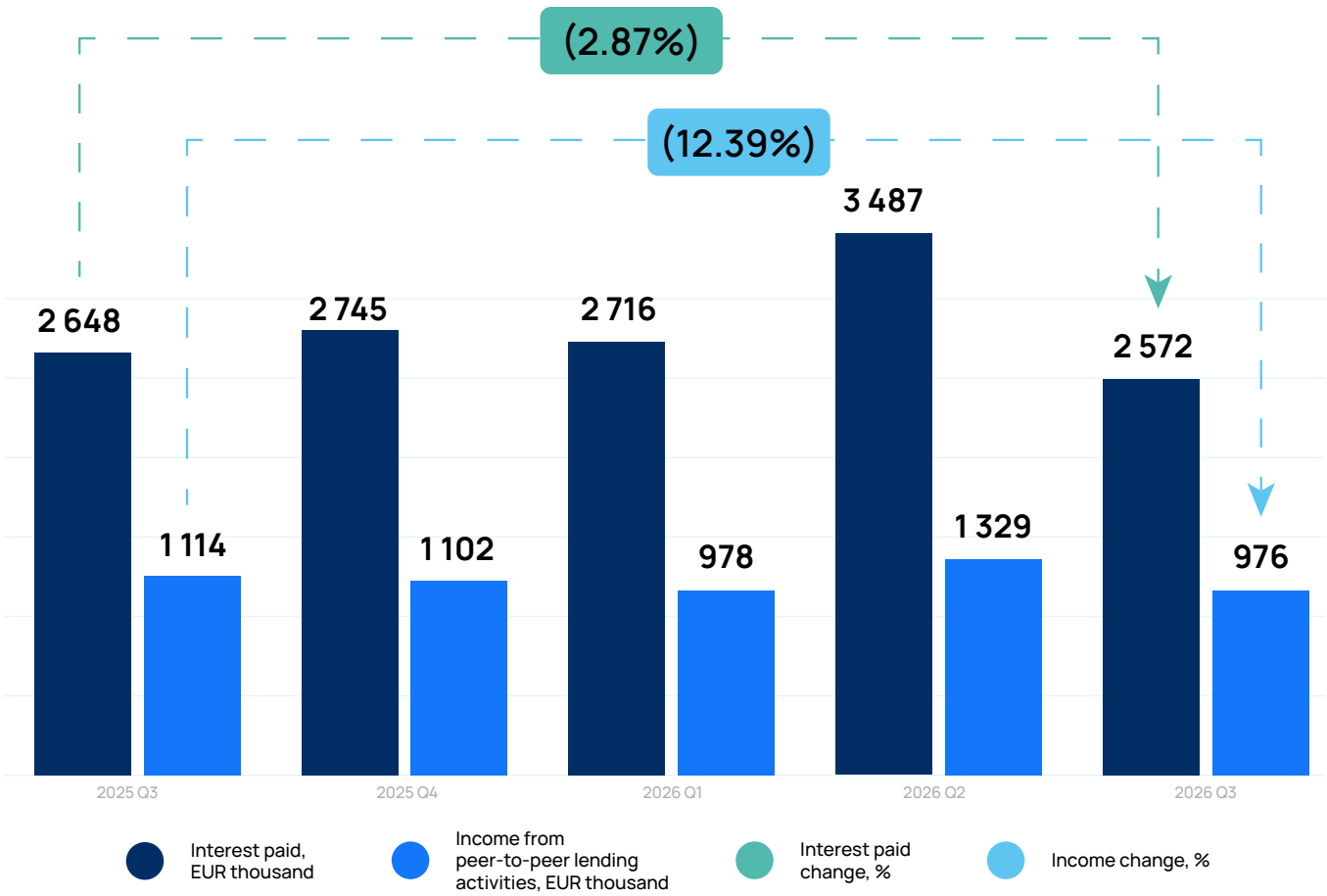
Income from peer-to-peer lending activity

Interest paid to investors under the peer-to-peer (P2P) lending platform amounted to EUR 2.572 million in Q3 2026, representing a decrease from EUR 2.648 million in Q3 2025. This corresponds to a 2.9% year-on-year decline. Compared to Q2 2026, interest payments decreased by 26.2%, from EUR 3.487 million.

Income from P2P lending activities (brokerage and related fees) totalled EUR 0.976 million in Q3 2026, compared to EUR 1.114 million in Q3 2025, representing a 12% year-on-year decrease.

Overall, the P2P lending segment recorded a decline in both interest payments to investors and the Company's fee income compared to the corresponding period last year. Both indicators also decreased compared to the previous quarter, reflecting lower financial volumes during Q3 2026.

Income from peer-to-peer lending activity between the Company and investors, EUR thousand



Loans granted

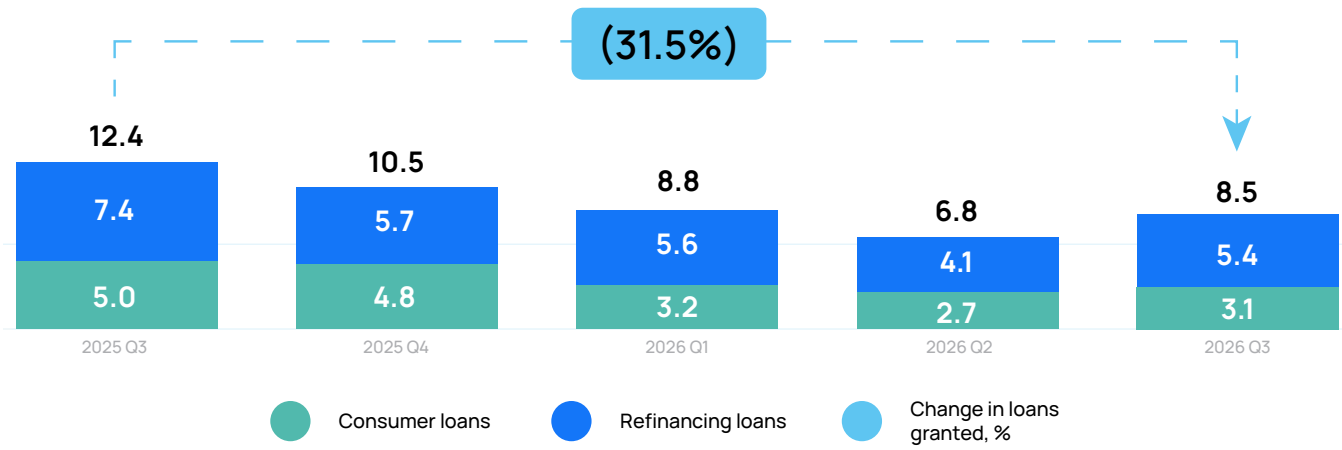
In Q3 2026, EUR 8.5 million of loans were granted through the Paskolų Klubas platform, representing a 25% increase compared to EUR 6.8 million in Q2 2026 and a 31.5% decrease compared to EUR 12.4 million in Q3 2025.

The quarterly increase was driven by growth in both consumer and refinancing loans. Consumer loans increased to EUR 3.1 million (Q2 2026: EUR 2.7 million), while refinancing loans rose to EUR 5.4 million (Q2 2026: EUR 4.1 million).

Despite the quarterly recovery in lending volumes, total loans granted remained below the level recorded in the corresponding period of 2025. Refinancing loans continued to account for the majority of lending activity, representing approximately 63.5% of total loans granted in Q3 2026.

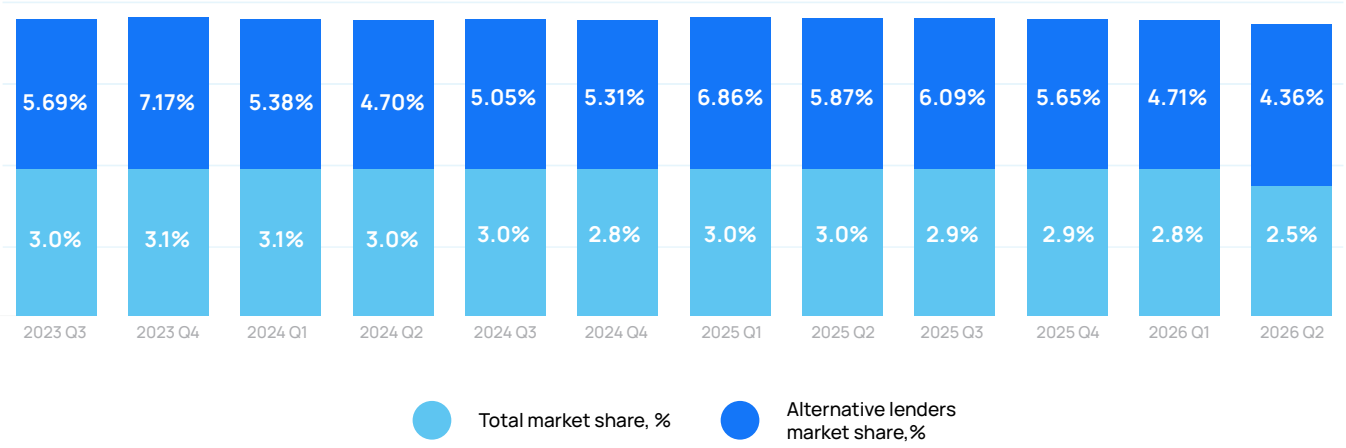
Overall, lending activity improved compared to the previous quarter, supported by higher volumes in both loan categories, although total lending remained lower on a year-on-year basis.

P2P lending platform loans issued, M EUR

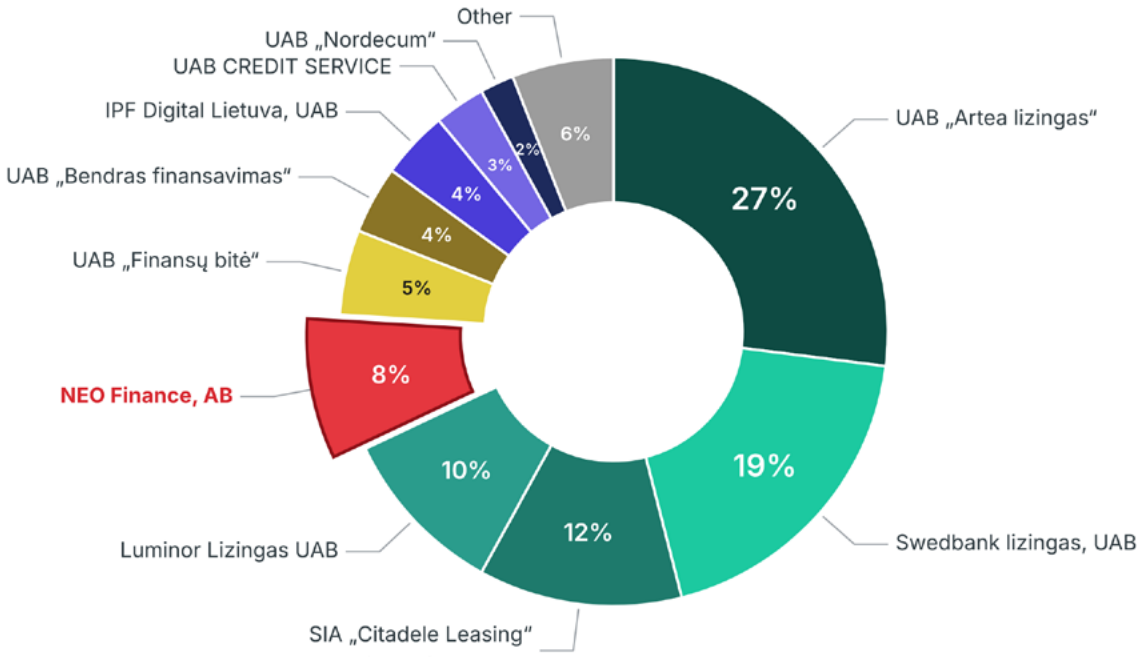


Market share

NEO Finance's platform Paskolų Klubas holds a 2.5% share of the total consumer loan portfolio market in Lithuania, including major Lithuanian banks and other credit providers, as of Q2 2026 (latest available data). Among alternative, non-bank consumer credit providers, Paskolų Klubas holds a 4.36% share, reflecting its position among direct P2P and alternative lending competitors. The Company's primary goal is to continue increasing its consumer loan portfolio share across both the overall market and the alternative lending segment. Source: Bank of Lithuania statistics.



TOP 10 consumer credit providers by portfolio size (2026 H1 data)



Source: Bank of Lithuania, Consumer Credit Market Overview (H1 2026), published on 18 September 2026.

Data as published on the Bank of Lithuania's official website: https://www.lb.lt/lt/leidiniai/category.39/series.174?tags_ids%5B0%5D=1289&ff=1.

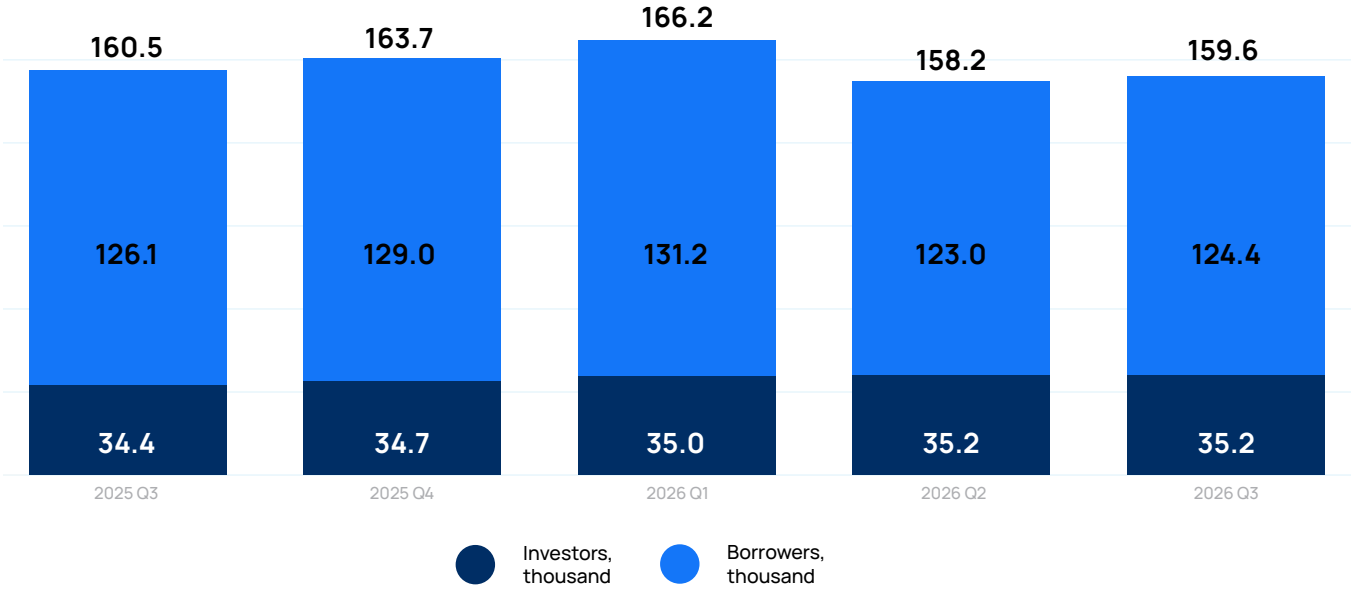
Registered users

In Q3 2026, the total number of registered users increased to 159.6 thousand, compared to 158.2 thousand in Q2 2026.

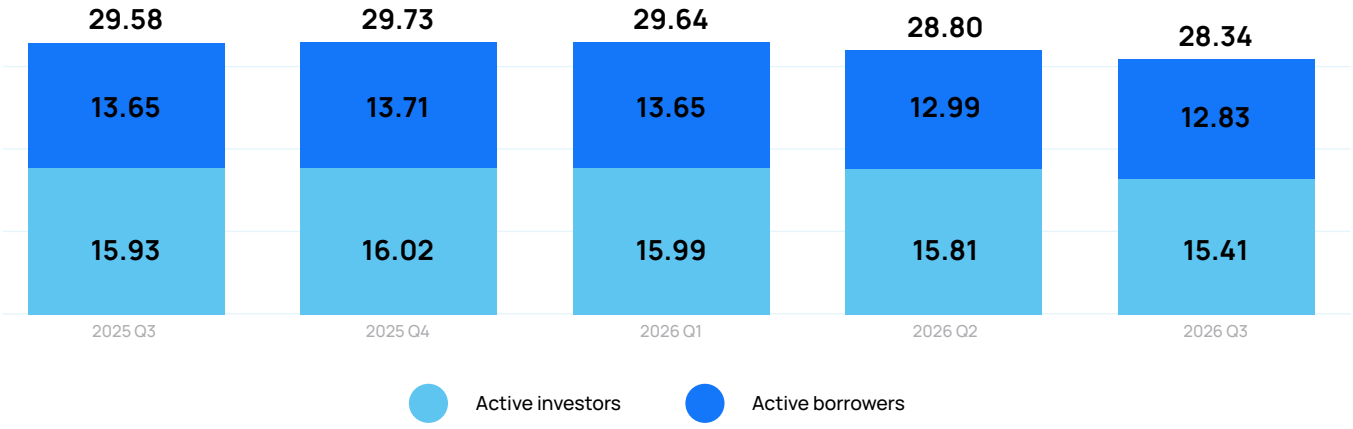
The number of registered investors remained stable at 35.2 thousand (Q2 2026: 35.2 thousand), while the number of registered borrowers increased to 124.4 thousand (Q2 2026: 123.0 thousand), representing a 1.1% quarterly increase.

The total number of active users increased significantly to 36.65 thousand in Q3 2026, compared to 28.80 thousand in Q2 2026, representing a 27.3% increase. This growth was primarily driven by the number of active borrowers, which rose from 12.99 thousand to 21.24 thousand (+63.5%). Meanwhile, the number of active investors decreased slightly from 15.81 thousand to 15.41 thousand (−2.5%).

Overall, while the registered user base remained relatively stable, the significant increase in active borrowers contributed to a substantial rise in total platform activity during Q3 2026.



Active users thousands end of Q3 2026

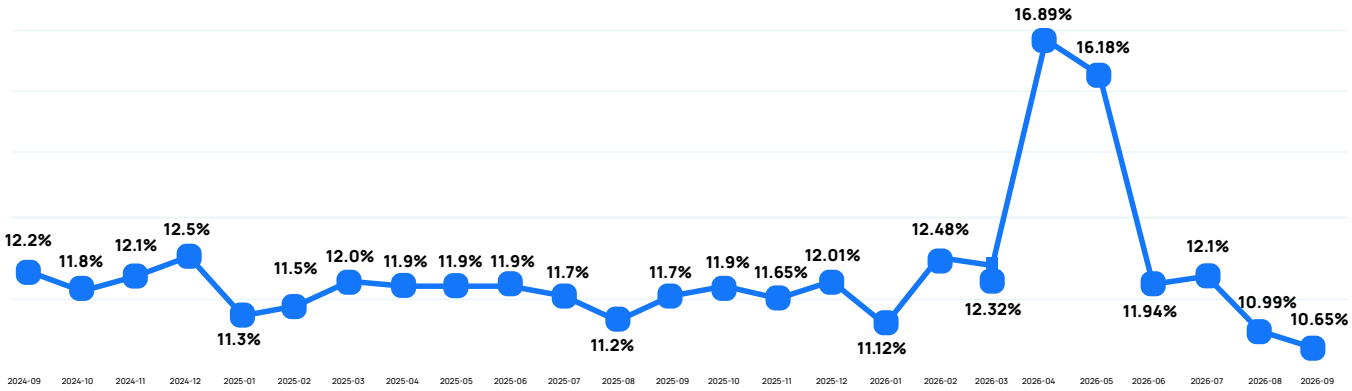


At the end of the reporting period, the average loan amount granted to the borrower Paskolų Klubas was EUR 4 182 with an average duration of 67 months (5 years and 7 months). The average portfolio size of the investor was EUR 5 498 and the average number of loans in the portfolio was 342 units.

Investors' return on investment in NEO FINANCE consumer loans

One of the main arguments for attracting investors to the platform is its relatively stable earnings compared to other financial market instruments. Below is a graph of NEO Finance's return on investment in consumer loans. The NEO Finance team aims to maintain stable investor earnings by responding in a timely manner to the need to update its clients' credit risk assessment model, non-performing loan actions and interest pricing.

Yearly return on investment (ROI) in NEO Finance



* Return on investment calculated for the entire loan portfolio of the platform, before income taxes.

Overdue loans

The Company is constantly taking proactive approaches to reduce loan defaults, but in the case of medium- and higher-risk consumer loans, it is not possible to avoid defaults. The Company's objective is to keep the level of non-performing loans steady or reduce it.

Follow-up on overdue loans:

Borrowers who are late in paying at least one instalment are informed by email, phone calls, voice messages, and SMS.

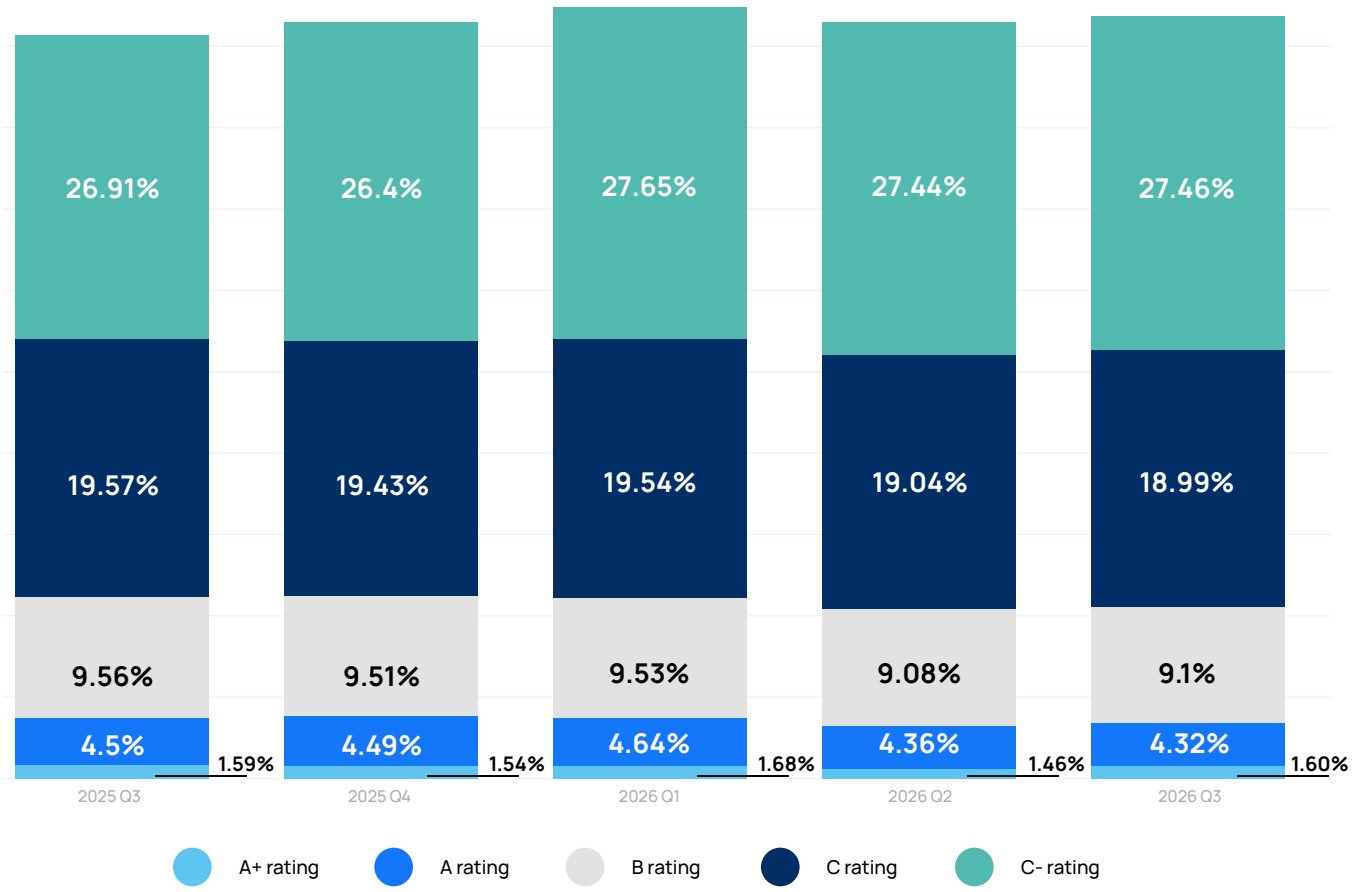
After 30 days of delay, the borrower's debt is registered with Creditinfo Lietuva UAB, and after 40 days of delay, the loan is transferred to a debt collection company.

From the 150th to the 180th day of default, Paskolų Klubas terminates the consumer credit agreement with the borrower and, following the termination of the agreement (depending on the rating of the loan), offers to buy the debt from the investors, i.e., to make use of the "Buyback" service.

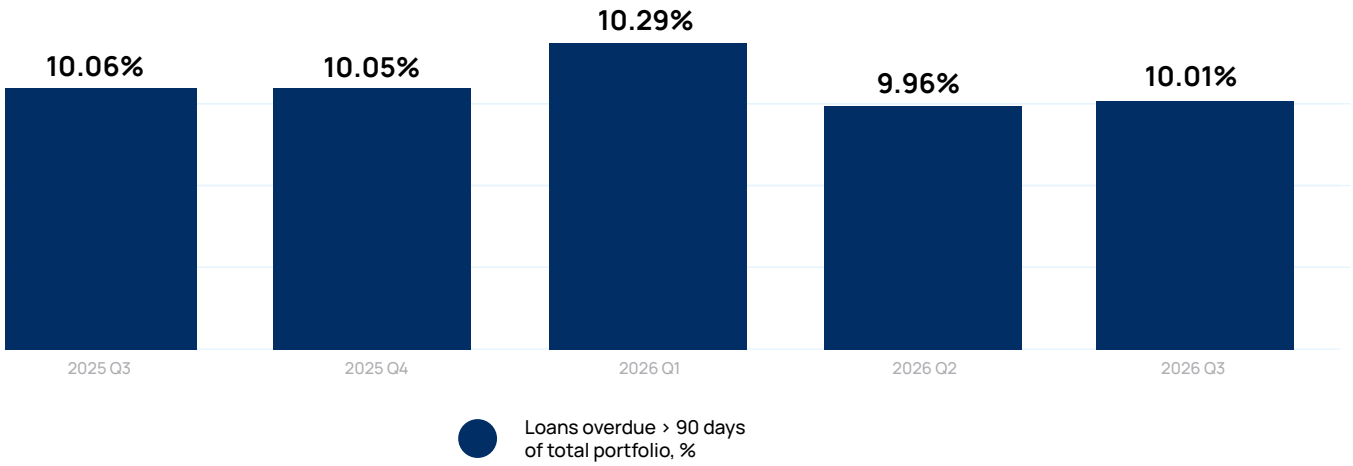
If the debt cannot be recovered before court, the debt is taken to court and bailiffs.

If the bailiff is unable to restore payments or recover the debtor's assets immediately, Paskolų Klubas regularly communicates with the bailiff to review the customer's financial situation on an ongoing basis. Information is updated for investors at least every 6 months.

Loans, overdue >90 days, %



Loans overdue >90 days, Total portfolio



At the end of Q3 2026, out of a total of EUR 284.3 million of loans granted, EUR 28.71 million (10.01%) were more than 90 consecutive days past due.

Newly originated loans during the year and their payment history provide additional information to the rating algorithm. which uses artificial intelligence to periodically update the rating rules. The continuous improvement of the rating system algorithm ensures the management of the risk of non-performing loans within the Company.

Debt collection

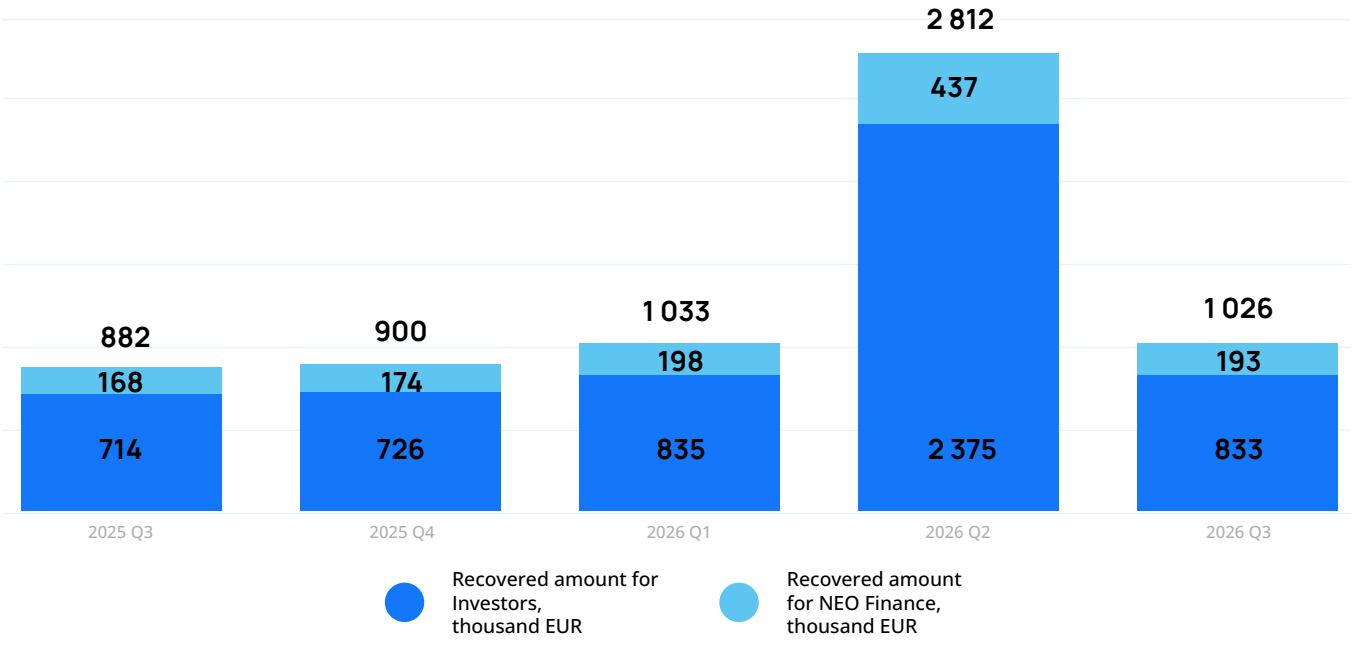
Loans that are in default are handed over to a debt collection company and a bailiff appointed to collect the debt. Once the borrower is restored to viability, The Paskolų Klubas distributes the recovered amounts to the investors and the Company. Under the terms and conditions of the agreement, the costs of the recovery platform, such as the costs of the claim, stamp duty and bailiff, are paid first, followed by a parallel payment of the loan arrears to the investors and a brokerage fee to the Company.

In Q3 2026, total recoveries amounted to EUR 1.026 million, compared to EUR 2.812 million in Q2 2026, representing a 63.5% quarterly decrease. Compared to Q3 2025, when total recoveries amounted to EUR 882 thousand, the recovered amount increased by 16.3%. The decline compared to the previous quarter followed the exceptionally high recovery volumes recorded in Q2 2026, which were supported by the Lithuanian second-pillar pension reform, enabling borrowers to use withdrawn pension savings for early loan repayments and the settlement of overdue obligations.

Of the total amount recovered, EUR 833 thousand was distributed to investors (Q2 2026: EUR 2.375 million; Q3 2025: EUR 714 thousand), while the Company generated EUR 193 thousand in recovery and intermediary fees (Q2 2026: EUR 437 thousand; Q3 2025: EUR 168 thousand).

Overall, recoveries in Q3 2026 returned closer to the levels observed before the exceptional increase in Q2 2026, while remaining above the corresponding period of the previous year.

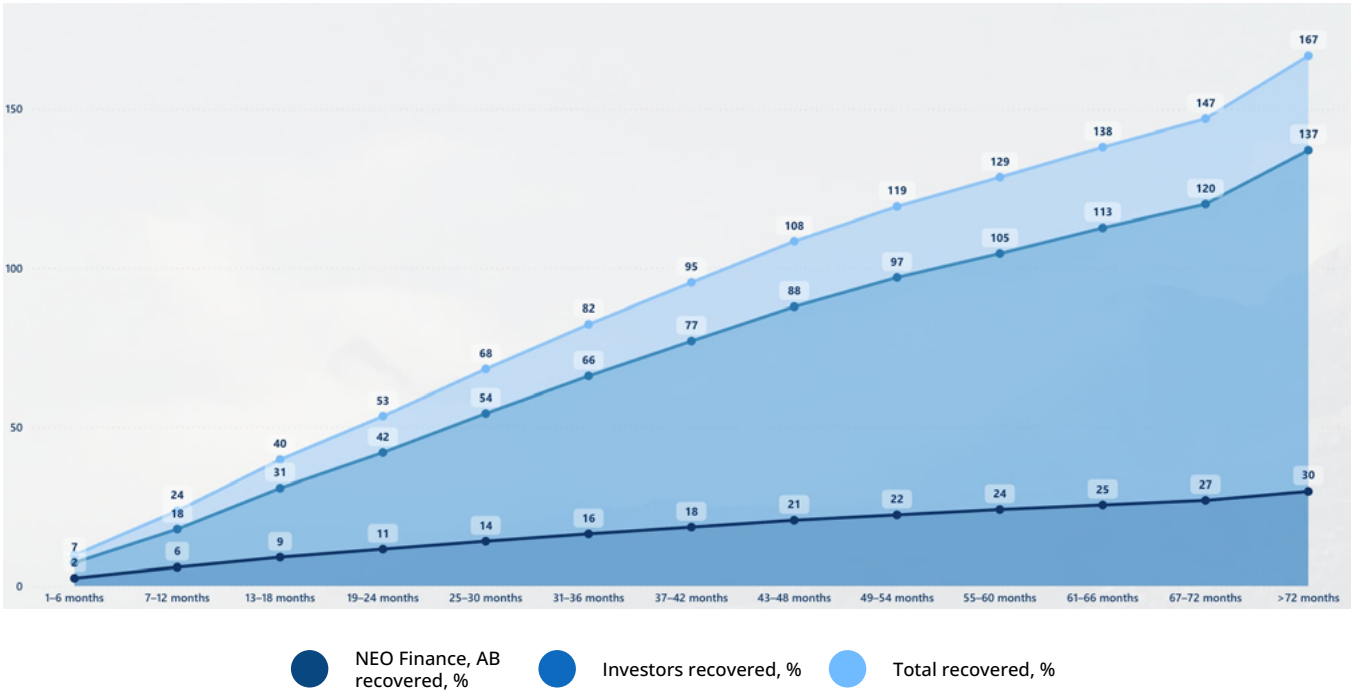
Amount recovered, thousand EUR



Recovery statistics

In cases where the Company is unable to collect the overdue debt through pre-court recovery, the loan agreement with the borrower is terminated and the debt is taken to court. The court process and enforced debt recovery by bailiffs may take time, but most of the overdue debts are recovered in time. For loans that were submitted for recovery 2 years ago, investors have recovered 42% of the outstanding amount at the time of termination, 65% 3 years ago, 104% 5 years ago.

Recovered % of principal outstanding at termination



Buyback service

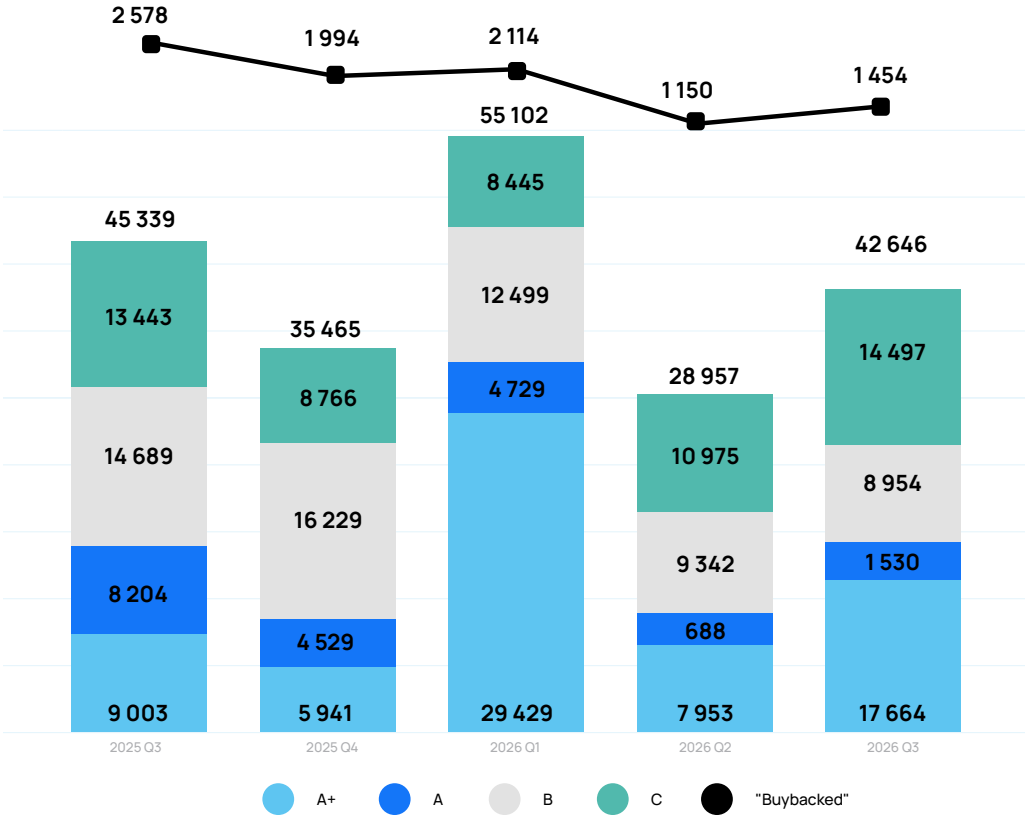
The Paskolų Klubas offers investors a way to reduce the risk of non-performing loans by offering to buyback defaulted loans at market prices. In the event of the termination of the contract with the borrower, the Buyback service allows investors to sell an investment rated A, B or C to NEO Finance, AB within 30 days for 50% or 55% of its residual value, respectively, if the investor has reached the VIP level of the portfolio (EUR 15 000). The buyback price depends on the rating of the loan and the duration of the offer. The Company currently offers investors to buy back loans with the highest credit rating of A+ automatically, for 100% of the remaining value of the investment. Meanwhile, for the highest C-risk loans, the option is currently not available.

In the event of failure to recover the defaulted loan through pre-collection, 5 calendar days prior to the scheduled termination of the loan agreement, the Paskolų Klubas will send a notice to each investor who has financed the defaulted loan, informing them of the possibility to sell their investment in the loan. If the borrower fails to pay all arrears by the scheduled date, the Paskolų Klubas will terminate the loan agreement with the borrower and offer the investors 30 days to pay the amount of the investment in the loan. In Q3 2026, investors sold investments for EUR 42.6 thousand, representing a 47.3% increase compared to EUR 29 thousand in Q2 2026 and a 6% decrease compared to EUR 45.3 thousand in Q3 2025.

The quarterly increase was primarily driven by significantly higher Buyback activity in the A segment, where volumes increased from EUR 0.7 thousand in Q2 2026 to EUR 17.7 thousand in Q3 2026. Buyback volumes in the C segment also increased from EUR 11.0 thousand to EUR 14.5 thousand, contributing to the overall growth. Performance across the remaining rating segments was mixed. Buyback volumes in the A+ segment decreased from EUR 8.0 thousand in Q2 2026 to EUR 1.5 thousand in Q3 2026, while the B segment recorded a slight decline from EUR 9.3 thousand to EUR 9.0 thousand.

Overall, Buyback volumes remained subject to quarter-to-quarter fluctuations across rating segments, with the increase in Q3 2026 mainly driven by higher activity in the A and C segments. Such fluctuations should not necessarily be interpreted as structural changes in secondary market activity or investor sentiment.

By providing this service to investors. the Company not only provides additional protection in managing the risk of defaults for its clients. but also invests in debt recovery. The Company incorporates the repurchased investments into its existing portfolio of consumer loans. with part of the investments being returned through future debt recovery and the other part being offered for purchase to investors on the secondary market of the Paskolų Klubas. This provides an opportunity to invest in debt recovery for clients of the Paskolų Klubas platform.



NEO Finance, AB's investments

NEO Finance, AB invests in loan assets through several channels, including consumer loans, business loans and loans granted to subsidiaries. These investments support the Company's lending activities while ensuring efficient capital allocation across different business lines.

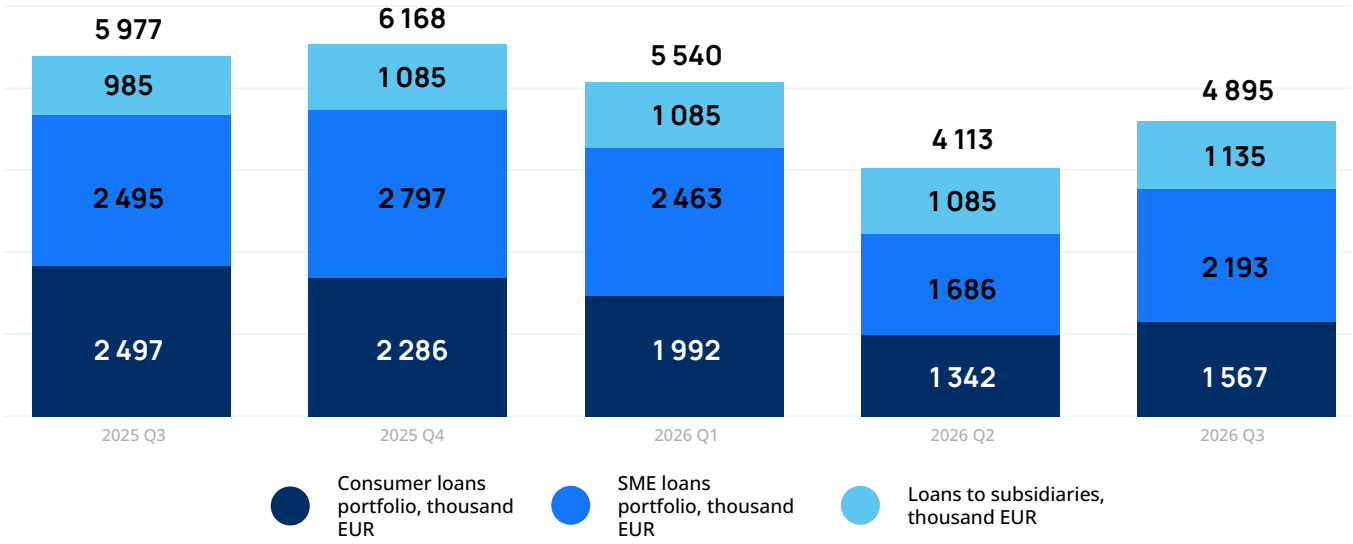
Historically, NEO Finance, AB participated directly in the financing of consumer loans on the Paskolų Klubas peer-to-peer lending platform alongside other registered investors. Since 1 June 2024, the Company has invested directly only in Buy Now, Pay Later (BNPL) loans, while investments in traditional consumer loans are made through its affiliated entities – NEO Finance B.V., NEO Invest1 and NEO Invest2.

NEO Finance, AB also invests in business loans originated through the FinoMark crowdfunding platform alongside other registered investors. These investments support the timely funding of business projects and enhance the attractiveness of the platform for both borrowers and investors.

In addition, NEO Finance, AB provides intercompany loans to its subsidiaries to finance their investments in consumer loans on the Paskolų Klubas platform and business loans on the FinoMark crowdfunding platform.

The following tables present the composition of the Company's loan investment portfolio, including investments in consumer loans, business loans and loans granted to subsidiaries.

NEO Finance, AB consumer loan portfolio, thousand EUR



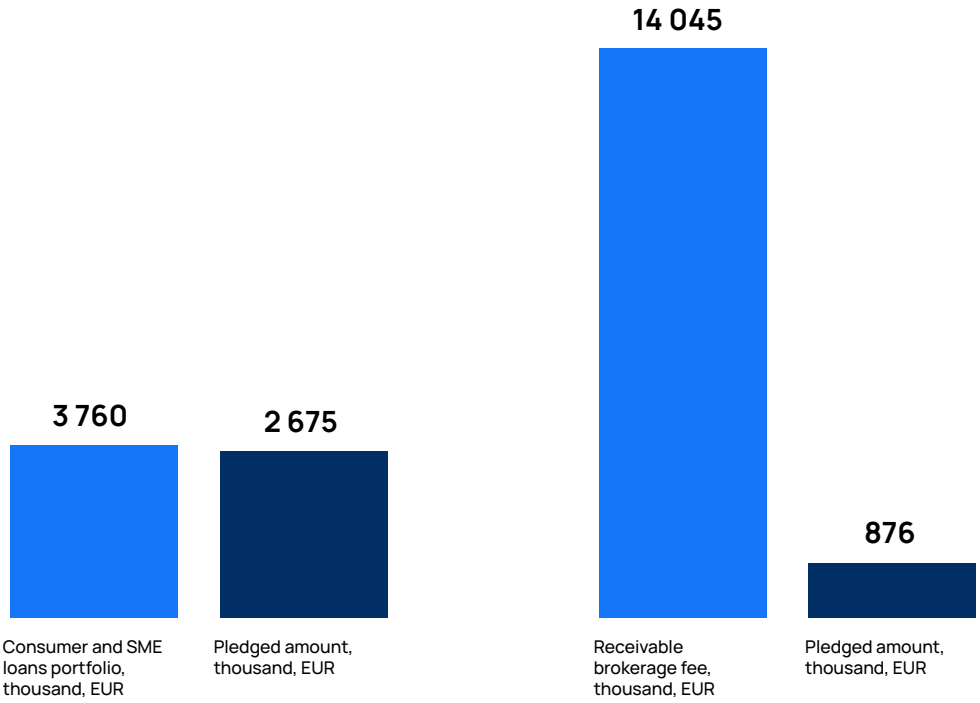
NEO Finance, AB pledged assets

To secure its funding obligations under outstanding loans and bonds, NEO Finance, AB pledges selected assets as collateral for creditors.

As at 30 September 2026, the Company had pledged the following assets:

- investments in consumer and business loans; and
- a portion of future intermediation fee receivables.

The graphs below present the carrying amounts of the pledged assets and the corresponding pledged amounts.



The Company's policy on avoiding conflicts of interest is available here.

Subsidiaries and institutional investors

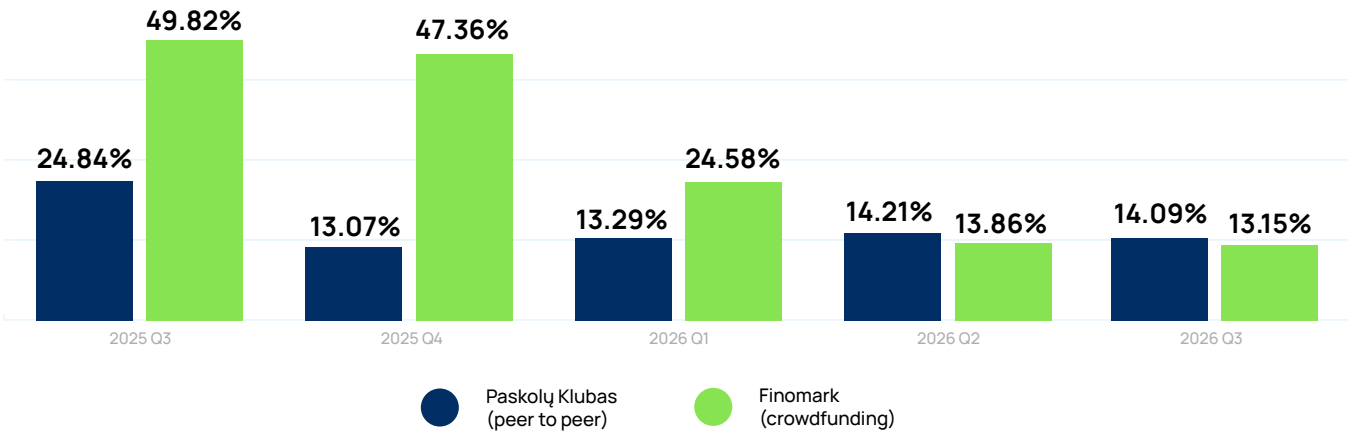
Loan financing by subsidiaries and institutional investors

NEO Finance, AB's subsidiaries – NEO Finance B.V., NEO Invest1 UAB and NEO Invest2 UAB – participate in the financing of consumer and business loans originated through the Paskolų Klubas peer-to-peer lending platform and the FinoMark crowdfunding platform as institutional investors.

The subsidiaries finance loan investments using funding provided by NEO Finance, AB through intercompany loans. This structure enables the Company to efficiently allocate capital while supporting the continuous funding of loans on both platforms.

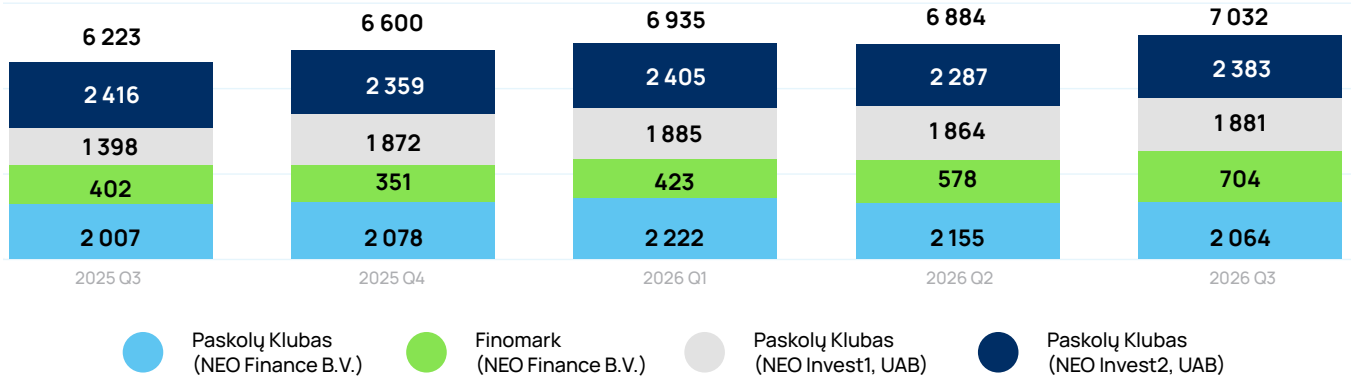
In addition to the Company's subsidiaries, loans on both platforms are also financed by other institutional investors, providing additional funding capacity and diversification of funding sources.

Quarterly share of loans financed by subsidiaries and other institutional investors (%)



Loan portfolio of subsidiaries

The subsidiaries of NEO Finance, AB hold portfolios of consumer and business loans financed through the Paskolų Klubas peer-to-peer lending platform and the FinoMark crowdfunding platform. The chart below presents the carrying amount of the loan portfolio held by each subsidiary at the end of the reporting period.



Financial performance of subsidiaries (EUR)

The Company's subsidiaries primarily invest in consumer and business loans originated through the Paskolų Klubas and FinoMark platforms. In addition to its loan investment activities, NEO Finance B.V. performs investor acquisition, advisory and servicing functions in the Netherlands. As a result, the financial performance of NEO Finance B.V. also reflects the operating expenses associated with these activities. The table below presents the financial performance of each subsidiary for the reporting period.

Subsidiary	Loan portfolio 2026 01-09, thousand EUR	Revenue 2026 01-09, EUR	Profit before tax 2026 01-09, EUR
NEO Finance B.V.	2 768	330 301	8 218
NEO Invest1 UAB	1 881	208 646	23 034
NEO Invest2 UAB	2 383	285 452	-34 306
Total	**7 032**	**824 399**	**-3 054**

Open banking
Neopay



Open banking Neopay

NEO Finance, AB is a licensed provider of payment initiation, account information services and other payment solutions. These services are provided under the Neopay brand.

Neopay provides payment initiation, account information services and other payment solution services through secure open APIs with banks and other financial institutions as required by the Law on Payments of the Republic of Lithuania and the Payment Services Directive 2 (PSD2).

At the end of the first quarter of 2025, Neopay services were available in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland, Greece, Romania, Spain, Croatia, Bulgaria and Slovakia, integrated with more than 200 financial institutions. The latest list by country can be found here.

Comments by Evaldas Remeikis



Neopay's third quarter of 2026 was marked by continued geographic and sector diversification. The value of payments initiated through our Payment Initiation Service (PIS) reached EUR 643.9 million, up 3% year-on-year, while the number of PIS transactions decreased by 6.8% to 11.1 million. The average fee per transaction rose to EUR 0.048, from EUR 0.046 in Q2 2026.

Geographically, we continued to reduce our reliance on the Lithuanian market, with its share of transactions declining to 52.0% from 57.0% a year earlier. Latvia increased its share to 33.5% and Estonia to 13.4%. We also expanded our services in Poland and the Netherlands, where account information, recurring payment agreements and bulk payments are now available for supported banks.

Our client base became more balanced across sectors. The share of the gaming and lotteries segment decreased to 51.1% from 57.7% in Q1 2026, while telecommunications and utilities accounted for 24.7% and financial and legal services for 10.8% of transaction volume.

On the product side, we are launching self-service terminals, which will be piloted with the first clients in Lithuania, with the aim of expanding across the Baltics and the wider European market. In late September and early October, our team also attended SBC Summit 2026 in Lisbon and EcomExpo 2026 in Vilnius, meeting existing and potential partners in iGaming and e-commerce.

Together with our leading position in the Lithuanian payment initiation market, these developments reflect a consistent strategy: strengthening our core offering while methodically expanding the markets and use cases we serve.

2026 Q3 developments at Neopay

Expanded bank services in Poland and the Netherlands	Account information, recurring payment agreement, and bulk payment services are now available for supported banks in Poland and the Netherlands.
Self-service terminals	Neopay is launching self-service terminals that will be piloted with the first clients in Lithuania. After the successful launch, Neopay is targeting expansion across the Baltics and wider European market.

Products description

Payment initiation service (PIS)

PIS allows businesses to significantly reduce costs compared to traditional payment methods such as cards or bank links. It provides secure payments across Europe, allowing up to 100 payments to be made at the same time with a single confirmation. In addition, it offers customisable payment widgets tailored to the brand's design for better conversion rates, along with a dashboard for transaction tracking and settings management. This service is useful for businesses looking for efficient and cost-effective payment solutions.

Active Payment Link

The Active Payment Link simplifies the payment process for users by supporting a variety of methods, including "Buy Now, Pay Later" options. It offers simple link integrations and a user-friendly payment process, improving accessibility and speed for users when making payments. This service is valuable for any business looking to simplify payment processes and improve user experience.

Automated Refunds

Automated Returns simplifies the repayment process by minimising manual involvement and reducing the chance of errors compared to traditional methods. Businesses can choose to refund all or part of the payment amount, and both unit and bulk refunds are supported. This service is ideal for businesses looking to improve efficiency in managing returns and increase customer satisfaction across a wide range of business areas in the industry.

Recurring Payments

Recurring Payments allows you to automate the scheduling and support of a variety of payment schemes, particularly suitable for businesses operating on subscription models. This feature benefits subscription-based businesses by offering flexibility and convenience to customers, ultimately improving customer retention and revenue generation.

Buy Now, Pay Later

BNPL provides a flexible payment solution for online purchases, allowing customers to split the cost of their purchase into monthly interest-free instalments. The service benefits both merchants and consumers, offering financial flexibility without additional fees for on-time payments and ensuring immediate payments to businesses.

POS Lending

POS Lending offers consumers in-store lending options, allowing for a flexible monthly payment schedule over a pre-defined financing period. It provides customers with financial flexibility and transparency and facilitates immediate payments to businesses, especially in retail environments.

Account Information Service (AIS)

The AIS allows users to get concentrated information about their payment accounts from different providers in one place. It simplifies financial management, saves time and offers personalised financial insights for people looking for a convenient and comprehensive overview of their finances.

Automated Payments

Automated Payments are ideal for organisations that require frequent or bulk payments, such as salary payments or rewards. This service allows you to quickly transfer money to bank accounts across Europe improving efficiency and reducing administrative work for businesses.

User Confirmation Service

User Validation automates and simplifies the process of user registration and validation, improving security and reducing disruption in corporate engagement processes. It verifies the identity of users based on their bank account details, useful for businesses in a wide range of industries looking for secure and simplified user authentication.

PCSP (Payer Code Identification Service)

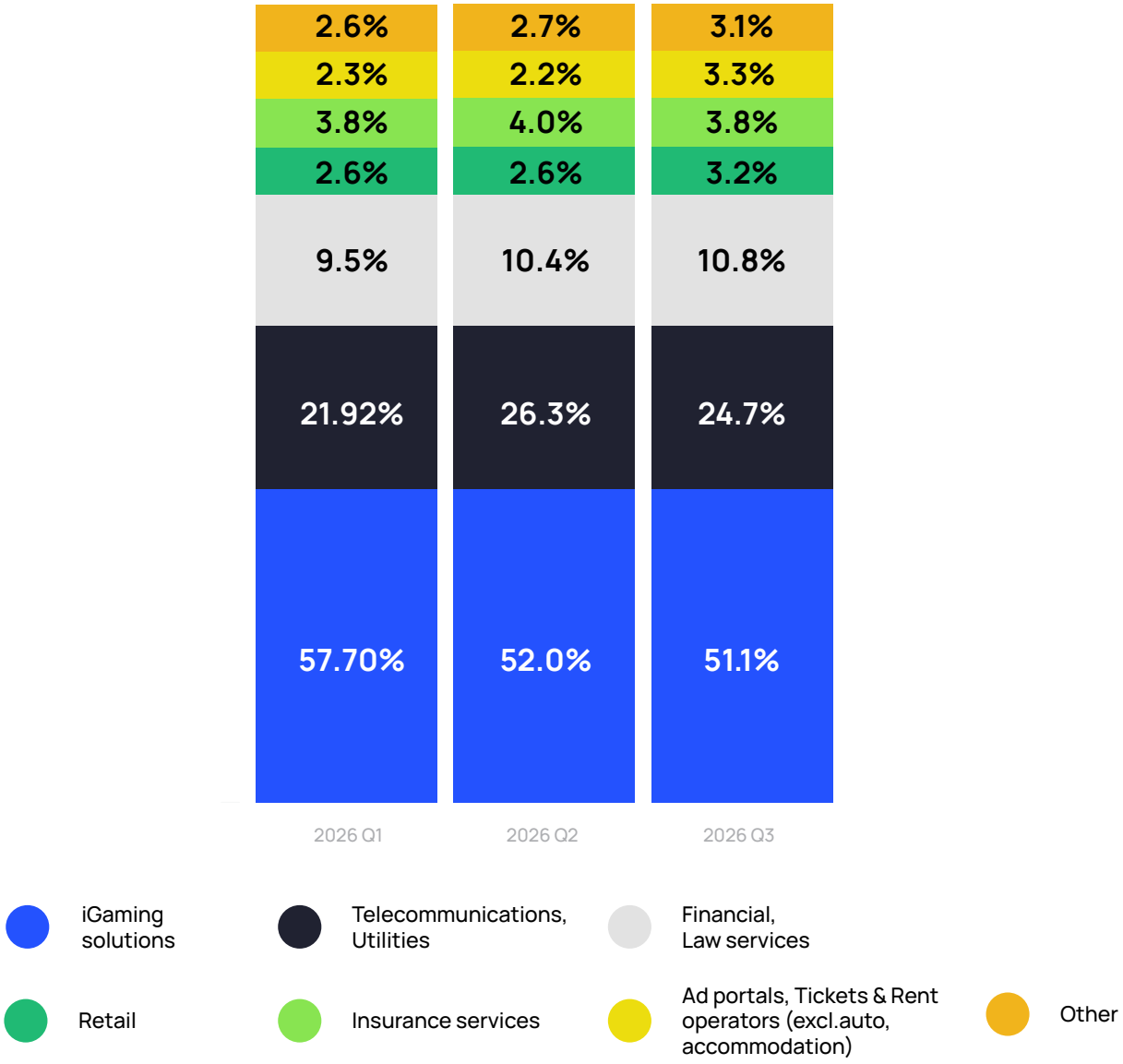
The PCSP confirms the identity of payers by confirming that the IBAN account used for the payment belongs to the intended payer. This adds an extra layer of security, reduces the risk of fraud and increases customer confidence in payment processes.

Neopay's business segments

Neopay continued to maintain a well-diversified customer base across multiple business segments in Q3 2026. The Gaming, Lotteries and Internet Games segment remained the largest, accounting for 51.1% of transaction volume, although its share declined from 57.7% in Q1 2026.

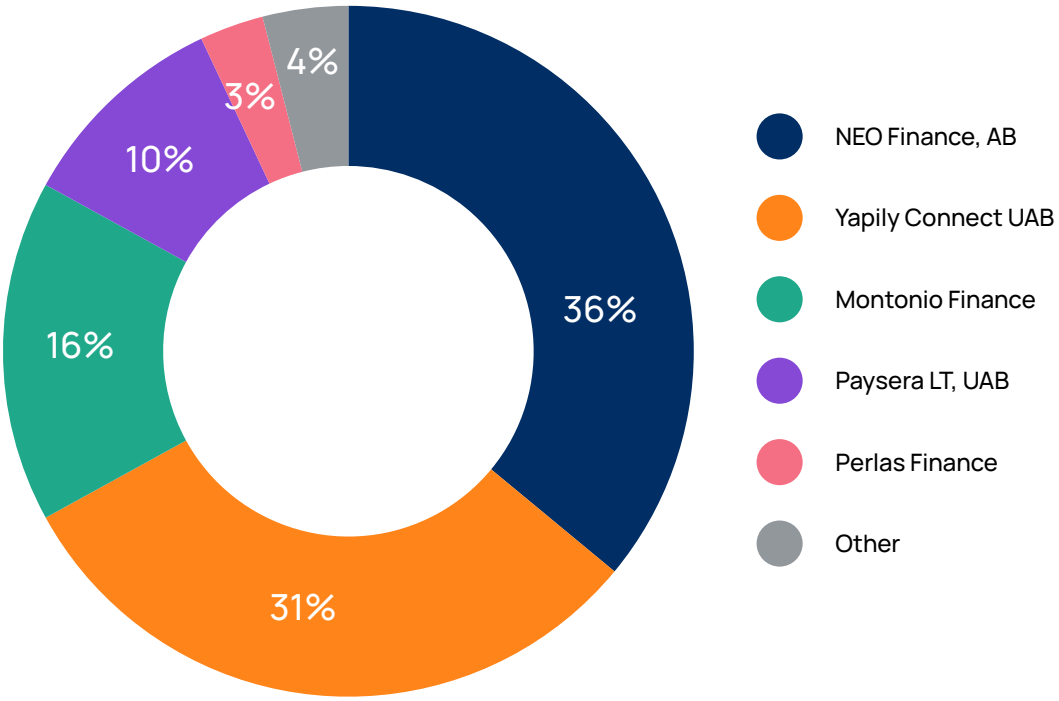
The decrease was primarily offset by higher transaction volumes in the Telecommunications & Utilities segment, whose share increased from 21.9% to 24.7%, and in the Financial & Law Services segment, which grew from 9.5% to 10.8%. These changes indicate a broader distribution of transaction volumes across the Company's customer base.

The remaining business segments remained broadly stable during the quarter. Retail accounted for 3.2% of transaction volume. Smaller segments continued to represent only a limited share of total transaction volume, with no material changes compared to the previous quarter.



Neopay market share

Based on data published by the Bank of Lithuania, Neopay held the leading position among Lithuanian payment initiation service providers, with 46.2 million initiated payment operations over the past 12 months, representing a 36% market share — the largest among all licensed providers in the segment. This places Neopay ahead of Yapily Connect UAB (31%) and Montonio Finance (16%), the next largest competitors. The chart below illustrates the number of payment operations initiated (in million units) by each provider over the trailing 12-month period.

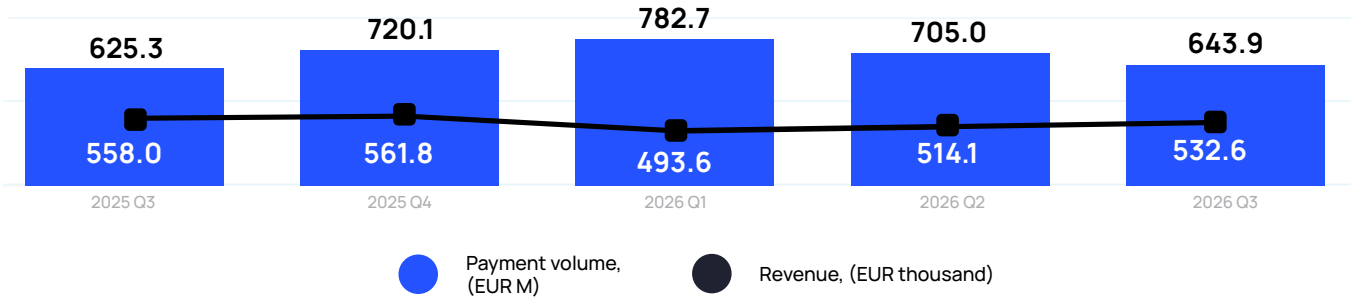


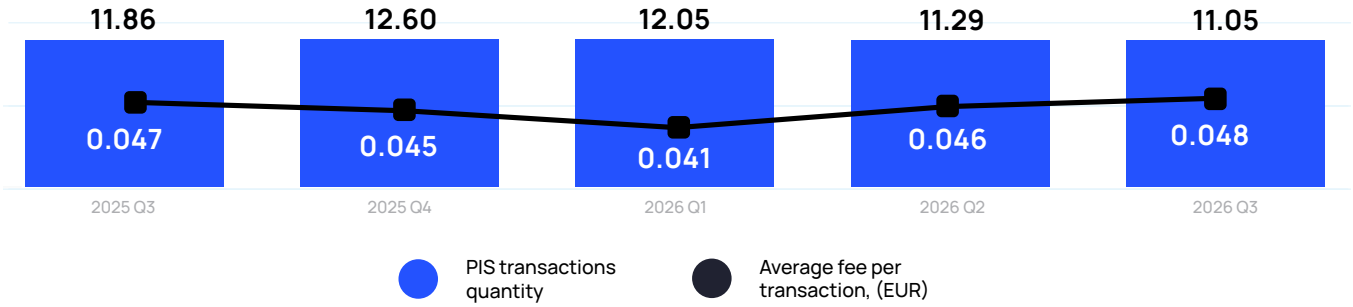
Source: Bank of Lithuania, Overview of Electronic Money and Payment Institutions' Activities, Q4 2025 (data on payment initiation transaction volumes over the trailing 12 months).

Neopay transaction statistics

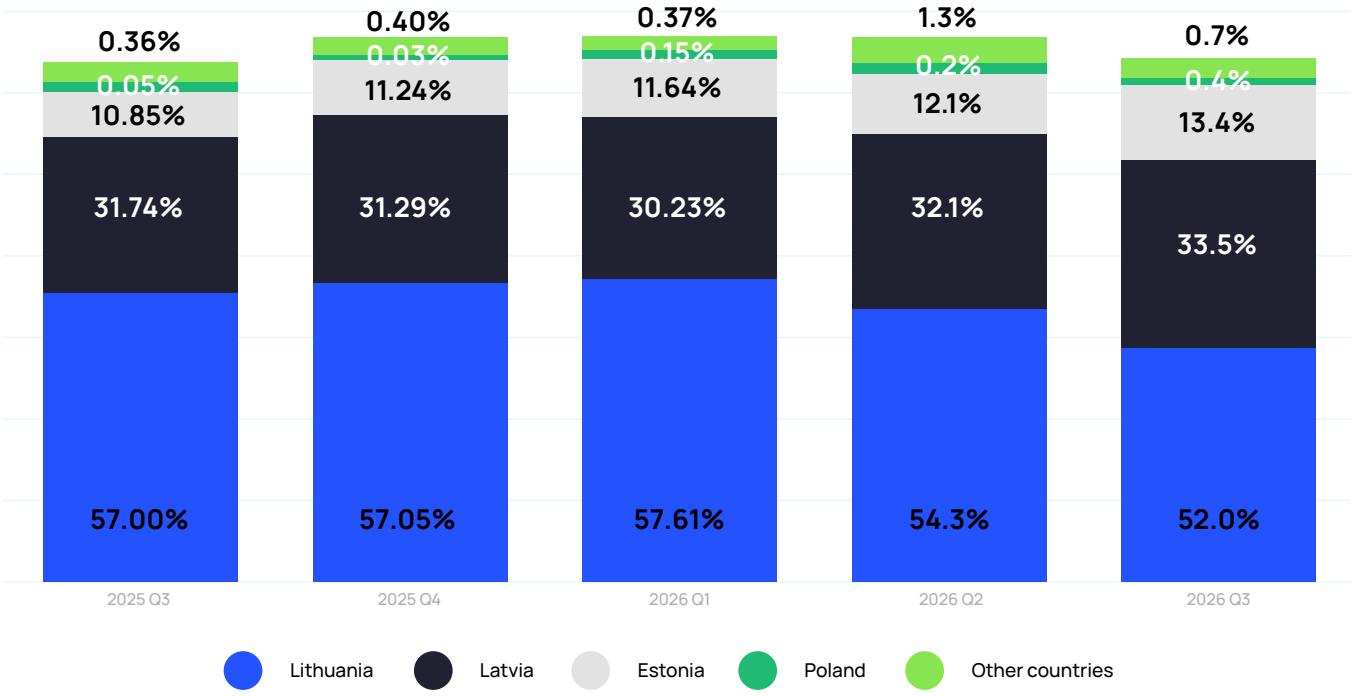
The main performance indicator for the provision of payment services is payments made. Neopay's payment initiation service allows business customers to securely and easily collect payments from their customers. Meanwhile, Disbursement Transactions indicate another, reverse service - a secure and innovative way to make multi-purpose disbursements, refunds or winnings to your customers. This service can be used either by e-shops for refunds on goods returned by customers or by iGaming and gambling companies to pay out winnings to their customers.

PIS performance overview





Breakdown of transactions by country, %



Crowdfunding platform FinoMark



Crowdfunding platform FinoMark

FinoMark is a crowdfunding platform with a modern fundraising and investment model for both companies and a growing community of investors. FinoMark offers unique solutions that modernise the funding process. providing more efficient and value-adding opportunities not only for businesses but also for investors looking for attractive investment opportunities.

Comments by FinoMark CEO



Diana Kačanauskaitė
FinoMark CEO

The third quarter of 2026 marked an important milestone for FinoMark: our first profitable quarter since the platform's launch. Growth in both the number of loan agreements and lending volumes drove higher revenue and supported this result.

In Q3, FinoMark issued EUR 2.82 million in business loans, up 21% compared with Q2 2026 and 5% compared with Q3 2025. Quarterly revenue reached EUR 168,4 thousand, increasing by 14,3% quarter-on-quarter and 25% year-on-year.

The investors' loan portfolio exceeded EUR 10 million for the first time, reaching EUR 10.03 million at the end of September, 26.5% more than a year earlier. Total interest paid to investors since the platform's launch reached EUR 2.57 million. Credit risk management remained a priority, with the platform's reported terminated loan rate standing at 3.32% at quarter-end.

For the first nine months of 2026, revenue grew by 30% to EUR 395 thousand and gross profit increased by 37% to EUR 353 thousand. Although the pre-tax result for the period remained negative at EUR 58 thousand, the profitable third quarter represents an important step towards sustainable profitability.

Looking ahead, our focus is on increasing business lending, attracting investor funding and maintaining a disciplined approach to credit risk as we build on this progress towards sustainable profitability.

Key financial indicators of FinoMark in Q1-Q3 2026

Based on unaudited data for Q3 2026:

REVENUE ▲ +30%

In Q1-Q3 2026, FinoMark generated revenue of EUR 395 thousand, representing a 30% increase compared to Q1-Q3 2025 and a 81% increase compared to Q1-Q3 2024. The growth reflects continued expansion of platform activity and improved monetisation of its services.

GROSS PROFIT ▲ +37%

Cost of sales decreased by 8% year-on-year to EUR 42 thousand, resulting in a 37% increase in gross profit to EUR 353 thousand. The improvement in gross profit exceeded revenue growth, reflecting a more efficient cost structure in the Company's core operations.

OPERATING EXPENSES ▲ +54%

General and administrative, other operating and interest expenses increased by 54% compared to Q1-Q3 2025 (and by 60% compared to Q1-Q3 2024), reaching EUR 410 thousand. While revenue continued to grow, the increase in operating expenses outpaced gross profit growth during the reporting period.

PROFIT BEFORE TAX ▼ +537%

As a result, the Company recorded a pre-tax loss of EUR 58 thousand in the first three quarters of 2026, compared to a loss of EUR 9 thousand in Q1-Q3 2025 and EUR 69 thousand in Q1-Q3 2024. The loss was primarily driven by the increase in operating and administrative expenses, which exceeded the growth in revenue and gross profit.

	2026 01-09	2025 01-09	2026 01-09 / 2025 01-09 Δ, %	2024 01-09	2026 01-09/ 2024 01-09 Δ, %
Revenue, EUR	394 700	303 044	30%	217 542	81%
Cost of sales, EUR	(41 962)	(45 468)	-8%	(30 379)	38%
Gross profit, EUR	**352 738**	**257 576**	**37%**	**187 163**	**88%**
General and administrative. other operating and interest expenses, EUR	(410 308)	(266 608)	54%	(255 966)	60%
Pre-tax profit/loss, EUR	**(57 570)**	**(9 032)**	**537%**	**(68 803)**	**-16%**

FinoMark Business loans

FinoMark lends to small and medium-sized businesses up to EUR 500 000 for a period of 36 months. To be eligible for a loan on the FinoMark platform, a company, firm or other legal entity must be registered in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and have at least 12 months of operating experience.

FinoMark applies an expert assessment to business loans to best identify potential default risks. To achieve this, most of FinoMark's loans are secured by collateral. The main collateral instruments used by the FinoMark platform include, but are not limited to, the following:

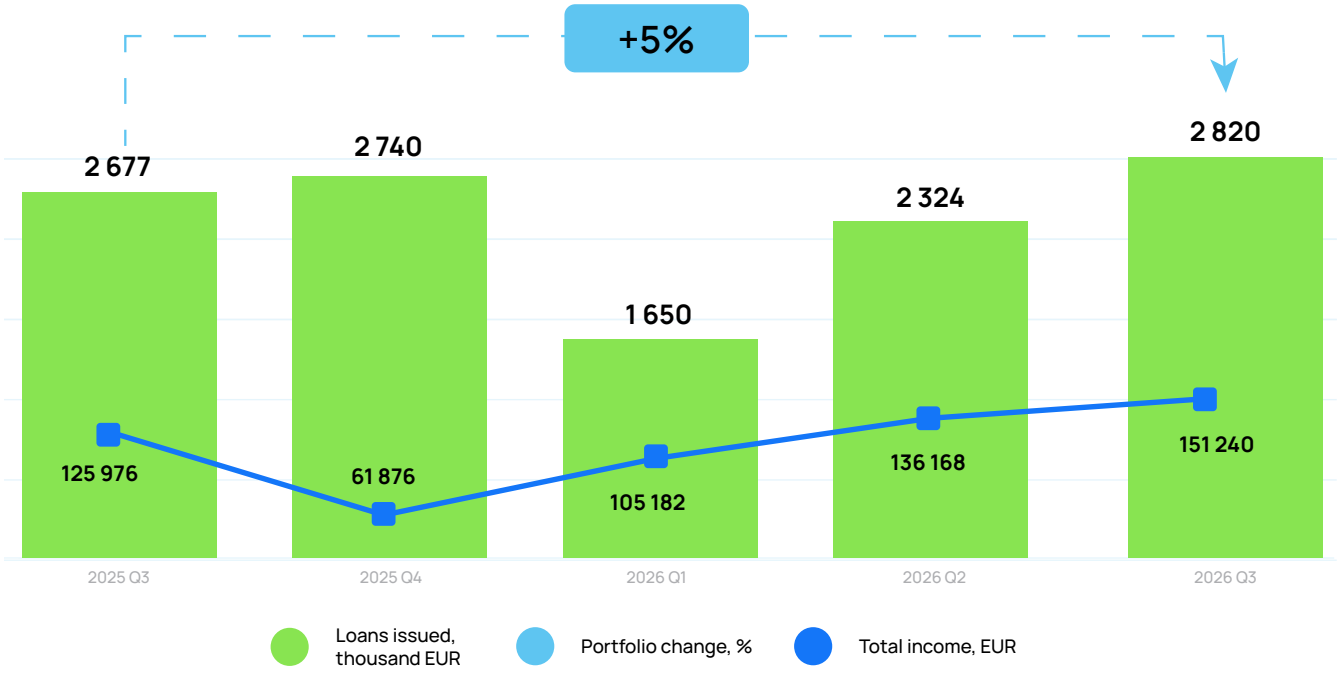
- Guarantees from individuals and legal entities;
- Pledging of real estate by way of first mortgage;
- Pledge of the property complex with a first mortgage;
- Pledge of transport/equipment/equipment by way of first mortgage.

The size and scope of the security measures depend on the value of the project, credit rating and other criteria.

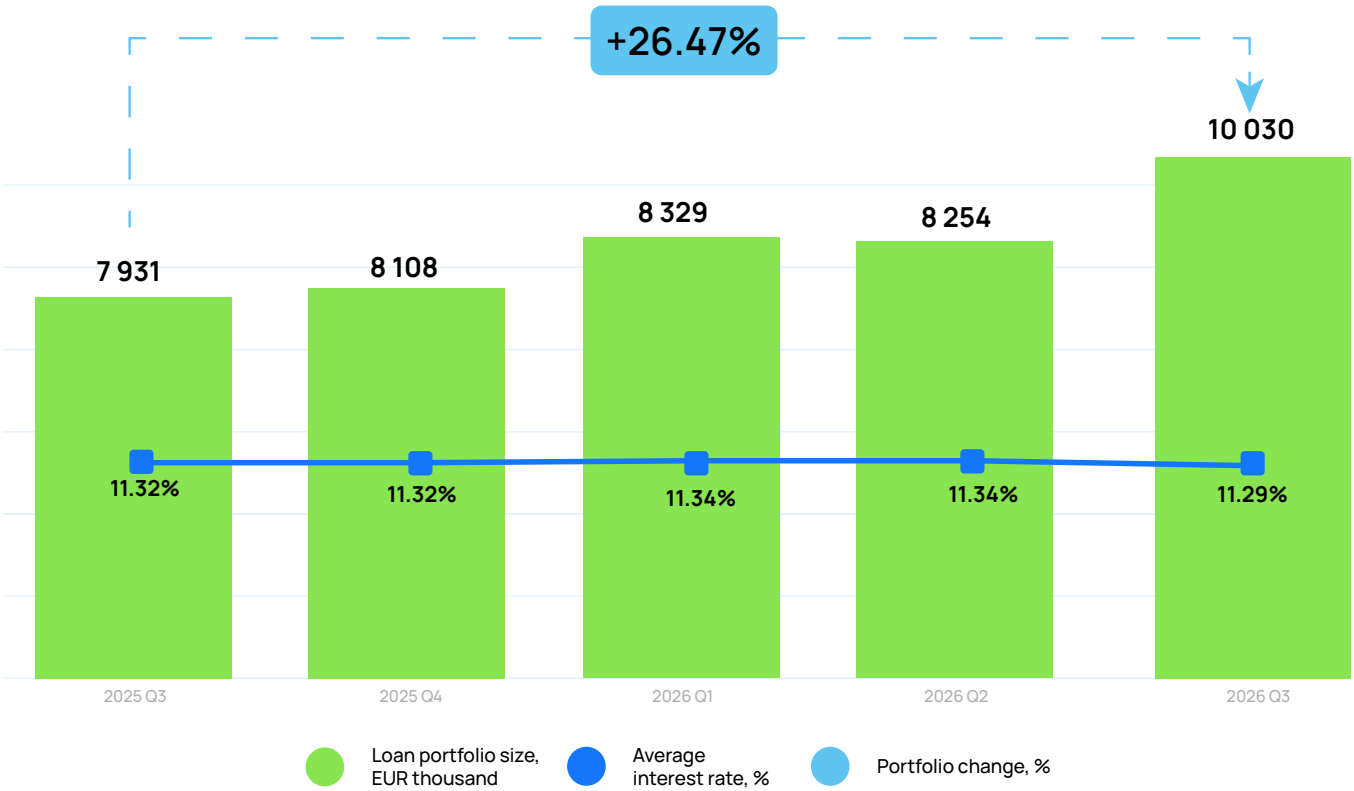
The Company's vision is to provide specialised financing solutions for different business sectors. FinoMark's lending volumes vary over time to position itself in the market and to find the most favourable options for its clients and the highest value for investors.

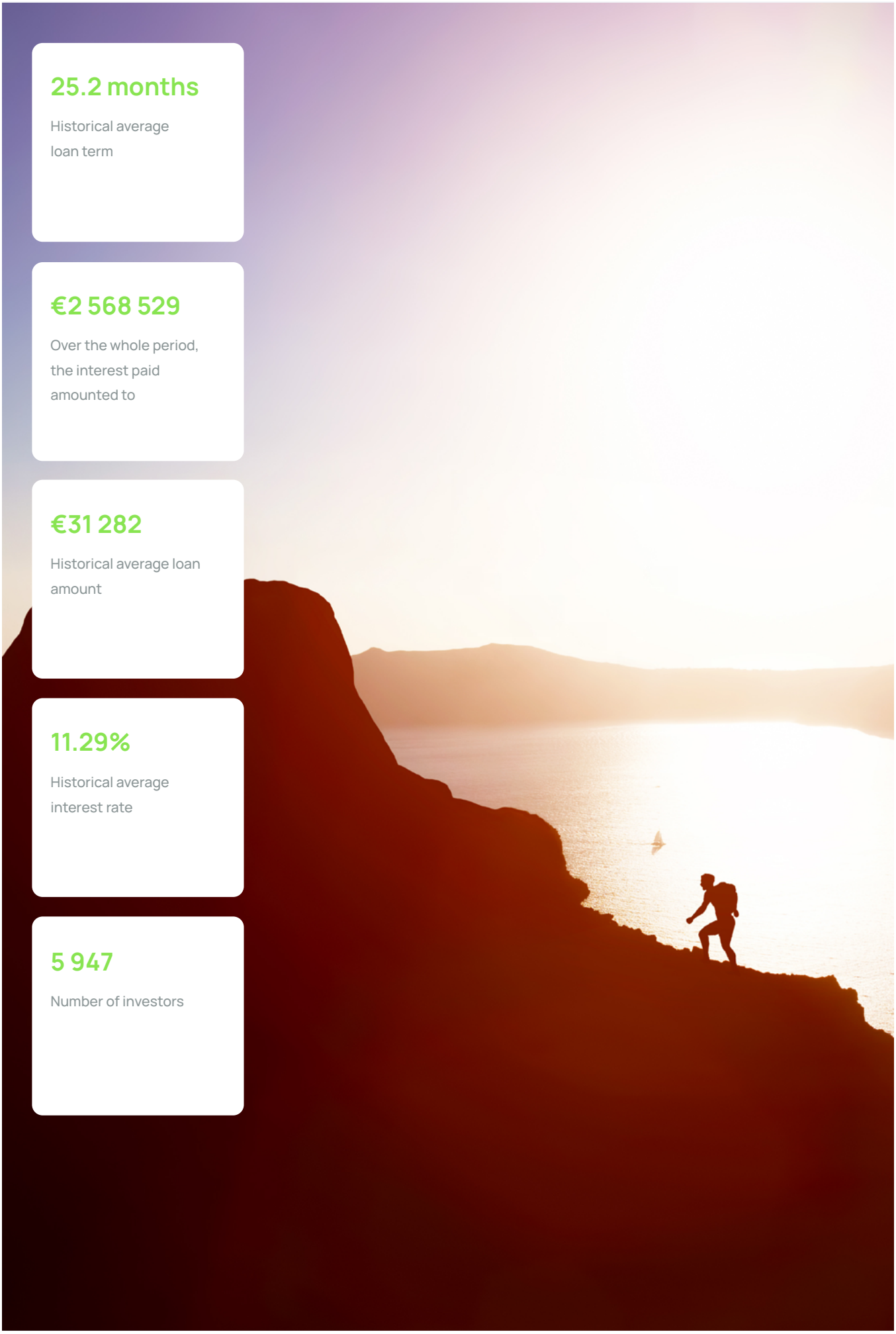
Loan Issuance Overview

In Q3 2026 FinoMark issued EUR 2.82 million in business loans, representing a 21% increase compared to Q2 2026 (EUR 2.32 million) and increase of 71% compared to Q1 (EUR 1.65 million). The recovery reflects stronger origination activity following a softer first half of the year.



Total Investors' Portfolio (EUR thousand) and Average Interest Rate (%)




25.2 months
Historical average loan term
€2 568 529
Over the whole period, the interest paid amounted to
€31 282
Historical average loan amount
11.29%
Historical average interest rate
5 947
Number of investors

Non-consolidated Financial Statements

The following section contains the non-consolidated unaudited financial statements of NEO Finance, AB.

Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 30 September 2026 (EUR)

	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
ASSETS		
Fixed assets	4 895 753	4 946 989
– Intangible assets	1 422 599	1 161 046
– Tangible assets	58 337	55 356
– Financial assets	3 236 084	3 551 855
– Other non-current assets	178 732	178 732
Current assets	32 873 002	36 378 767
– Inventories	110 285	65 480
– Receivables within one year	3 356 474	4 361 490
– Short-term investments	17 309 010	16 466 100
– Cash and cash equivalents	12 097 232	15 485 697
Expenses of future periods and accrued income	86 857	67 383
TOTAL ASSETS	**37 855 612**	**41 393 139**

	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity	6 035 500	4 768 171
– Capital	1 859 478	1 848 934
– Share premium	1 421 302	1 421 302
– Reserves	78 316	-
– Retained earnings	1 162 939	1 497 935
– Profit (loss) for the year	1 513 466	-
Provisions	4 190	8 981
Non-current liabilities	2 580 000	2 665 000
Current liabilities	29 195 428	33 921 072
Accrued expenses and deferred income	40 494	29 916
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**37 855 612**	**41 393 139**

Profit and Loss Statement

For the period ended 30 September 2026 (EUR)

No.	Reporting period	Notes No.	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
1.	Sales revenue		6 607 496	8 415 861
2.	Cost of sales		(2 711 990)	(3 643 350)
3.	**GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)**		**3 895 506**	**4 772 511**
4.	Sales expenses		-	(468)
5.	General and administrative expenses		(2 356 409)	(3 155 586)
6.	Other activities		2 841	(22 050)
7.	Income from investments in subsidiaries, associates and parent companies		-	-
8.	Income from other long-term investments and loans		-	22 635
9.	Other interest and similar income		73 184	72 328
10.	Impairment of financial assets and short-term investments		(24 611)	(24 233)
11.	Interest and other similar expenses		(111 778)	(857)
12.	**PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX**		**1 478 734**	**1 664 280**
13.	Income tax		34 732	(166 345)
14.	**NET PROFIT (LOSS)**		**1 513 466**	**1 497 935**

NEO Finance, AB
Statement of Changes in Equity

For the period ended 30 September 2026 (EUR)

	Paid up authorised or primary capital	Share premium account	Compulsory reserve or emergency (reserve) capital	Reserve for acquiring own shares	Retained profit (loss)	Total
1. Balance at the end of the reporting (yearly) period before previous	1 848 934	1 956 848	-	-	(535 546)	3 270 236
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	-	-	(535 546)	3 270 236
5. Net profit (loss) of the reporting period	-	-	-	-	1 497 935	1 497 935
6. Increase (decrease) of other authorised or primary capital	-	(535 546)	-	-	535 546	-
7. Balance at the end of the previous reporting (yearly) period	1 848 934	1 421 302	-	-	1 497 935	4 768 171
8. Net profit (loss) of the reporting period	-	-	-	-	1 513 466	1 513 466
9. Dividends	-	-	-	-	(334 996)	(334 996)
10. Formed reserves	-	-	74 897	3 419	-	78 316
11. Balance at the end of the reporting period	10 544	-	-	-	-	10 544
12. Coverage of losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Balance at the end of the reporting period	1 859 478	1 421 302	74 897	3 419	2 676 405	6 035 501

NEO Finance, AB
Statement of Cash Flows

For the period ended 30 September 2026 (EUR)

Article	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit (loss)	1 513 466	1 497 935
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	462 511	534 957
Elimination of results of financing and investing activities	63 205	(330 385)
Decrease (increase) in other amounts receivable after one year	319 368	1 014 179
Decrease (increase) in assets of the deferred tax on profit	-	71 351
Decrease (increase) in advance payments	(44 805)	(36 218)
Decrease (increase) in trade debtors	(15 796)	(167 607)
Decrease (increase) in other debtors	836 697	(1 681 307)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments and accrued income	(19 474)	(37 725)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	(4 791)	(6 964)
Increase (decrease) in trade with short-term creditors and prepayments received on account	379 980	(196 096)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities of tax on profit	(55 133)	44 722
Increase (decrease) in liabilities related to employment relations	11 702	81 888
Increase (decrease) in other amounts payable and liabilities	(3 089 532)	7 315 758
Increase (decrease) in accruals and deferred income	10 578	(10 697)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**367 976**	**8 093 791**
Cash flows from investing activities	-	-
Acquisition of fixed assets (excluding investments)	(727 045)	(600 042)
Disposal of fixed assets (excluding investments)	-	2 355
Acquisition of long-term investments	(103 597)	(479 513)
Loans granted	(50 000)	(560 000)
Dividends and interest received	303 019	338 195
Other increases in cash flows from investing activities	-	-
Other decreases in cash flows from investing activities	(842 910)	(6 104 319)
Net cash flows from investing activities	**(1 420 533)**	**(7 403 324)**
Cash flows from financing activities	-	-
Cash flows related to entity's owners	(246 136)	-
Issue of shares	5 991	-
Dividends paid	(252 127)	-
Cash flows related to other financing sources	(2 089 073)	535 000
Increase in financial debts	90 000	2 240 000
Loans received	90 000	300 000
Issue of bonds	-	(1 705 000)

Article	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
Decrease in financial debts	(2 179 073)	(255 000)
Loans returned	(460 000)	(1 450 000)
Redemption of bonds	(1 530 000)	-
Interest paid	(189 073)	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	(2 335 209)	535 000
Adjustments due to exchange rates on the balance of cash and cash equivalents	(697)	(856)
Increase (decrease) of net's cash flows	**(3 388 463)**	**1 224 611**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**15 485 697**	**14 261 086**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**12 097 234**	**15 485 697**

I. General Information

NEO Finance, AB (hereinafter – the Company) was registered in the JV "Registrų 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 1 859 477.84, consisting of 4 226 086 ordinary registered shares with a nominal value of EUR 0.44.

The Company's shareholders as at 30 September 2026:

- 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: Joan Muyskenweg 38, 1114 AN Amsterdam Duivendrecht, Netherlands.
- 89.62% 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 2026 01-09: 53 employees
- In 2025: 49 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 Group	Average Useful Life
Machines and Equipment	4–6 years
Vehicles	6–10 years
Other Equipment, Tools, Devices	3–6 years
Other Material Assets	4 years

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. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash consists of cash at 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 for covering the Company's losses must be re-established. The amount presented under retained earnings (losses) represents profit earned during the reporting and previous periods that has not yet been distributed, or losses that have not yet been 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 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 17%.

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, 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.