UAB Moment Credit

COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AS ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION, PRESENTED TOGETHER WITH THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of UAB "Moment Credit"

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of UAB "Moment Credit" (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025, and (of) its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Law on Audit of Financial Statements and Other Assurance Services of the Republic of Lithuania that are relevant to audit of financial statements in the Republic of Lithuania and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code). We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Law on Audit of Financial Statements and Other Assurance Services of the Republic of Lithuania and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Auditor
Arvydas Ziziliauskas
Auditor's certification No. 000467

June 15 2026
Jonavos st. 60C, Kaunas

Grant Thornton Baltic UAB
Audit company's licence No 001513

**This is an unofficial translation into English of the Statutory Auditors' report and Financial statements issued in the Lithuanian language. The financial statements of UAB MOMENT CREDIT originally issued in the Lithuanian language have been audited.*

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

Statement of financial position

	Notes	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	191	136
Loans granted and receivables	4	8.733	7.369
Prepayments	5	17	17
Prepaid income tax		-	-
Other assets and receivables from related parties	19, 20	8.769	8.726
Deferred tax asset	16	-	-
Intangible assets	6	1.352	1.108
Property, plant and equipment	7	42	38
Right-of-use assets	9	204	103
TOTAL ASSETS		**19.308**	**17.497**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Liabilities			
Borrowings	8	12.914	11.485
Lease liabilities	9	182	103
Trade payables	10	94	99
Provisions	21	40	40
Other payables	11	360	330
Total liabilities		**13.590**	**12.057**
Equity			
Issued capital	1, 12	5.050	5.050
Legal reserve	12	169	157
Retained earnings (loss)		499	233
Total equity		**5.718**	**5.440**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**19.308**	**17.497**

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

These financial statements were prepared on 15 June, 2026. These financial statements are approved and signed on behalf of the Company by:

General Manager	Viktoras Milkevičius	
Chief Financial Officer	Karolina Lukšienė	

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

Statement of comprehensive income

	Notes	2025	2024
Interest income		4.365	3.577
Interest (expenses)		(1.175)	(991)
Net interest income		**3.190**	**2.586**
(Impairment) reversal of interest bearing assets	4	**(7)**	**(46)**
Net interest income after impairment		**3.183**	**2.540**
Wages and bonuses		(975)	(920)
Fees and commission (expenses)		(432)	(398)
Advertising, marketing and representation		(128)	(76)
Rent, repairs and maintenance		(30)	(28)
Depreciation and amortisation		(118)	(93)
Other operating income (expenses)	13	(1.126)	(1.075)
Operating expenses		**(2.809)**	**(2.590)**
Other finance income	14	162	435
Other operating income (expenses)	15	(66)	(70)
Profit (loss) before income tax		**470**	**315**
Income taxes	16	(111)	(82)
Net profit (loss)		**359**	**233**
Other comprehensive income (expenses), net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net (after tax)		**359**	**233**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. These financial statements were prepared on 15 June, 2026. These financial statements are approved and signed on behalf of the Company by:

General Manager	Viktoras Milkevičius	
Chief Financial Officer	Karolina Lukšienė	

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

Statement of changes in equity

	Issued capital	Share premium	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2024	**5.050**	**-**	**145**	**42**	**5.237**
Net profit	-	-	-	233	233
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (expenses)	-	-	-	233	233
Transfers to legal reserve	-	-	12	(12)	-
Dividends declared	-	-	-	(30)	(30)
Increase in issued capital	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**5.050**	**-**	**157**	**233**	**5.440**
Net profit	-	-	-	359	359
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (expenses)	-	-	-	359	359
Transfers to legal reserve	-	-	12	(12)	-
Dividends declared	-	-	-	(81)	(81)
Increase in issued capital	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**5.050**	**-**	**169**	**499**	**5.718**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
These financial statements were prepared on 15 June, 2026. These financial statements are approved and signed on behalf of the Company by:

General Manager	Viktoras Milkevičius	
Chief Financial Officer	Karolina Lukšienė	

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	2025	2024
Operating activities			
Net profit (loss) for the year		359	233
Adjustments to non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortisation	6, 7, 9	118	93
(Gain) on disposal of assets	15	3	2
Allowance and write-off	4	7	46
Change in accruals	11	18	3
Elimination of financing activities		1.182	996
Change in deferred income tax	16	4	-
		1.691	**1.373**
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase) decrease in loans granted and receivables	4	(1.378)	(2.234)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments		-	(4)
(Increase) in other current assets and receivables from related parties		(47)	357
Increase (decrease) in trade payables and other payables, and payable income tax		5	185
Change in pre-paid income tax		-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		**271**	**(323)**
Investing activities			
(Acquisition) of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	6, 7	(316)	(77)
(Acquisition) of investments	17, 20	-	-
Proceeds from sale of assets	15	-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(316)**	**(77)**
Financing activities			
Loans received	8	2.579	2.772
(Repayment) of loans and interest	8	(2.316)	(2.338)
Lease payments and interest	9	(82)	(61)
		(81)	(30)
Net cash flows from/used in financing activities		**100**	**343**
Net (decrease) increase in cash flows		**55**	**(57)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**136**	**194**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	3	**191**	**136**
Interest cash flow from operating and financing activities:			
Interest paid	8	(1.134)	(1.081)
Interest received		3.754	3.087
Non-monetary investing and financial activities:			
Asset acquisitions financed by leasing		-	-
Capitalisation of loan		-	-
Acquisition of preferred shares (netted off with loan receivable)		-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
These financial statements were prepared on 15 June, 2026. These financial statements are approved and signed on behalf of the Company by:

General Manager	Viktoras Milkevičius	
Chief Financial Officer	Karolina Lukšienė	

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the financial statements

UAB Moment Credit (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") is a private limited liability company registered in the Republic of Lithuania. The Company is headquartered at:

Kalvarijų st. 2–19
LT-09309, Vilnius,
Lithuania.

The Company is engaged in provision of financial services (consumer financing). The Company registered on 9 March 2007.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the shareholders of the Company were as follows:

	As at 31 December 2025			As at 31 December 2024		
	Number of shares held		Interest held	Number of shares held		Interest held
	Ordinary	Preferred		Ordinary	Preferred	
MC Progressio, UAB	228.163	-	13,55%	228.163	-	13,55%
UAB Cedrus investments	302.670	-	17,98%	302.670	-	17,98%
Natural person	302.670	-	17,98%	302.670	-	17,98%
Natural person	302.670	-	17,98%	302.670	-	17,98%
UAB Nucleus consulting	302.940	-	18,00%	302.940	-	18,00%
UAB Arcon industry	81.827	162.394	14,51%	81.827	162.394	14,51%
Total	1.520.940	162.394	100,00%	1.520.940	162.394	100,00%

The Company's shareholder MC Progressio, UAB is a private limited company registered in the Republic of Lithuania. The Company is headquartered at: Kalvarijų st. 2-19, LT-09309, Vilnius, Lithuania.

The Company's shareholder Arcon industry, UAB is a private limited company registered in the Republic of Lithuania. The Company is headquartered at Fabriko g. 8, Lentvaris, Trakų raj., Lithuania.

The Company's shareholder UAB Cedrus Investments is a private limited company registered in the Republic of Lithuania. The Company is headquartered at: J. Savickio st. 4, LT-01108, Lithuania.

The Company's shareholder UAB Nucleus consulting is a private limited company registered in the Republic of Lithuania. The Company is headquartered at: Šv. Stepono st. 5-7, LT-01139, Lithuania

In 2025, the Company's issued capital remained the same.

In 2025 and 2024, the Company's issued capital amounted to EUR 5,050,002 and was divided into 1,520,940 ordinary registered shares and 162,394 preferred uncertificated shares with par value of EUR 3 each (Note 12).

All shares of the Company were issued, subscribed and fully paid as at 31 December 2025 and 2024. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company did not hold its own shares. The Company's shares are not publicly traded.

The Company does not have any affiliates and representative offices.

As at 31 December 2025, the number of employees of the Company was 23 (as at 31 December 2024 – 24).

At the end of the period, the Company had investments in the shares of the following other companies: UAB Cesija, Mozipo Holding Limited.

In 28 May 2018, the Company signed deed of incorporation of UAB Cesija. UAB Cesija is a private limited liability company registered in the Republic of Lithuania, It is headquartered at:
Kalvarijų st. 2–18
LT-09309, Vilnius,
Lithuania.

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

UAB Cesija is engaged in business consulting and other management activities, leasing of railway vehicles and other activities. UAB Cesija was registered on 31 May 2018. The Company has no control over its subsidiary UAB Cesija. Substantial management decisions, voting rights are transferred to the subsidiary's principal creditor.

Below are the shareholders of UAB Cesija as at 31 December 2025:

	As at 31 December 2025	
	Number of shares	Interest held
UAB Moment credit	2,500	100%

Mozipo Holding Limited is engaged in investment holding and the provision of brokerage and financing services. Mozipo holding Limited hold the following subsidiaries: Mozipo Aps (Denmark) – consumer credit activities, Mozipo IFN (Romania) – consumer credit activities, Mozipo SpZoo (Poland) – inactive, PT Digital Credit (Indonesia) inactive, Kalfo UAB (LT) – ancillary activities for the provision of financial services other than insurance and pension funding; activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus, Mozipo Ltd Nigeria – inactive.

The Company has no control over its subsidiary Mozipo Holding Limited. Significant management decisions are made and voting rights are held by another natural person.

As at 31 December 2025, the shareholders of Mozipo Holding Limited were as follows:

	As at 31 December 2025			
	Number of shares	Interest held	Fair value, EUR*	Voting rights
UAB Moment credit	112.870	99,12%	4 565 680	Non-voting preference shares 100%
Natural person	1.000	0,88%		

As at 31 December 2024, the shareholders of Mozipo Holding Limited were as follows:

	As at 31 December 2024			
	Number of shares	Interest held	Fair value, EUR*	Voting rights
UAB Moment credit	112.870	99,12%	4 565 680	Non-voting preference shares 100%
Natural person	1.000	0,88%		

* see Note 17 "Fair value of financial instruments".

All voting rights in UAB Cesija and Mozipo holding Limited are fully transferred and do not exercise significant influence. The Company retains the access to the returns associated with an ownership interest.
In the absence of significant influence over UAB Cesija ir Mozipo holding Limited, the consolidated financial statements are not prepared.

The Company's management authorised these financial statements on 15 June, 2026. The shareholders of the Company have a statutory right to either approve these financial statements or not approve them and require the management to prepare a new set of financial statements.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

The main accounting principles adopted in preparing the Company's financial statements for 31 December 2025 are as follows:

2.1. Compliance confirmation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union (EU).

2.2. Basis for preparation of financial statements

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for preferred shares and other investments.

Adoption of new and/or amended IFRS and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations

In the current year, the Company has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2025:

a) ***Standards, their amendments and interpretations effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.***

Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability (issued on August 2023, effective from 1 January 2025, early application is possible):

Lack of Exchangeability amends IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to require an entity to apply a consistent approach to assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determining the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide.
The adjustments did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

b) ***Standards and amendments that have been approved but are not yet effective and have not been applied in advance***

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on 18 December 2024, effective from 1 January 2026 with early application permitted)
The amendments are to the own-use requirements, and hedge accounting requirements, together with related disclosures. The scope of the amendments is narrow, and only if contracts meet the specified scoping characteristics will they be in the scope of the amendments.
The amendments include - clarifying the application of the 'own-use' requirements; permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

Amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

- the own-use requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to include the factors an entity is required to consider when applying IFRS 9:2.4 to contracts to buy and take delivery of renewable electricity for which the source of production of the electricity is nature-dependent; and
- the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to permit an entity using a contract for nature-dependent renewable electricity with specified characteristics as a hedging instrument:
    - to designate a variable volume of forecast electricity transactions as the hedged item if specified criteria are met; and

  - to measure the hedged item using the same volume assumptions as those used for the hedging instrument.

Amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*

The IASB amends IFRS 7 and IFRS 19 to introduce disclosure requirements about contracts for nature-dependent electricity with specified characteristics

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early application is permitted.

The amendments shall be applied retrospectively; prior periods need not be restated to reflect the application of the amendments

The Company has not yet evaluated the impact of the implementation of these amendments.

Annual Improvements Volume 11 (issued on 18 July 2024 effective from 1 January 2026, earlier application is permitted)

These amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes aimed at improving the consistency of several IFRS Accounting Standards. The amendments contained in the Annual Improvements relate to:

- IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* - Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter
- IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures:*
  - Gain or loss on derecognition
  - Disclosure of differences between the fair value and the transaction price
  - Disclosures on credit risk
- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*:
  - Derecognition of lease liabilities
  - Transaction price
- IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* - Determination of a 'de facto agent'
- IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* - Cost Method.

These amendments are mandatory for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026; earlier application is permitted.

The Company has not yet evaluated the impact of the implementation of these amendments.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on 30 May 2024 effective from 1 January 2026; earlier application is permitted)

Clarifying the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features—ESG-linked features in loans could affect whether the loans are measured at amortised cost or fair value. Stakeholders asked how to determine how such loans should be measured based on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. To resolve any potential diversity in practice, the amendments clarify how the contractual cash flows on such loans should be assessed.

Settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems—stakeholders highlighted challenges in applying the derecognition requirements in IFRS 9 to the settlement of a financial asset or a financial liability via electronic cash transfers. The amendments clarify the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognised. The IASB also decided to develop an accounting policy option to allow a company to derecognise a financial liability before it delivers cash on the settlement date if specified criteria are met.

With these amendments, the IASB has also introduced additional disclosure requirements to enhance transparency for investors regarding investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features, for example features tied to ESG-linked targets.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application of either all the amendments at the same time or only the amendments to the classification of financial assets is permitted.

An entity is required to apply the amendments retrospectively. An entity is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the application of the amendments, but may do so if, and only if, it is possible to do so without the use of hindsight.

The Company has not yet evaluated the impact of the implementation of these amendments.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (issued on 9 April 2024 effective from 1 January 2027)

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements on presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes.

The Company has not yet evaluated the impact of the implementation of this standard.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (issued on 9 May 2024 effective from 1 January 2027)

IFRS 19 creates a reduced set of disclosures that certain in-scope entities can elect to apply instead of the disclosure requirements set out in other IFRS Accounting Standards. However, what IFRS 19 does not do is change any of the recognition, measurement or presentation requirements set out in other IFRS Accounting Standards. The objective of the Standard is to alleviate the reporting burden for eligible subsidiaries without public accountability. It achieves this by working alongside other IFRS Accounting Standards, with eligible subsidiaries applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards, except for the disclosure requirements.

The Company has not yet evaluated the impact of the implementation of this standard.

2.3. Currency of the financial statements

The amounts in these financial statements are presented in the national currency of the Republic of Lithuania, Euro (EUR). The rounding is made to EUR thousand, unless stated otherwise. The functional currency of the Company is Euro.

2.4. Intangible assets

Separately acquired intangible assets are carried at cost at the time of acquisition. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at acquisition cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets may or may not have a finite useful life. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic lives not longer than 7 years and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation periods for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but are assessed for impairment either individually or as a cash-generating unit. The useful lives of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are reviewed annually to determine whether the useful life is still indefinite. In 2025 and 2024, the Company did not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

Intangible assets that are constructed are recorded at cost at the time of initial recognition, which is mainly attributable to directly attributable wage costs. Subsequent measurement is the same as for separately acquired intangible assets.

2.5. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, excluding maintenance costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. The acquisition cost includes the replacement of part of the asset if this meets the criteria for recognition as a fixed asset.

Parts of some items of property and equipment may may be replaced on a regular basis. In accordance with the principles of fixed asset recognition, The Company recognises the cost of replacing such parts of a fixed asset as an item of property, plant and equipment when incurred, provided that it meets the criteria for recognition as a property, plant and equipment.

Tangible fixed assets are written off when they are sold or when no further economic benefit is expected from their use or sale. Any gain or loss appearing from the write-off of property and equipment (calculated as the difference between net sales and the carrying value of the assets) are accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income for the reporting year, when assets are written-off.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Computers and communication equipment	3 years
Furniture	6 years
Vehicles	6 years
Other assets	4 years

The useful lives are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period of depreciation is consistent with the expected useful life of the property, plant and equipment.

2.6. Financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company recognises a financial asset in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the transaction based in the terms of the financial instrument contract.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, The Company's financial assets consisted of assets classified as loans and other receivables, as well other assets and receivables from related parties (membership shares and preferred shares).

<u>Initial recognition and measurement</u>

Financial assets are classified on initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. These assets, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, are initially measured by the Company at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

For a financial asset to be designated and measured at either amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, the cash flows arising from the financial asset only be payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is known as the SPPI test and is performed for each financial instrument.

The financial asset management model specifies how financial assets are managed to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

A regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the financial asset. Loans and other receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at their pay-out date.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans received and payables. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans received and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans received, including bank overdrafts and lease liabilities.

After initial recognition, loans and other payables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method (EIR). Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, when the liabilities are written off or amortised.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

<u>Subsequent measurement</u>

After initial recognition, the Company measures financial assets at:

- Amortised cost (debt instruments);

- Fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition into profit or loss (debt instruments). The Company did not have such items as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.
- Fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition into profit or loss (debt instruments). The Company did not have such items as at 31 December 2025 and 2024;
- Fair value through profit or loss (membership shares and preferred shares).

Financial asset at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost, if the two conditions are met:

- financial assets are held within the business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect their contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of financial assets give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method less impairment losses. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows over the expected life of the financial instrument or, if needed shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. EIR (and therefore and amortised cost of financial asset) is calculated by taking into account all acquisition discounts, fees and expenses that are an integral part of the EIR.

The Company recognises interest income on loans using the rate of return that is the best estimate of the constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. There is an assessment of the potential impact of different interest rates at different stages and the life cycle characteristics of the product (including prepayments, interest and fees). If taxes are reviewed due to the financial asset‘s cash flow for reasons other than credit risk, such adjustment is included in the statement of comprehensive income as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset by increasing or decreasing the interest income accordingly. Gain or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets or financial liabilities assessed at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets such as preferred shares and other investments (equity instruments) are measured at fair value and are attributable to the category of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets or financial liabilities are initially accounted for at acquisition cost and are subsequently revalued at the fair value, which is market price or other reasonable estimates. Related profit or loss on revaluation is charged directly to the statement of profit or loss. Interest and dividend income, and interest expense on financial assets or financial liabilities are recognised as interest income and expense and dividend income respectively.

Financial assets and financial liabilities classified in this category are designated by management on initial recognition when the following criteria are met:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis;
- the assets and liabilities are part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy;
- the financial instrument contains an embedded derivative, unless the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear, with little or no analysis, that it would not be separately recorded.

Gains or losses arising from the remeasurement of such financial assets or financial liabilities are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Interest and dividend income or interest expense on financial assets or financial liabilities shall be recorded in interest and dividend income or interest expense, respectively.

The Company had these types of financial assets and financial liabilities in 2025. Note 17 presents the measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to the cash flows of the financial asset, or has retained the right to the cash flows but has assumed an obligation to pay the full amount to a third party in accordance with the transfer agreement within a short period of time; and
- the Company either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, but transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred the rights to the cash flows of an asset but has not transferred the risks, rewards and control of ownership of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's involvement with it. When the transfer of an asset that is related to the Company becomes a guarantee, the relationship with the related asset is measured at the lower of the amount of the asset and the maximum amount of the guarantee that the Company would have to pay.

When a transfer of an asset related to the Company becomes a put or call option to acquire the transferred asset, the relationship is measured at the amount that the entity can repurchase. However, if a put option is written on a transferred asset that is measured at fair value, then the entity's relationship is measured at the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the exercise price of the option.

A financial liability is derecognised when it is settled, cancelled or expires.
When an existing financial liability to the same creditor is replaced by another financial liability with substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such modifications are recognised as a derecognition of the existing liability and the recognition of a new liability, with the difference between the two recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Details on impairment of financial assets are presented in Note 2.20. Loan measurement and provisioning.

2.7. Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.
The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Valuations are performed by the Company's management at each reporting date. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

The management's fair value evaluation is disclosed in Note 17.

2.8. Lease

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of an asset held under a right-of-use basis includes the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, the initial direct costs, and the lease payments at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. The following describes how depreciation of assets held under right-of-use is calculated over the lease term using the straight-line method:

• Rent of premises	from 2 to 3 years
• Vehicles and other equipment	from 2 to 5 years

If the Company transfers ownership of the leased asset before the end of the lease term, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects the lessee's exercise of the option to purchase, depreciation is provided based on the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. For more on accounting policies refer to Section/Note 'Lease'.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option if it is reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company applies the borrowing rate at the commencement date for those leases for which the contractual interest rate is not readily determinable, for other leases the contractual interest rate is applied. After the commencement date, the amount of the lease liability is increased by the increase in the interest rate and reduced by the amount of lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of the lease liability is remeasured if certain adjustments are made, the lease term or lease payments change (e.g. changes in future payments due to a change in the index or rate used to determine such lease payments), or the valuation of the option to purchase the leased asset changes.

The Company's lease liabilities are accounted for under 'Lease liabilities' (see Note 9).

***Short-term leases and lea*ses of low-value assets**

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.9. Impairment of other assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, except for the cases, when asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. This increased value cannot exceed the carrying amount of the asset (after depreciation) that would have existed if the impairment had never been recognised in the past. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is accounted for as an increase in the revaluation surplus. After such a reversal, the depreciation rate, if any, is adjusted to allocate the difference between the recovered carrying amount and the asset's residual value over the asset's estimated future remaining useful life.

2.10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and cash at banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are easily convertible to known amounts of cash. Such investments mature in less than three months and are subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of funds in current accounts.

2.11. Provisions

Provisions are recorded when, and only when, the Company has a legal obligation or an irrevocable commitment as a result of a past event, it is probable that resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect the best current estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is the present value of the expenditure that is expected to be required to settle the obligation. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision to reflect the passage of time is recorded as interest expense.

2.12. Income taxes

Income tax charge is based on profit for the year and considers deferred taxation. Calculation of income tax is based on requirements of the Lithuanian regulatory legislation on taxation.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025, the standard corporate income tax rate applicable in the Republic of Lithuania was 16%. Starting in 2026, the corporate income tax rate will be 17%.

Tax losses can be carried forward for indefinite period, except for the losses incurred as a result of disposal of securities and/or derivatives. Such carrying forward is disrupted if the Company ceases its activities due to which these losses incurred except when the Company ceases its activities due to reasons which do not depend on the entity itself. Losses on the disposal of securities and/or derivatives can be incurred for a period of 5 years and can only be covered by profits from transactions of the same type.

With effect as from 1 January 2014, tax losses available for carry forward can be used to reduce taxable income of the current tax year by maximum 70%.

Deferred taxes are calculated using liability method. Deferred tax reflects the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply in the period in which the asset is realised or the liability settled, taking into account tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax asset has been recognised in the statement of financial position only to the extent the management believes it will be realised in the foreseeable future, based on taxable profit forecasts. If it is probable that part of the deferred tax will not be realised, that part of the deferred tax is not recognised in the financial statements.

2.13. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is accounted for on accrual basis when it is earned.

Interest income on consumer credits is recognised on accrual basis with regard to the balance of debt and the effective interest rate. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company measures cash flows considering all the credit contract terms but does not take into account future credit loss. The calculation includes all fees and other amounts the contractual parties paid (will pay) or received (will receive) from each other, which are an integral part of the actual interest rate, as well as all commission fees or discounts.

In a case of late payment, the customer covers losses incurred by the Company, which consist of the Company's loss of earnings (loss). These earnings are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under interest income when paid by the customer.

Income from other services is recognised when the transaction is completed or when its fulfilment degree may be reliably measured prior to the date of statement of financial position.

IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

IFRS 15 requires entities to make judgements and decisions that take into account all relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The Standard also specifies the accounting for incremental costs associated with entering into a contract and costs directly attributable to the performance of the contract. Management has performed an assessment of the impact of applying the standard and considers that there is no material impact on the financial statements in the context of the ongoing operations.

2.14. Expense recognition

Expenses are recognised on an accruals and comparative basis in the period in which the related income is earned, irrespective of when the cash is spent. Where an expense incurred in an accounting period cannot be directly attributed to the generation of specific revenue and will not generate revenue in future periods, the expense is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.
The amount of the expense is generally measured at the amount of cash paid or payable, excluding VAT. In cases where there is a long settlement period and interest is not earned, the amount of the expense is estimated by discounting the settlement amount at the market interest rate.

2.15. Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are accounted for at the official exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Gains and losses arising from such transactions and from the revaluation of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities balances at the balance sheet date are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income. Such balances are revalued at the closing exchange rate.

2.16. Use of estimates in the preparation of financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingencies. The significant areas of estimation used in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements relate to amortisation (Notes 2.4 and 6), depreciation (Notes 2.5, 7 and 9), deferred income tax (Note 16), measurement of financial instruments (Note 17), loans granted to related parties (Note 19), impairment (Note 4) and provisions (Note 21) evaluations. Future events may occur which may cause the assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effect of any changes in estimates will be recorded in the financial statements when determinable. The management has made an assessment of the preference shares. Preference shares issued (Note 12) and acquired (Note 17) are held as equity instruments, because, in the opinion of management, it meets the criteria for an equity instrument and does not meet the criterion of an obligation to settle the asset/liability acquired in cash or another financial asset.

2.17. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. They are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of loss of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

A contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow or economic benefits is probable.

2.18. Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Company's position at the statement of financial position date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the statement of financial position date that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

2.19. Offsetting

When preparing the financial statements, assets and liabilities, as well as revenue and expenses are not set-off, unless required or permitted by a specific IFRS.

2.20. Loans measurement and provisioning

The Company regularly reviews its loans and receivables to assess impairment. Loan measurement is a continuous process consisting of the initial valuation of loans and the subsequent valuation of loans (at the end of the reporting period). Loans measurement and provisioning is based on a three stage model taking into account credit risk changes of loans. The Company assesses whether or not there is any indication that loans may be impaired. The calculation of impairment for loans is based on the expected credit loss method.

Stage 1 applies to all loans for which no significant increase in credit risk has been observed after initial recognition of the asset. Stage 1 exposures are subject to a 12-month probability of default. At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether the credit risk of the loan has significantly increased since the initial recognition based on the Company's available customer data, taking into account the criteria of Stages 2 and 3.

Stage 2 applies to loans with a significant increase in credit risk. This is the loan valuation stage, where a significant decrease in the loan value is recorded, i.e. significant change in the lifetime probability of default for a loan period. In the event that the following conditions are met, a significant increase in credit risk is recognised regardless of the results of the quantitative measurement: (i) payments are in delay from 31 to 90 days; or (ii) financial asset (loan) is under supervision; or (iii) financial assets are subject to a change of terms when, due to the borrower's financial difficulties, the terms of the loan are reviewed and relieved.

Stage 3 applies to loans under which the resulting liabilities are in default and, therefore, the Company is exposed to lifetime credit losses and allowance is recognised. Thus, if the quality of the Loan of Stage 2 continues to deteriorate, the loan is transferred to Stage 3. The loan is transferred to Stage 3 if the following conditions are met: (i) payments are in delay for more than 90 days; or (ii) credit agreement is terminated, regardless the reasons; or (iii) the debtor is dead; or (iv) the debtor is declared bankrupt.

Loans from stage 3 can return to stage 2 only when all overdue payments have been made and the loan is not overdue more than 90 days at the time of assessment. Loans from stage 3 and stage 2 can return to stage 1 only if in the last 6 months they were not more than 30 days late.

For credit risk control and management purposes, as well as for loan measurement and provisioning, the Company evaluates the following credit risk components:

- Probability of default (PD). The Company constantly assesses the probability of default (PD) of the Company's debtors, which indicates the likelihood that the debtor will not fulfil its obligations within the next 12 months or during the entire term of the Credit Agreement. They are calculated on the basis of historical data. To determine the probability of default, the Company does not use the rating/segmentation method.

- Loss given default (LGD) LGD indicator shows the expected loss of the Company if the debtor defaults, i.e. LGD indicates the amount of loss, provided that the debtor has defaulted (PD = 100%). The discounted cash flow model is used to calculate the LDG indicator.

- Exposure at default (EAD) The EAD indicator shows the likely size of the borrower's liability to the Company at the time of default. The EAD for Loans of Stage 1 reflect the expected exposure value over the next 12 months. The EAD for loans of Stage 2 reflect the present value of debt and the assumptions about using off-balance sheet credit liabilities. The EAD for loans of Stage 3 is equivalent to the sum of the balance sheet and off-balance sheet value.

Multiplication of indicators PD, LGD, EAD estimates the expected credit loss (EL or ECL), i. e. what average of the loss the Company would be expected to incur if a debtor defaulted on the Company.

$$PD \times LGD \times EAD = ECL$$

Where:
PD – probability of default – it provides an estimate of the likelihood that a debtor will be unable to meet its debt obligations;
LGD – loss given default – is the amount of loss, incurred by the Company when a debtor defaults;
EAD – exposure at default – is the expected size of the exposure in the event of default.

Correction of ECL based on forecast (Prospective information). The Company's default probabilities include prospective information. The Company converts its historical data into data reflecting a particular economic situation ('point in time') using models based on expected economic development scenarios.

The key economic variables analysed by the Company are inflation and wage developments. The influence of economic variables on probability of default is determined by statistical regression analysis. Expert assessment is also involved in the process. In order to incorporate the influence of economic variables, the Company uses 4 economic scenarios (main, optimistic, pessimistic, unfavourable) which results to the overall scenario, with regard to the probabilities and weights assigned. These probabilities are based on the assessment of the Company's management, but the aim is that the chosen economic variables in general would correspond to the forecasts published by the institutions (e.g. the Bank of Lithuania, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania, etc.).

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculations are reviewed periodically (at least once a year) and the models used in the ECL calculations are back tested against actual data. Models are adjusted as needed.

Expected credit losses on loans carried at amortised cost are recorded in the impairment accounts and form an integral part of the carrying amount of those assets in the statement of financial position. Impairment losses reduces the total carrying amount of the asset.

The carrying amount of loans is reduced through the use of an impairment account and the amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. After initial recognition, lending exposures are reviewed, and a detailed assessment of changes in the client's risk profile is carried out at least annually to identify increases in the materiality of credit risk. On a monthly basis, an assessment is made of the indicators of impairment/increase in credit risk of the lending exposure, which are used to reverse or increase the previously recognised impairment by adjusting the impairment account. Impairment losses related to the initial application of IFRS 9 are recorded directly through equity.

Write-offs

When loans and other receivables are not probable of recovery, they are written off against the impairment of loans and other receivables. The decision to write off loans and other receivables is made by the Company's management. When loans and other receivables previously written off are recovered, the proceeds are recognised in profit or loss.

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents categorised by ratings of the banks and their parents in which deposits are held (based on Fitch ratings or ratings of a similar international rating agency) are as follows: Cash and cash equivalents, excluding cash on hand

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Rating 'A'	191	136
Total	**191**	**136**

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had no pledged funds in bank accounts. There were no restrictions for the use of cash at banks.

4 Loans granted and receivables

Net loans granted were as follows:

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Loans granted and receivables	9.622	8.250
Impairment	(889)	(883)
	8.733	**7.369**

The company has sold part of the portfolio it manages and receives part of its proceeds. The residual value of the portfolio sold at 31 December 2025 was EUR 74 thousand (at 31 December 2024 – 445 thousand), the share of revenue received through 2025 years – 100 thousand, 2024 year – 299 thousand.
The Company also made purchases of non-performing loans which are 90-180 days past due. Claims were purchased in 2024, with a value of EUR 41 thousand (132 thousand in 2024).

Loans granted are not classified into separate segments, as all the activity is carried out in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania. Consumer loans are only granted to private individuals, residents of the Republic of Lithuania; loans are granted in euros. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were no pledges to secure loan repayment. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were no off-balance sheet liabilities to issue a loan.

Change in value of loans and receivables is presented below:

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Impairment at the beginning of the period	882	836
Impairment (reversal) during the year	7	46
Impairment at the end of the period	**889**	**882**

All Company's loans are assessed collectively.

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

In the statement of comprehensive income, impairment (reversals) of interest bearing assets consists of:

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Recovered written-off loans and receivables	-	-
Impairment (reversal) during the year	7	46
Loan portfolio sold and written-off	-	-
	7	**46**

Below is the structure of receivable consumer credit loan amounts in accordance with repayment terms set in the loan agreements:

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Within one year	3.209	2.652
From one to five years	5.524	4.717
More than five years	-	-
Receivable consumer credit loans, net	**8.733**	**7.369**

Below is the structure of the Company's loans and receivables by expected repayment terms:

As at 31 December 2025

	On demand	Up to 1 month	1–3 months	4–6 months	7–12 months	1–5 years	More than 5 years	Undefined terms*	Total
Loans granted and receivables	-	425	535	765	1.440	5.524	-	44	**8.733**

As at 31 December 2024

	On demand	Up to 1 month	1–3 months	4–6 months	7–12 months	1–5 years	More than 5 years	Undefined terms*	Total
Loans granted and receivables	-	220	459	663	1.305	4.717	-	5	**7.369**

* The amounts presented in the column 'Undefined terms' include the amount of loans with at least one day overdue payment, other loans according the same agreements by attributing receivables/provided amounts to the certain groups based on repayment schedule as presented above.

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

Credit quality according to the classes of financial assets

The Company manages its financial asset quality by applying internal credit assessment rules.

In assessing whether to grant credit to individuals the Company has implemented internal customer solvency rules, considering each customer's sustainable monthly income, available historical data, credit history, debt level and other social and economic criteria. After assessment of all the criteria, the decision is taken whether to grant the credit and possible crediting options are given to specific client.

The total loan portfolio is divided into risk groups based on the overdue payment terms. Reliable transactions are considered as low risk group, i.e. the customers are late with repayments up to 60 days. In this case, customers are required only to cover late repayments and losses. Higher risk groups are considered when customers are late with repayments from 60 to 180 days. High-risk group consists of customers, which are late with repayments for more than 180 days. Customers from this group are required to repay the whole credit loan immediately and all accumulated loss charges.

The table below provides distribution of impairment of loans granted by risk groups:

As at 31 December 2025

		Overdue loans			
Asset class	Not overdue loans	Low risk	Higher risk	High risk	Total
Loans to natural persons	6.622	1.545	366	200	8.733
Total	**6.622**	**1.545**	**366**	**200**	**8.733**

As at 31 December 2024

		Overdue loans			
Asset class	Not overdue loans	Low risk	Higher risk	High risk	Total
Loans to natural persons	5.724	1.189	410	46	7.369
Total	**5.724**	**1.189**	**410**	**46**	**7.369**

Distribution of loans before impairment in accordance with the loan valuation methodology established by the Company:

	2025				2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Not overdue loans	6.425	212	-	6.637	5.712
Low risk	1.018	558	-	1.576	1.189
Higher risk	-	200	197	397	398
High risk	-	-	1.012	1.012	951
Total	**7.443**	**970**	**1.209**	**9.622**	**8.250**

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

The movements of loans granted before impairment and the change in impairment by stages are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans value before impairment as at 31 December 2024	**6.215**	**874**	**1.161**	**8.250**
New loans	47.510	452	178	48140
Loans recovered	(44.613)	(113)	(71)	(44.797)
Transfer to Stage 1 (from Stage 2 and 3)	171	(154)	(17)	-
Transfer to Stage 2 (from Stage 1 and 3)	(428)	455	(27)	-
Transfer to Stage 3 (from Stage 1 and 2)	(1.412)	(544)	1.956	-
Portfolio sales	-	-	(1.971)	(1. 971)
Loans value before impairment as at 31 December 2025	**7.443**	**970**	**1.209**	**9.622**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans value before impairment as at 31 December 2023	**4.371**	**632**	**1.041**	**6.044**
New loans	39.286	532	221	40.039
Loans recovered	(35.856)	(47)	(90)	(35.993)
Transfer to Stage 1 (from Stage 2 and 3)	127	(107)	(20)	-
Transfer to Stage 2 (from Stage 1 and 3)	(294)	323	(29)	-
Transfer to Stage 3 (from Stage 1 and 2)	(1.419)	(459)	1.878	-
Portfolio sales	-	-	(1.840)	(1.840)
Loans value before impairment as at 31 December 2024	**6.215**	**874**	**1.161**	**8.250**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Impairment of loans As at 31 December 2023	**23**	**20**	**793**	**836**
Change over 2024	6	2	38	46
Impairment of loans As at 31 December 2024	**29**	**22**	**831**	**882**
Change over 2025	4	2	1	7
Impairment of loans As at 31 December 2025	**33**	**24**	**832**	**889**

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

5 Prepayments

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, prepayments consisted mainly of prepayments to suppliers.

6 Intangible assets

Acquisition cost:	
Balance as at 31 December 2023	1.265
Additions	53
Change of value	-
Disposals	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	1.318
Additions*	254
Balance as at 31 December 2025	1.572
Accumulated amortisation:	
Balance as at 31 December 2023	204
Amortisation charge for the year	6
Balance as at 31 December 2024	210
Amortisation charge for the year	10
Balance as at 31 December 2025	220
Net book value as at 31 December 2025	**1.352**
Net book value as at 31 December 2024	**1.108**

Amortisation expenses of intangible assets are included in operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.
Part of the non-current intangible assets of the Company with the acquisition value of EUR 166 thousand as at 31 December 2025, was fully amortised (EUR 203 thousand as at 31 December 2024) but was still in active use.

* In 2021, the Company began developing software. As at 31 December 2025, the cost of the software being developed and prepared for its intended use totalled EUR 1,135 thousand. The software is still in development stage, therefore not used in the Company's operations.

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Office and other equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Acquisition cost:			
Balance as at 31 December 2023	207	14	221
Additions	24	-	24
Disposals	(9)	-	(9)
Assets written-off	(12)	-	(12)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	210	14	224
Additions	31	-	31
Disposals	(2)	(14)	(16)
Assets written-off	(8)	-	(8)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	231	-	231
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance as at 31 December 2023	170	8	178
Depreciation for the period	24	3	27
Disposals	(8)	-	(8)
Assets written-off	(11)	-	(11)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	175	11	186
Depreciation for the period	23	2	25
Disposals	(1)	(13)	(14)
Assets written-off	(8)	-	(8)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	189	-	189
Net book value as at 31 December 2025	**42**	**-**	**42**
Net book value as at 31 December 2024	**35**	**3**	**38**

The property, plant and equipment depreciation expenses in the Company's statement of comprehensive income have been included into operating expenses.

The Company's property, plant and equipment with the acquisition cost of EUR 182 thousand was fully amortised as at 31 December 2025 (EUR 178 thousand as at 31 December 2024) but still in active use.

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

8 Borrowings

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Loans granted by shareholders, shareholder controlling persons and other affiliates of the shareholder		
Long-term loan **(1)**	25	-
Short-term loans **(2)**	-	30
Accrued interest	-	-
	25	30
Loans granted by investors through cash pools (3)		
Long-term loans	4.908	4.269
Short-term loans	1.094	1.045
Accrued interest	44	44
	6.046	5.358
Other loans granted		
Obligations by signed bill agreements **(4)** and long-term loans **(5)**	4.632	4.018
Obligations by signed bill agreements **(6)** and short-term loans	2.116	1.987
Accrued interest	95	92
	6.843	6.097
	12.914	**11.485**

(1) As at 31 December 2025, the repayment of loans from shareholders and parties controlling the shareholders is scheduled by the end of December 2027. No assets of the company were pledged under these agreements. The agreements provide for a fixed interest rate.
(2) As at 31 December 2025, there were no short-term loans.
(3) As at 31 December 2025, the Company has not pledged any assets to secure loans provided by investors. Loan repayment terms are from 1 to 60 months. The fixed interest rate is agreed.
(4) As at 31 December 2025, the Company’s long-term liabilities consisted of loans received under promissory notes, the repayment of which is scheduled in 2028.
(5) As of 31 December 2025, the Company's long-term liabilities consisted of loans received from related parties and a credit company. The loans are scheduled to be repaid in 2027 - 2028. The agreements provide for a fixed interest rate.
(6) All of these commitments have a maturity date of end December 2026, except for an amount of EUR 512 thousand, which is subject to repayment upon request by the lender. The contracts provide for a fixed interest rate.

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

The table shows the changes in liabilities arising from financial activities:

Loans received	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Balance as at 1 January	11.485	9.890
Loans received	2.579	2.772
Interest charges	1.174	991
Other expenses of financing and investing activities	(8)	(29)
Repayment of loans	(1.182)	(1.257)
Interest paid	(1.134)	(1.081)
Offseting (non-cash transactions)	-	-
Other receivables	-	199
Balance as at 31 December	**12.914**	**11.485**

9 Lease

Dynamics of the Company's right-of-use assets is provided below:

	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Total
Acquisition cost:			
As at 31 December 2023	306	132	438
Additions	46	-	46
Write-offs and disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2024	352	132	484
Additions	48	135	183
Write-offs and disposals	-	(23)	(23)
As at 31 December 2025	400	244	644
Accumulated depreciation:			
As at 31 December 2023	216	104	320
Depreciation for the period	45	16	61
Write-offs and disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2024	261	120	381
Depreciation for the period	46	36	82
Write-offs and disposals	-	(23)	(23)
As at 31 December 2025	307	133	440
Net book value as at 31 December 2025	**93**	**111**	**204**
Net book value as at 31 December 2024	**91**	**12**	**103**

Set out below are the dynamics of carrying amounts of lease liabilities during the period (included under the caption 'Loan liabilities'):

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Total
As at 31 December 2024	**93**	**10**	**103**
Additions	47	136	183
Interest charged	4	4	8
Lease payments (including incentives)	(49)	(63)	(112)
As at 31 December 2025	**95**	**87**	**182**
Current	46	24	70
Non-current	49	63	112

The following amounts are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income:

	2025	2024
Depreciation expenses (Depreciation and amortisation)	82	61
Interest expenses(under 'Finance income (costs)')	8	4
Lease expenses, total:	**90**	**65**

Future minimum lease payments under leases are as follows:

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Within one year	77	59
From one to five years	119	50
After five years	-	-
Total finance lease liabilities	196	109
Interest	(14)	(6)
Present value of finance lease liabilities	182	103
Finance lease liabilities are accounted for as:		
- current	70	54
- non-current	112	49

10 Trade payables

As at 31 December 2025, trade payables, compared to 31 December 2024, decreased by EUR 5 thousand and amounted to EUR 94 thousand. The balance of trade payables mainly consisted of payables for services provided (advertising, rent and maintenance of premises, data transfer services).

11 Other payables

As at 31 December 2025, other payables mainly consisted of employment related obligations (vacation accruals, social security taxes), prepayments from customers, and tax liabilities. The major part of amounts payable was short-term. As at 31 December 2024, other payables consisted of the same types of liabilities.

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

12 Capital and reserves

In 2025, the Company's issued capital remained the same.

As part of equity management, the Company's management is continuously monitoring the Company's total equity, which cannot be less than 50% of its issued capital as specified in the Republic of Lithuania laws. The Company complied with this requirement in 2025 and 2024.

Legal reserve
The legal reserve is mandatory under the legislation of the Republic of Lithuania. Annual transfers of not less than 5% of net profit are required until the reserve reaches 10% of the issued capital. The Company is in compliance with this requirement and transfers 5% of net profit to the legal reserve annually. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the legal reserve was not fully formed.

13 Other operating expenses

	2025	2024
Development costs	-	-
Taxes (other than income tax)	9	7
IT and telecommunication expenses	42	39
Consulting, business trips and training expenses	86	69
Operating lease (vehicles), maintenance	48	34
Debt recovery expenses	1	-
Bank service expenses	10	11
Other	930	915
	1.126	**1.075**

14 Finance income

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, financial operating income consisted of interest income calculated on receivables due from related parties (for related party receivables, see note 19) and income from assignment of claims and purchase of bad debts, i.e. the share of the proceeds of the assignment of claims and the proceeds of purchase of bad debts.

	2025	2024
Interest from related parties	49	74
Proceeds from assignments of claims and purchases of bad debts	120	365
Other income from financial and investment activities	-	-
Costs of financing and investment activities	(8)	(4)
	162	435

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

15 Other income (expenses)

	2025	2024
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	10	-
Other (expenses)	(87)	(75)
Other income	11	5
	(66)	**(70)**

16 Income taxes

As at 31 December 2025, the Company accured 111 thousands of income taxes.

	2025	2024
Income tax for the reporting period	107	82
Change in deferred income tax	4	-
Income tax benefit (expenses) accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income	**111**	**82**

The Company has no accumulated tax losses as at 31 December 2025.
The Company has no recorded income tax assets at 31 December 2025.
The Company has recognised a corporate income tax liability of EUR 4 thousand at 31 December 2025.

17 Fair value of financial instruments

Loans and receivables. In determining the fair value of loans and receivables, the assessment was carried by discounting the future cash flows for each receivable throughout the whole period (Level 3 in fair value hierarchy). The fair value of all loans issued does not differ significantly from the carrying amount since interest rates correspond to market interest rates.

Financial borrowings and payables. Financial borrowings interest reflects market interest rates, thus their fair value approximates to their carrying value (Level 3 in fair value hierarchy).

Financial assets and financial liabilities. Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The factors such as liquidity risk, credit risk and changes in volatility require to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. This valuation technique was applied in measuring the acquired preference shares, the fair value of which during the reporting period was considered equal EUR 4,566 thousand (see "1. General information"), and estimated fair value approximates their carrying amounts.

Description of additional measurement factors ("Other assets and receivables from related parties", "Equity"):

Significant additional measurement factors used in fair value measurement assigned to Level 3 in fair value hierarchy, together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis, are set out below (as at 31 December 2025):

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

	Valuation technique	Significant additional factors	Range	Sensitivity to fair value
Unlisted equity investments in securities – non-banking financial sector	Discounted cash flow (DCF) model	The impact of long-term growth on future cash flows (baseline – 2%)	1% –2.5%	Increase (decrease) in the long-term growth rate would increase (decrease) in fair value the amount of the fair value by EUR (35) thousand EUR / 70 thousand EUR.
		Long-term operating margin (baseline – 15,6%)	14,8% – 16,4%	Increase (decrease) in the long-term operating margin of fair the amount of the fair value EUR (55) thousand / 55 thousand EUR.
		(WACC baseline – 28.14%)	23% –33%	Increase (decrease) in WACC (decrease) / increase the fair value 299/(3077) thousand EUR.

18 Risk management, financial assets and liabilities

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. Risk management is carried out by the Company's management. The Company applies the following key financial risk management procedures in its activities:
Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that transaction parties may not comply with their liabilities that were agreed in the agreement. Constant procedures are carried out in the Company in order to assure that loans are granted to reliable customers and do not exceed an acceptable credit risk limits. Thus, the credit risk is managed before issuing the credit.

The Company does not guarantee obligations of other parties. Loans granted to customers, including related parties, are not secured by any means.

Maximum credit risk

The following table shows the maximum credit risk separation by statement of financial position notes. Maximum risk is disclosed net of impairment:

Items of the statement of financial position	Notes	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Cash at banks	3	191	136
Loans granted and receivables	4	8.733	7.369
Prepayments	5	17	17
Other assets and receivables*	19, 20	8.758	8.721
Total		**17.699**	**16.243**

* The Company's management believes that deferred expenses included under current assets and receivables in the Company's statement of financial position do not create credit risk, thus they are not included in the above table of the total maximum exposure to the credit risk.

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

Maximum credit risk based on industry

Industry risk is related to receivables from customers, whose economic activity is the same or closely related. As the Company (excluding related parties) provides credits to individuals and the maximum amount of loan is only up to EUR 10 thousand, the Company avoids concentration of receivables.

For the accounts receivable from related parties see Note 19.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to cover its current liabilities or it will cover them in unfavourable circumstances by attracting additional financing or using the Company's assets. The Company's policy is to maintain sufficient amount of cash or cash equivalents or to ensure external financing by using bills and taking loans.

Table below presents summarise the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities grouped by contractual maturity dates:

Financial liabilities As at 31 December 2025	**On demand**	**Up to 3 months**	**3–12 months**	**1–5 years**	**After 5 years**	**Undefined terms**	**Total**
Liabilities to the shareholders and shareholder controlling persons	-	1	28	49	-	-	78
Liabilities to the investors through cash pools	36	1.265	2.669	3.554	-	-	7.524
Liabilities related to bills	512	133	988	213	-	-	1.846
Loans	551	28	85	3.516	-	57	4.237
Other financial debts	-	44	124	1.852	-	-	2.020
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**1.099**	**1.471**	**3.894**	**9.184**	**-**	**57**	**15.705**

Financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024	**On demand**	**Up to 3 months**	**3–12 months**	**1–5 years**	**After 5 years**	**Undefined terms**	**Total**
Liabilities to the shareholders and shareholder controlling persons	-	1	34	-	-	-	35
Liabilities to the investors through cash pools	36	1.189	2.656	2.897	-	-	6.778
Liabilities related to bills	390	108	972	-	-	-	1.470
Loans	552	28	85	3.629	-	50	4.344
Other financial debts		122	101	1.378	-	9	1.610
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**978**	**1.448**	**3.848**	**7.904**	**-**	**59**	**14.237**

In order to maintain sufficient amount of cash, the Company seeks to reconcile the cash flows of payables under the loan agreements and receivables under the loan agreements issued to customers.

Planned cash flows with future interest and not including impairment in accordance with the agreements of the loans granted to customers are as follows:

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

2025 As at 31 December	**On demand**	**Up to 3 months**	**3–12 months**	**1–5 years**	**After 5 years**	**Undefined terms***	**Total**
Loans granted (including future interest)	-	1.755	4.618	8.808	-	44	15.225
Other receivables (from related parties including interest receivable)	-	13	469	3.311	-	198	3.991
Total receivables	-	**1.768**	**5.087**	**12.119**	-	**242**	**19.216**

2024 As at 31 December	**On demand**	**Up to 3 months**	**3–12 months**	**1–5 years**	**After 5 years**	**Undefined terms***	**Total**
Loans granted (including future interest)	-	1.504	4.038	7.322	-	5	12.869
Other receivables (from related parties including interest receivable)	-	12	67	3.956	-	198	4.233
Total receivables	-	**1.516**	**4.105**	**11.278**	-	**203**	**17.102**

* Amounts presented in the column 'Undefined terms' include loans with at least one day overdue payment, while the other payments based on the same loan agreement are distributed into the respective groups by the above repayment terms.

Reconciliation (excluding related parties) of planned cash flows from loans granted with the net value of loans is presented below:

	As at 31 December 2025	**As at 31 December 2024**
Loans and receivables at year end including future interest, before write-offs of loans and receivables	15.291	12.936
Balance of the historically written-off loans at the beginning of the year	(66)	(67)
Additionally written off loans during the year	-	-
Recovered written-off loans during the year	-	1
Written-off loans at the year end	(66)	(66)
Loans and receivables at year end including future interest, after write-offs of loans and receivables	15.225	12.870
Less: Future interest	(5.603)	(4.620)
Loans and receivables, gross	**9.622**	**8.250**
Less: allowance for loans and receivables	(889)	(882)
Loans and receivables, net	**8.733**	**7.368**

Interest rate risk

General interest rate risk is the risk that the Company will incur losses due to interest rate fluctuations, when certain period interest rate bearing assets do not match the same period interest rate bearing liabilities.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, all the Company's issued loans and financial liabilities consisted of loans with fixed interest rates. As the interest rate risk is not relevant to the Company, the Company's management does not perform and present sensitivity analysis of the potential interest rate changes.

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the Company will incur losses due to foreign exchange rate fluctuation. Loss/gain from currency fluctuations may occur when the Company's assets converted into foreign currency does not match liabilities converted to the same currency (i.e. when there is an open foreign currency position).
All the Company's transactions are carried in EUR. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had no loans or other material balances in other currencies.

19 Related party transactions

In accordance with IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures, the parties are considered related when one party can unilaterally or jointly control the other party or have significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions or operation matters, or when parties are jointly controlled and if the members of management, their relatives or close persons who can unilaterally or jointly control the Company or have influence on it. To determine whether the parties are related, the assessment is based on the nature of relation rather than the form.

The related parties of the Company and the transactions/balances with related parties during 2025 and 2024 were as follows:
Company's shareholders (Note 1);
Shareholder controlling persons;
Family members of shareholder controlling persons;
Other companies (related through the shareholders): UAB Kalfo, Mozipo IFN S.A., Mozipo ApS, Mozipo Holding Ltd
Subsidiary: UAB Cesija.
The transactions with related parties of the Company and the balances were as follows:

2025	**Acquisitions**	**Disposals**	**Receivables***	**Payables****	**Shares**
Shareholder and shareholder controlling persons	4	4	44	25	-
Subsidiary	2	-	-	-	3
Other companies (related through the shareholders)	883	2.027	4.138	462	-
	889	**2.031**	**4.182**	**487**	**3**

2024	**Acquisitions**	**Disposals**	**Receivables***	**Payables****	**Shares**
Shareholder and shareholder controlling persons	5	4	47	30	-
Subsidiary	4	-	-	89	3
Other companies (related through the shareholders)	856	1.897	4.084	474	-
	865	**1.901**	**4.131**	**593**	**3**

* As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, receivables consisted of loans (included accrued interest) granted to the Company's shareholder controlling persons and other companies related through the shareholder. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the average weighted interest rate for loans granted to related parties was 1 % and 1.56 % respectively.

Loans, granted to related companies recoverability was evaluated based on the expected future cash flows forecast for the next few years of the related companies. Management estimates that the future cash flows will be sufficient to cover the loans and therefore these loans do not need to be impaired.

** Payables consist of loans payable, including accrued interest. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the average weighted interest rate for loans granted to related parties was 12.43 % and 5.81% respectively.

(all amounts are in EUR thousand unless otherwise stated)

The Company's purchases and sales mainly consisted of calculated interest for loans payable and loans receivable.

In 2025, dividends of EUR 81 thousand were declared to a shareholder holding the Company's preferred shares.

The Company did not provide any guarantees or suretyships to related parties. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the receivables from related parties were not impaired.

Management remuneration and other benefits:

	2025	**2024**
Number of management staff	4	4
Employment-related payments:		
Basic salary	233	197
Performance bonuses	2	5
Other benefits	10	7
Outstanding balance	12	12

In 2025 and 2024, the Company's management consisted of the Board members and chief financial officer.

20 Other assets

	2025	**2024**
Receivables from the cash pools	-	-
Deferred expenses	11	5
Other	118	88
	129	93

21 Provisions

The level of market interest rates with related party financing involved was examined through the market test in 2019. Taking this into account, the Company made EUR 40 thousand short-term provision to reduce tax risk. There was no provision made in 2025 and 2024.

22 Off-balance sheet liabilities

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had no significant liabilities to acquire property, plant and equipment or intangible assets.

During the period from 2008 until 2025, the tax authority has not performed a full tax inspection of the Company. In accordance with applicable laws, the tax authorities have the right to check accounting registers and records of the company for three years prior to the current accounting period and may charge additional taxes and penalties.

The Company's management is not aware of any circumstances that would cause the company any additional material tax liabilities.

23 Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the reporting period.