



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of NEO FINANCE, AB

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of NEO FINANCE, AB (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2024, and the income statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024, and (of) its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the Lithuanian financial Reporting Standards.

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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the requirements of the Law on Audit of Financial Statements and Other Assurance Services of the Republic of Lithuania that are relevant to audit in the Republic of Lithuania, and we have 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 Lithuanian 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

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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

Genadij Makušev

Auditor's certification No. 000162

March 19, 2025

Upės str. 21-1, Vilnius

Grant Thornton Baltic UAB

Audit company's certification No. 001513

**This is a free translation to English of the Auditors' report and Financial statements issued in Lithuanian language. The financial statements of NEO FINANCE, AB originally issued in Lithuanian language have been audited.*

NEO Finance, AB

Audited financial statements for the year 2024

Vilnius
2025-03-19



Confirmation by responsible persons regarding the audited 2024 financial statements

We, the undersigned, hereby confirm that the financial statements of NEO Finance, AB for the year 2024, including the abbreviated balance sheet, income statement have been prepared in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Lithuania and Lithuanian Financial Reporting Standards.

We also confirm that, to the best of our knowledge, the financial statements accurately and fairly present the company's financial position as of December 31, 2024, as well as its financial performance for the reporting period.

We confirm that:

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

Chief Executive Officer

Evaldas Remeikis

Person responsible for accounting

Sigitas Ertmanas

Director of UAB "Finance United"

Chief Financial Officer

Tomas Savickas

Date of financial statement preparation

March 19, 2025

NEO Finance, AB

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Abbreviated balance sheet

ITEMS	Notes no.	2024	2023
FIXED ASSETS		4 928 458	5 160 897
Intangible assets	1	1 079 776	1 074 268
Tangible assets	2	72 078	25 307
Financial assets	3	3 526 522	3 806 854
Other fixed assets	4	250 083	254 467
CURRENT ASSETS		27 166 523	22 237 950
Inventory	5	31 080	30 521
Amounts receivable within one year	6	2 512 576	1 752 414
Short-term investments	7	10 361 781	5 035 727
Cash and cash equivalents	8	14 261 086	15 419 289
EXPENSES OF FUTURE PERIODS AND ACCRUED INCOME		29 659	4 720
TOTAL ASSETS:		32 124 640	27 403 567
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2024	2023
EQUITY		3 270 236	2 784 525
Capital	9	1 848 934	1 848 934
Share premium	9	1 956 848	1 956 848
Revaluation reserve		-	-
Reserves		-	-
Retained earnings (losses)	10	(535 546)	(1 021 257)
GRANTS, SUBSIDIES		-	-
PROVISIONS	11	15 944	32 783
PAYABLES AND OTHER LIABILITIES		28 797 847	24 568 613
Long-term payables and other long-term liabilities	12	2 395 000	4 109 698
Short-term payables and other short-term liabilities	12, 13	26 402 847	20 458 915
ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME		40 612	17 646
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		32 124 640	27 403 567

2024 Profit and loss statement, EUR

	Notes no.	2024	2023
Sales revenue	14	6 071 742	4 625 193
Cost of Sales	15	(3 055 444)	(2 340 173)
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)		3 016 298	2 285 020
Sales expenses		(841)	-
General and administrative expenses	15	(2 793 842)	(2 098 342)
Other activities	15	(15 511)	78 958
Other loans granted interest income	16	328 082	40 499
Financial asset and Short-term investment impairment costs		(21 403)	-
Interest expenses	16	(1 029)	(1 754)
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		511 754	304 381
Income tax	17	(26 043)	(43 523)
NET PROFIT/LOSS		485 711	260 858

EXPLANATORY WORD

I. General information

NEO Finance, AB (hereinafter - the Company) was registered in the JV "Registru centras" in 2014. January 21 The company's address is Ukmerges st. 126, Vilnius, in.k. – 303225546. Data about the company are collected and stored in the Register of Legal Entities.

The company's authorized capital is EUR 1 848 933,68, consisting of 4 202 122 ordinary registered shares with a nominal value of EUR 0,44.

The Company's shareholders as at 31 December 2024 UAB ERA CAPITAL(82.8%), UAB VALUE CAPITAL (3,7%), minority (<3%) shareholders (13.5%).

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

The company has 100 percent company Neo Finance BV, incorporated 859887984, address Vlamingstraat 4, 2712BZ Zoetermeer, the Netherlands shares.

As at 31/12/2024 the company has 95.42 percent. company Finomark, UAB., inc. 305538582, address Ukmergės g. 126, Vilnius shares.

As at 31/12/2024 the company has 100 percent. company NEO Invest1, UAB., inc. 306975108, address Ukmergės g. 126, Vilnius shares

As at 31/12/2024 the company has 100 percent. company NEO Invest2, UAB., inc. 306997058, address Ulonų g. 5, Vilnius shares.

The company has no branches and/or representative offices.

The average number of employees of the company in 2024 there were 44 employees, in 2023 - 40 employees.

II. Accounting policy

1. Basis of accounting

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

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

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

2. Intangible assets

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

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

incurred.

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

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

Software: 3 years

Other intangible assets: 4 years

3. Tangible fixed assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

statement.

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

4. Financial property

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

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

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

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

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

5. Receivables

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

6. Money and money equivalents

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

7. Costs for future periods

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

8. Equity and reserves

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

Ordinary registered shares are recorded at their nominal value.

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

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

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

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

9. Financial obligations

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

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

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

(-) Provision accounting policy

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

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

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

(-) Doubtful Debt Recognition Policy

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

10. Sales revenue

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

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

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

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

11. Costs

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

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

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

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

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

12. Corporate tax and deferred corporate tax

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

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

13. Foreign currencies

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

14. Accounting Estimates when preparing financial statements

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

they occur.

15. Error correction and reclassifications

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

16. Contingent liabilities and assets

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

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

17. Post-reporting events

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

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

Notes

1. Fixed intangible assets

Indicators	Other intangible assets	Total
Acquisition value		
in 2023 December 31	1 964 047	1 964 047
Purchased	522 825	522 825
Written off (-)	(401 883)	(401 883)
Reclassifications	-	-
in 2024 December 31	2 084 989	2 084 989
Accumulated amortization		
in 2023 December 31	889 779	889 779
Credited for the period	517 318	517 318
Written off (-)	(401 884)	(401 884)
Reclassifications	-	-
in 2024 December 31	1 005 213	1 005 213
Book value		
in 2023 December 31	1 074 268	1 074 268
in 2024 December 31	1 079 776	1 079 776

No signs of impairment of long-term intangible assets have been identified.

According to the data of the last day of the reporting year, the company used fully amortized intangible assets in its activities, the acquisition value of which was EUR 28,453 (in 2023 – EUR 28,453)

2. Fixed assets

Indicators	Other equipment, tools and devices	Altogether
Acquisition value		
in 2023 December 31	52 562	52 562
Purchased	71 251	71 251
Written off (-)	(23 030)	(23 030)
Reclassifications	-	-
In 2024 December 31	100 783	100 783
Accumulated depreciation		
in 2023 December 31	27 254	27 254
Credited for the period	16 617	16 617
Written off (-)	(15 167)	(15 167)
In 2024 December 31	28 704	28 704
Book value		
in 2023 December 31	25 308	25 308
in 2024 December 31	72 079	72 079

No signs of impairment of long-term tangible assets have been identified. According to the data of the last day of the reporting year, the company used in its activities fully depreciated long-term tangible assets, the acquisition value of which was EUR 2 381 (in 2023 – EUR 2 381).

3. Financial property

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Shares of companies of the group of companies	1 006 238	911 638
UAB "FinoMark" shares (95.42 percent)	913 638	863 638
Neo Finance B.V. shares (100 percent)	187 600	145 000
Neo Invest1 UAB shares (100 percent)	1 000	-
Neo Invest2 UAB shares (100 percent)	1 000	-
Depreciation (-)	(97 000)	(97 000)
Other financial assets	2 520 284	2 895 216
Borrowers of investment activity	525 000	-
Borrowers of investment activity	2 367 011	3 040 705
Depreciation (-)	(371 727)	(145 489)
Total:	3 526 522	3 806 854

The company has pledged the investment portfolio in the amount of EUR 3 175 000 (see note 12).

4. Other fixed assets

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Deferred tax assets	250 083	254 467
Other fixed assets	-	-
Total:	250 083	254 467

5. Stock

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Fixed assets held for sale	1 818	1 818
Advances paid	29 262	28 703
Total:	31 080	30 521

6. Amounts receivable within one year

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Buyers' debts	250 171	187 681
Borrowers of investment activity	1 015 872	584 704
Other accounts receivable	7 104	-
Loans to related parties	1 323 728	1 025 875
Doubtful debts (-)	(84 299)	(45 846)
Total:	2 512 576	1 752 414

7. Short-term investments

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Germany, Bubill 0% 2024-08-21 bonds	-	5 035 727
Belgium Bonds 10/07/2025-2024 bonds	350 276	-
Germany Bonds 18-JUN-2025 bonds	2 004 815	-
Finland 2025-02-13 bonds	1 992 250	-
FRENCH REPUBLIC 2024-13.08.25 bonds	1 005 544	-
France, BTF 0% 10sep2025 bonds	988 521	-
BANQUE FED CRED MUTUE bonds	991 626	-
Swedbank AB 20/25 bonds	1 808 662	-
DANSKE BANK A/S 2020-26.05.25 bonds	992 235	-
Short-term fixed-term deposits	225 000	-
Interest on short-term fixed-term deposits	2 852	-
Total:	10 361 781	5 035 727

8. Money and money equivalents

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Customer money	13 119 978	14 132 593
Money in commercial bank accounts	922 724	255 053
Money in the Bank of Lithuania	12 197 254	13 877 540
Money on the go	-	-
Company money	1 141 108	1 286 696
Money in commercial bank accounts	1 141 108	1 286 086
Money in the Bank of Lithuania	-	610
Total:	14 261 086	15 419 289

9. The structure of the authorized capital

Indicators	Number of shares	Sum
Share capital structure at the end of the financial year		
1. By types of shares	-	-
1.1. Common shares	4 202 123	1 848 934
1.2. Preferred shares	-	-
1.3. Employee shares	-	-
1.4. Special promotions	-	-
1.5. Other promotions	-	-
Total:	4 202 123	1 848 934
2. State or municipal capital	-	-
3. Own shares held by the company itself	-	-
4. Shares held by subsidiaries	-	-
5. Share premium	-	1 956 848

All shares in 2024 December 31 were paid.

10. Profit (loss) sharing project

Indicators	Date	Sum
Retained earnings - profit (loss)	2023.12.31	(1 021 257)
Net result for the financial year - profit (loss)	-	485 711
Distributable result - profit (loss)	2024.12.31	(535 546)
Shareholders' contributions to cover losses	-	-
Transfers from reserves	-	-
Distributable profit		(535 546)
Distribution of profits	-	-
- to the legal reserves	-	-
- to other reserves	-	-
- dividends	-	-
- others	-	-
Retained earnings - profit (loss)		(535 546)

11. Provisions

The company forms provisions for remunerated suretyship ("Provision Fund" service) to cover obligations under remunerated suretyship contracts. At the end of the financial year, 15,944 EUR of reserves were formed. At the end of the last financial year, 32,783 EUR of reserves were formed.

12. Financial debts

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Long-term debts (from 2 to 5 years)	2 395 000	4 109 698
Loans received from related companies	475 000	430 000
Loans received from unrelated persons	390 000	690 000
Bonds	1 530 000	2 980 000
Tax obligations	-	9 698
Short-term debts	1 965 123	857 517
Loans received from related persons	135 000	545 000
Loans received from unrelated persons	300 000	-
Bonds	1 450 000	250 000
Interest on loans received from related persons	4 145	2 965
Interest on loans received from unrelated persons	75 978	59 552
Total:	4 360 123	4 967 215

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

Type of mortgaged property	The value of the pledged property	Liabilities secured by pledged assets
Investment portfolio	3 175 000	2 540 000
A brokerage fee is payable	1 975 000	1 630 000

13. Amounts payable within one year

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Amounts received in advance	40 450	25 384
Trade payables	422 914	162 721
Payroll obligations	75 933	60 931
Vacation savings	67 872	63 356
Social insurance obligations	41 134	41 830
GPM's obligations	24 287	19 472
Corporate tax obligations	10 411	425
Clients' money is kept in NEO Finance accounts	23 342 148	18 867 850
Other obligations to clients	176 091	347 964
Other liabilities	207 532	-
Other tax obligations	22 526	10 348
Other amounts due	6 426	1 117
Total:	24 437 724	19 601 398

14. Income

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Sales revenue	6 071 742	4 625 194
Income from payment activities	1 802 641	1 314 935
Operating income of the consumer credit provider	583 735	312 532
Income from P2P lending activities	3 685 365	2 997 726

Brokerage fee of the financing transaction is not paid at the time of conclusion of the agreement, but the income is distributed proportionally throughout the loan period and is collected by returning the monthly installment to the borrower. December 31, 2024 not yet received brokerage income, accrued until December 31, 2024 was EUR 12,646,000. December 31, 2023, brokerage income not yet received was EUR 11,373,000.

15. Costs

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Cost of sales	3 055 444	2 340 173
Marketing expenses	919 787	838 482
Debt collection costs	569 200	418 833
Wages and social insurance	332 505	299 459
IT costs	143 565	169 843
Other costs	1 090 387	613 556
General and administrative costs	2 793 842	2 098 343
Wages and social insurance	1 262 126	974 001
Provision fund accumulation costs	-	(53 228)
Audit costs	11 011	9 196
Depreciation	511 977	414 157
Other costs	1 008 728	754 217
Other operating costs	15 511	78 958
Membership fees	-	-
Other costs	15 511	78 958

16. Financing and investing activities

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Income	328 082	40 499
Other income	328 082	40 499
Costs	(1 029)	(1 754)
Negative impact of change in exchange rates	(1 029)	(224)
Other costs	-	(1 530)

17. Income tax expenses

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Profit before tax	511 754	304 381
Corporate tax rate	15%	15%
The amount of increase in profit before tax	518 603	201 737
Amount of reduction in pre-tax profit	530 587	208 004
Deductions for support	18 462	7 600
Deducted amount of operating losses (with assumed losses)	336 916	203 361
Amount of reduction in taxable profit due to investment	-	-
The profit tax payable to the budget is declared	21 659	13 073
Change in taxable temporary differences between tax and financial reporting	(43 306)	(203 000)
Deferred income tax expense (income)	4 384	30 450
Amount of adjustment of previous year's income tax returns	-	-
Income tax expense (income)	26 043	43 523
Effective rate of corporate tax	5%	14%

18. Relations with managers and other related persons

In 2024, EUR 65,029 was paid to the heads of administration (EUR 77,661 in 2023). The head of administration did not receive any other income, loans, guarantees, payments.

19. Related persons

Related parties	Payable amounts		Receivables	
	The reference period	Past reporting period	The reference period	Past reporting period
Shareholders with a significant number of votes	-	-	-	-
Parent company	1 405	835	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	125 000	572 021	36 886
Other related persons	624 121	1 271 969	1 773	1 643
Total:	625 526	1 397 804	573 794	38 529

Related parties	Income received		Purchases	
	The reference period	Past reporting period	The reference period	Past reporting period
Shareholders with a significant number of votes	-	-	-	-
Parent company	-	1 550	7 491	6 966
Subsidiaries	31 704	7 934	10 875	5 132
Other related persons	17 187	9 720	201 526	204 430
Altogether	48 891	19 204	219 892	216 528

20. Change in accounting policy

There were no changes to the accounting policy in the company in 2024.

21. Rights and obligations of the company, not specified in the balance sheet

The company's obligations under indemnified surety agreements on December 31, 2024, amounted to EUR 282,000. December 31, 2023 this amount was EUR 554,000. The company signs remunerative suretyship agreements with lenders who choose the "Provision Fund" service when investing. On the basis of these agreements, the Company guarantees the lender for the proper performance of obligations arising from consumer credit agreements.

22. Contingent liabilities

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

23. Post-reporting events

Mindaugas Vilkelis, a finance sector professional with nearly 30 years of experience, has joined the NEO Finance management team as Deputy Head of Administration, effective February 3, 2025.

24. Off-balance sheet liabilities

Until December 31, 2024 The company, acting as a peer-to-peer lending platform operator and consumer credit provider, disbursed consumer credit funds in the total amount of EUR 214,659,660. The remaining outstanding part of the credit on December 31, 2024, amounted to EUR 82,527,943.

Until December 31, 2023 the payer's consumer credit funds totaled EUR 172,026,916. The remaining outstanding part of the credit on 31 December 2023, amounted to EUR 70,732,961.

