

NEO Finance, AB

Q2 2025 sales and interim financial report

Vilnius
31 July 2025



NEO Finance, AB Confirmation of the responsible persons at the Company

NEO Finance AB Confirmation of the responsible persons at the Company. We hereby confirm that to the best of our knowledge that sales and interim financial report for Q2 2025 is a true and fair representation of the quarterly performance.

NEO Finance, AB
Head of Administration
Juozas Kaminskas

NEO Finance, AB
Chief Financial Officer
Tomas Savickas

31 July 2025
Vilnius

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Comments by the Head of Administration at NEO Finance, AB



Juozas Kaminskas - NEO Finance, AB Head of Administration

The first half of this year has been marked by strong business momentum and important internal changes. As I step into the role of CEO, I am proud to join a company that demonstrates sustainable growth across all areas of operation, focus on strategic product development, and accelerates expansion to new markets.

In H1 2025, NEO Finance, AB has shown a significant growth in all areas of operation in comparison to previous year. The company's revenue was EUR 3,758 thousand and grew by 25% compared to H1 2024. EBITDA increased more than twice (169%) and set to EUR 1 116 thousand compared to EUR 415 thousand in H1 2024. The company's consistent performance has resulted in Profit (loss) before tax increase by five times (403%) from EUR 169 thousand to EUR 852 thousand.

Each of our three core business segments has shown solid progress:

Paskolų klubas (peer-to-peer lending)

Paskolų klubas, a leading P2P lending

platform in Lithuania, continued to strengthen its market position, delivering revenue growth and improved operational efficiency.

The consumer loan portfolio administered by the Company at the end of Q2 2025 amounted to EUR 88,301 thousand and grew by 17.1% since Q2 2024. The average interest rate on newly issued loans stood at 14.83%, while the return on investment remained stable, ranging between 11.3% and 12% throughout the quarter. The average loan size issued to borrowers was EUR 3 993 while the average investor portfolio reached EUR 5 575, diversified across 311 loans.

We introduced enhancements to the secondary market's auto-invest functionality and implemented improvements in tax reporting tools. Our focus for the remaining part of the year is set to further enhance every corner of our platform, re-design, simplify and make the investment into loans and granting the loans process smooth journey for every client and partner.

Neopay (Open banking)

Neopay, payments partner for businesses, expanded its footprint, both locally and in international markets. Several new partnerships were established during the period in Spain and Poland, helping to reinforce our strategic direction and open new avenues for growth.

In the first half of 2025, Neopay achieved strong growth in its payment processing volumes, handling a total of 24.7 million transactions — a 45.6% increase compared to the same period last year. The number of payment initiation transactions grew by 46.2%, reaching 21.8 million, highlighting sustained demand for our core service. Payout transactions also

demonstrated solid growth, increasing by 42.0% year-over-year to 2.9 million. This balanced performance across service categories reflects the scalability of our infrastructure and continued trust from our clients and partners.

During the quarter, we implemented automated reconciliation for card payments, Apple Pay, Google Pay, and BLIK in Poland—targeting higher accuracy and operational efficiency.

Our focus for H2 2025 includes strengthening our technical infrastructure, expanding product portfolio by payment terminals and financing solutions (BNPL, business financing) and accelerating the market expansion in Poland, Latvia, Estonia, and Spain. Following by several other EU markets on short horizon to be set next.

FinoMark (Crowdfunding)

Finomark, a crowdfunding platform, demonstrated agility in navigating market challenges. By realigning certain operations and optimizing internal processes, the business maintained stable profitability and positioned itself well for the second

half of the year.

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

In Q2 2025, FinoMark issued EUR 2,670 thousands of loans which was 447,13% higher than in Q2 2024. In addition, the total loan portfolio on the platform reached EUR 7.2 million at the end of Q2 2025. Our focus going forward remains on automation, product transparency, and strategic partnerships to expand investment opportunities and drive sustainable growth.

These achievements are a testament of our team expertise in payments and lending areas. Looking ahead, I am confident that we are well-placed to build on this momentum, pursue our growth ambitions, and continue delivering long-term value to our customers, partners, and shareholders.



NEO Finance, AB areas of activity

NEO Finance, AB currently owns 3 brands - Paskolų klubas, Neopay and FinoMark. In 2016, the company was the first to be added to the list of peer-to-peer lending platforms by the Bank of Lithuania. The Paskolų klubas brand, administered by NEO Finance, AB, provides peer-to-peer lending services in Lithuania, and is also available for investment in loans to citizens of the European Union, the Free Trade Association and the countries of the European Economic Area, who are familiar with the platform abroad under the NEO Finance brand.

In 2015, the company was granted a limited electronic money institution licence and in 2017 an electronic money institution licence, allowing it to provide services throughout the European Union.

2018 NEO Finance, AB was the first in Lithuania to obtain licences for payment initiation and account information services. The company provides payment initiation, account information and other payment services under the Neopay brand.

In 2019, NEO Finance B.V., a subsidiary in the Netherlands, was established to attract investors from the Benelux countries to invest in the

loans provided by the peer-to-peer lending platform.

In 2020, NEO Finance, AB acquired the crowdfunding platform FinoMark, UAB, which started operations in February 2021, following its inclusion by the Bank of Lithuania on the list of crowdfunding platform operators.

In 2023, the Bank of Lithuania issued a crowdfunding service provider licence under the CFR Regulation. The CFR licence allows FinoMark to provide services in all EU and EEA countries. NEO Finance, AB owns 97.06% of the shares of FinoMark, UAB. The company has no branches and/or representative offices.





P2P Lending platform

Investing for natural people and legal entities:

- High return for investors 8-16%;
- No hidden commissions fees;
- Fast, convenient and online service;
- Investments per loan from EUR 20 to EUR 500;
- BuyBack option.

Consumer loans for natural people:

- Loan's interest from 5%;
- No upfront fees;
- Fast, convenient and online service;
- Amount up to EUR 35 000.



Open banking

Payment initiation, account information and other payment services:

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



Crowdfunding platform

Investing for natural people and legal entities:

- Investments of more than 500 EUR per loan are possible;
- Average interest 13%;
- Personal consulting;
- BuyBack option;
- Investment period from 3 months to 3 years.

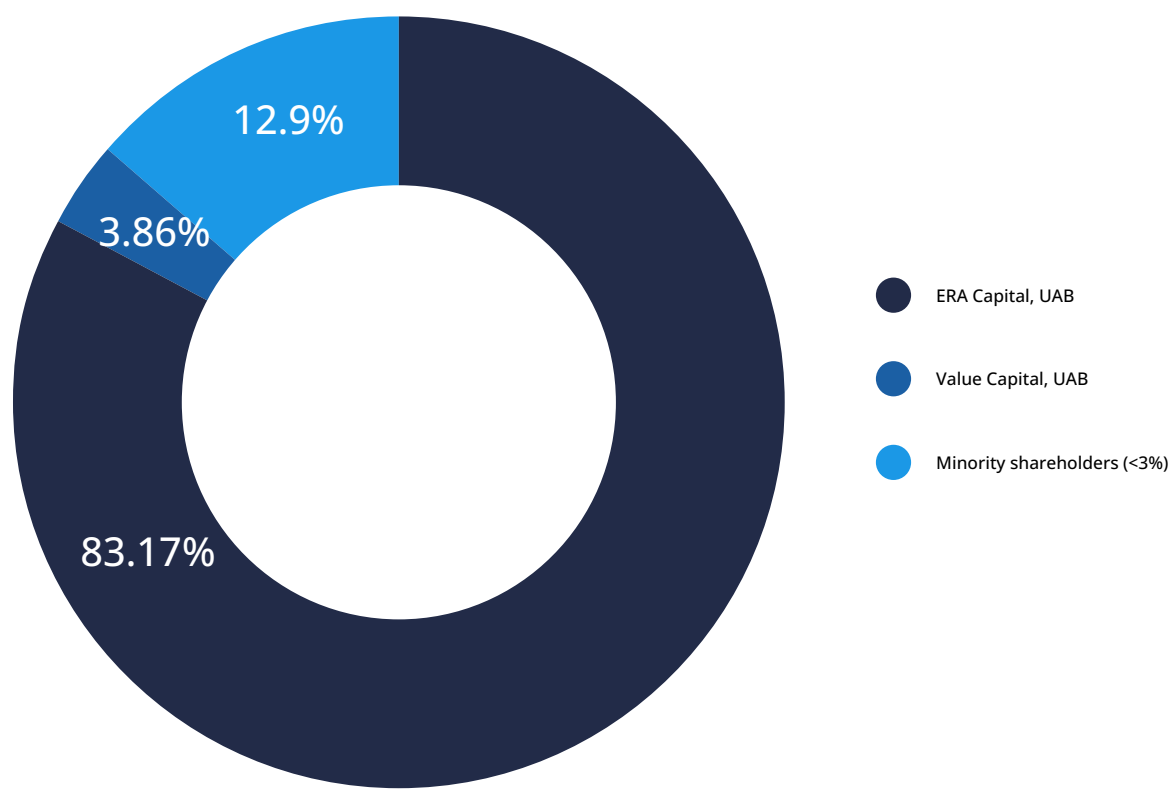
Business loans to legal entities:

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

The Company's share capital and shareholders

Company's authorised capital, EUR	EUR 1 848 934
Consisting of ordinary registered shares	4 202 122
They have a nominal value of, EUR	0.44

The shareholders of the Company as at 31 June 2025



NEO Finance, AB management team



Juozas Kaminskas

Head of Administration

Juozas joined NEO Finance AB as Chief Executive Officer in June 2025, bringing over a decade of leadership in financial technology, payments, and insurance. Before that, he served as Vice President of Banking & Issuing at Nuvei and Managing Director of Nuvei Lithuania, leading global delivery of banking services, card issuing, business accounts, and open banking. Under his leadership, Nuvei Lithuania became a key hub for international operations and regulatory infrastructure.

Earlier, Juozas played a key role in the growth and \$250M acquisition of fintech startup Simplex, overseeing commercial development, partnerships, and M&A execution.

He is also a board member of Fintech Hub LT, Lithuania's national association for licensed fintechs, helping shape policy and support sector growth.

With a strong background in financial services, Juozas brings a strategic focus to NEO Finance AB—aligning business goals with compliance, investor trust, and long-term value through innovation and partnerships across Europe.



Mindaugas Vilkelis

Deputy Head of Administration

Over the course of his nearly three-decade-long career, Mindaugas has held leadership positions in various financial institutions, accumulating extensive experience in banking, electronic payments, compliance, and operations management. During his 18-year tenure at AB Bank SNORAS, he progressed from a cashier-controller to the Director of the Finance Department. Later, he served as the Head of the Cash Management Division at the Bank of Lithuania.

Since 2016, he has been actively contributing to the emerging fintech sector—he developed the Foxpay electronic money institution platform, prepared European Merchant Bank for its operational launch, and served as Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Country Manager, and Board Member at UAB Wittix.



Jolanta Rudė

*Head of Peer Lending
(until June 30, 2025)*

After graduating from Mykolas Romeris University with a bachelor's degree in financial economics, Jolanta was invited to join the NEO Finance, AB team in 2015. During her more than 8 years with the company, she has worked her way up the career ladder from Loan Administration Manager to Head of Peer Lending. During these years, she has gained extensive experience in all aspects of the peer-to-peer lending platform, consumer credit market regulation, customer and investor services areas. Currently, Jolanta successfully manages the team of Paskolų klubas.



Eugenijus Toleikis

Chief Commercial Officer at Neopay

An experienced commercial leader with over 15 years in the finance and payments industry, Eugenijus has successfully led sales, business development, and strategic initiatives, driving growth in competitive markets. For the past five years, he served as the Lithuanian Country Manager at Maksekeskus, where he played a key role in expanding payment solutions for e-commerce businesses, optimizing revenue models, and fostering longterm partnerships. His expertise in payment processing, fintech, and strategic planning has contributed to sustainable business scaling and improved commercial performance. The combination of results-driven and analytical decision-making with a hands-on approach to leadership ensures operational efficiency and business growth at Neopay.



Tomas Savickas

Head of Finance

Tomas joined NEO Finance in 2019, starting his career as a Client Service Manager. After a two-year period of taking care of our clients' needs, he took up the position of Financial Analyst. He developed his skills while studying at Vilnius University, Bachelor and Master studies in Economics. In addition, he attended a Data Science course at CodeAcademy, deepening his knowledge of data analytics. Currently, Tomas is the CFO of NEO Finance.



Aivara Masionienė

Head of Compliance and Risk Management

Aivara has more than 11 years of experience in legal and compliance. Her career includes experience in financial and capital markets, brokerage and asset management, investment services, payment services, terrorist financing and anti-money laundering. Working for companies in the financial services sector, Aivara has been responsible for negotiating with business partners in major development projects, managing legal and compliance risks, representing the Bank of Lithuania and other state institutions, and assessing the compliance of new products with EU and Lithuanian legislation.



Edita Makarevičė

Head of Operations Management

Edita, who has been working in the lending sector for more than 9 years, has held various positions in the company before becoming the Head of Operations Management of the platform, and has been actively involved in most of the projects implemented by NEO Finance, AB since the beginning of the platform. After graduating from LSMU, Edita started her career in the credit sector as a customer service manager, then became a senior customer service specialist, after gaining extensive professional experience she was promoted to product specialist, customer service manager, and today, having accumulated a mature knowledge, Edita successfully manages the operations management department.



Lukas Pankratovas

Head of the Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Department

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



Eglė Ermanaitė

Head of HR and Office Management Manager

With over 10 years of experience in HR, Egle has a proven track record of enhancing employee engagement, retention, and performance through innovative and effective HR solutions. Egle has successfully implemented a new performance management system, designed and delivered various training and development programs, and fostered a culture of collaboration and excellence across the organization.

She is passionate about creating a positive and inclusive work environment where everyone can thrive and grow. Egle brings a diverse perspective and experience to the team, having worked with different industries, such as entertainment, retail, and manufacturing, as well as with teams from different countries, including Estonia, Latvia, and others. She is always eager to learn new skills and best practices and to share her knowledge and insights with others.



Domantas Bukauskas

Head of Marketing and Communications

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



Mantas Drakšas

Head of Legal

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



Mark Leenards

Country Manager Benelux

Mark joined NEO Finance in 2019 as an Investor Community Manager and has been an ambassador of the P2P lending and business lending platform ever since. He organizes events and webinars for Dutch and Belgian clients and plays a key role in establishing local investment vehicles for larger investors.

Mark plays a crucial role in attracting investors from the region. Every year, he brings the most loyal investors to Lithuania, providing them with the opportunity to visit the NEO Finance headquarters and engage with key investment organizations such as NASDAQ and Invest Lithuania.



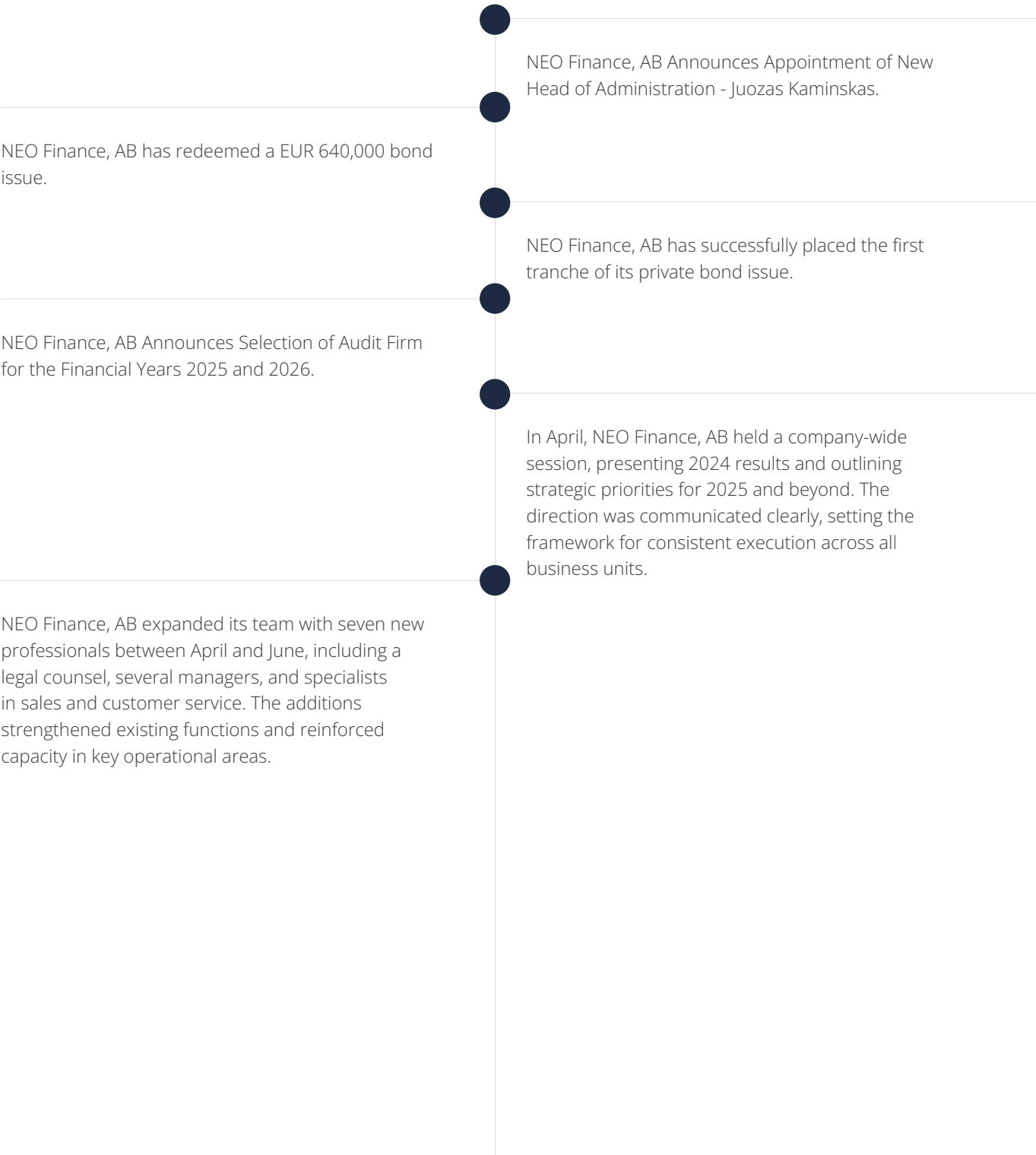
Gražvydas Balčas

The CEO and Co-Founder of FinoMark

With over six years at the helm of FinoMark, Gražvydas has been instrumental in driving the company's growth, fostering innovation in financial technology, and expanding investment opportunities. His expertise spans executive management, business development, fintech, IT project and program management, and strategic planning.

With a strong background in technology and business strategy, Gražvydas combines technical expertise with leadership skills to enhance digital financial services and improve market accessibility for businesses and investors alike.

Q2 2025 developments at NEO Finance, AB



NEO Finance social initiative

First milestone in partnership with SOS Gyvūnai

This quarter marked the first tangible outcome of NEO Finance's long-term partnership with the animal welfare organisation SOS Gyvūnai.

As part of an internal initiative, on daily basis, employees collected refundable drink containers, and the proceeds were donated to support the shelter.

In total, this campaign has helped SOS Gyvūnai raise €925 from several companies. The funds will be used to support veterinary care and complete the construction of a new shelter.

Although still in its early stages, this initiative aims to raise awareness about the challenges faced by animal shelters. Talking openly about these issues helps to keep them visible and encourages other companies to join. We see this not just as a charitable effort, but as a step toward wider involvement in animal welfare.



2025 Q2

NEO Finance, AB events

- **Neopay at Login 2025**

In Q2 2025, Neopay, Open-Banking department of the NEO Finance, participated as a speaker at the LOGIN 2025 conference, Lithuania's largest innovation, technology, and business event. Chief Commercial Officer Eugenijus Toleikis delivered a presentation titled "The Evolution of Money: From Shells to Algorithms," exploring technological trends in the payments sector and the transformation of financial services through innovation and open banking. Participation in such industry-leading events supports NEO Finance's commitment to thought leadership and continued market visibility in the European fintech landscape.



- **Neopay at iGX London**

In June 2025, Neopay joined iGX London at Hilton Syon Park—an exclusive event for C-level leaders in iGaming. The forum provided a strong platform to exchange insights on digital payments and explore trends shaping both fintech and gaming. Neopay's presence highlighted its commitment to innovative payment solutions, strategic partnerships, and industry leadership—reinforcing its active role in key sector events throughout 2025.



Key financial indicators of NEO Finance, AB in H1 2025

REVENUE

The company's revenue was EUR 3.758 thousand. Compared to H1 2024, the company's revenue grew by 25%.

▲ +25%

COST OF SALES

Cost of sales decreased by 5% from EUR 1.653 thousand to EUR 1.568 thousand.

▼ (5)%

OPERATING COSTS

Operating costs increased by 63%, from EUR 1.195 thousand to EUR 1.337 thousand.

▲ +63%

EBITDA

EBITDA increased by 169% from EUR 415 thousand to EUR 1 116 thousand.

▲ +169%

PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX

Profit before tax increased by 403% to EUR 852 thousand, compared to EUR 169 thousand in H1 2024.

▲ +403%

	2025 01-06	2024 01-06	2025 01-06/ 2024 01-06Δ, %	2023 01-06	2025 01-06/ 2023 01-06 Δ, %
Revenue, EUR	3 757 599	3 017 903	25%	2 107 903	78%
<i>Income from peer-to-peer lending activities, EUR</i>	<i>2 030 770</i>	<i>1 872 548</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>1 406 280</i>	<i>44%</i>
<i>Income from e-money issuance and management, EUR</i>	<i>1 434 093</i>	<i>824 707</i>	<i>74%</i>	<i>611 024</i>	<i>135%</i>
<i>Income from investment activity, EUR</i>	<i>292 736</i>	<i>319 788</i>	<i>(8%)</i>	<i>90 599</i>	<i>223%</i>
Cost of sales, EUR	(1 568 036)	(1 652 524)	(5%)	(1 014 207)	55%
Gross profit, EUR	2 189 563	1 339 658	63%	1 093 696	100%
General and administrative, other operating and interest expenses, EUR	(1 337 326)	(1 195 254)	12%	(921 889)	45%
EBITDA, EUR	1 115 959	414 514	169%	366 601	204%
EBITDA margin, %	29,70%	13,70%	-	17,39%	-
Profit/loss before tax, EUR	852 237	169 339	403%	171 807	396%

Key financial indicators of NEO Finance, AB in Q2 2025

REVENUE

The company's revenue was EUR 1.980 thousand. Compared to Q2 2024, the company's revenue grew by 29%.

▲ +29%

COST OF SALES

Cost of sales decreased by 21% from EUR 849 thousand to EUR 671 thousand.

▼ (21%)

OPERATING COSTS

Operating costs increased by 4%, from EUR 645 thousand to EUR 671 thousand.

▲ +4%

EBITDA

EBITDA increased by 357% from EUR 168 thousand to EUR 769 thousand.

▲ +357%

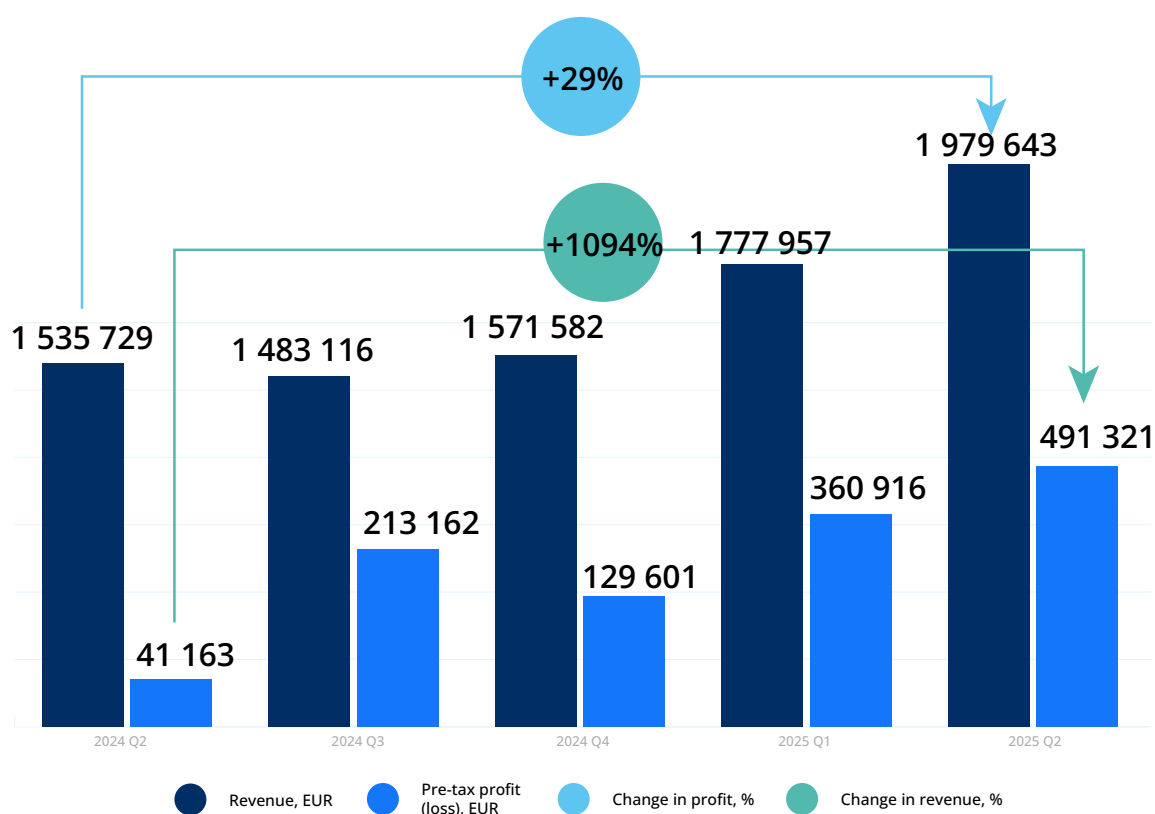
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX

Profit before tax increased by 1094% to EUR 491 thousand, compared to EUR 41 thousand in Q2 2024.

▲ +1094%

	2025 Q2	2024 Q2	2025 Q2/ 2024 Q2 Δ, %	2023 Q2	2025 Q2 / 2023 Q2 Δ, %
Revenue, EUR	1 979 643	1 535 729	29%	1 094 277	81%
Income from peer-to-peer lending activities, EUR	1 077 878	950 087	13%	717 000	50%
Income from e-money issuance and management, EUR	748 715	415 456	80%	323 381	132%
Income from investment activity, EUR	153 050	170 185	(10%)	53 896	184%
Cost of sales, EUR	(670 765)	(849 218)	(21%)	(532 934)	26%
Gross profit, EUR	1 308 877	686 511	91%	561 343	133%
General and administrative, other operating and interest expenses, EUR	(670 765)	(645 348)	4%	(461 438)	45%
EBITDA, EUR	768 935	168 222	357%	200 041	284%
EBITDA margin, %	38,84%	10,95%	-	18,28%	-
Profit/loss before tax, EUR	491 321	41 163	1094%	99 905	392%

Key financial indicators of NEO Finance, AB in Q2 2025



Financial reporting on the principle of business management

Platform intermediary income is not generated at the time of transaction.

The actual income is distributed over the entire loan period and is collected by repaying the monthly instalment to the borrower. Most of the costs

to earn this income (marketing, administration, etc.) are incurred in the year of the transaction. For a better comparability of costs and revenues. The total revenues received from financing transactions entered in the respective years and the costs for those years are presented below.

NEO Finance, AB has granted loans of EUR 22 866 thousand in H1 2025. Comparing this result with H1 2024 the intermediation fee income receivable increased. The average brokerage fee was 11.50% in Q2 2025, compared to 9.36% in the same period of 2024.

	2025 H1	2024 H1	2025 H1/ 2024 H1 Δ, %	2023 H1	2025 H1/ 2023 H1 Δ, %
Loans granted, thousand EUR	22 866	20 290	13%	20 861	10%
Intermediary fee income, thousand EUR	3 876	2 785	39%	3 176	22%
Intermediary fee / Loans granted, %	16.95%	13.73%	-	15.23%	-
Other income, thousand EUR	2 648	2 051	29%	1 372	93%
Cost of sales, thousand EUR	(1 568)	(1 652)	(5%)	(1 014)	55%
Operating costs, thousand EUR	(1 337)	(1 195)	12%	(922)	45%
EBITDA, thousand EUR	3 619	1 989	82%	2 613	38%

The intermediation fee receivable for future periods amounted to EUR 13.83 million at the end of H1 2025 compared to EUR 11.61 million at the end of H1 2024. These off-balance sheet receivables grew by 19.12% during the year.

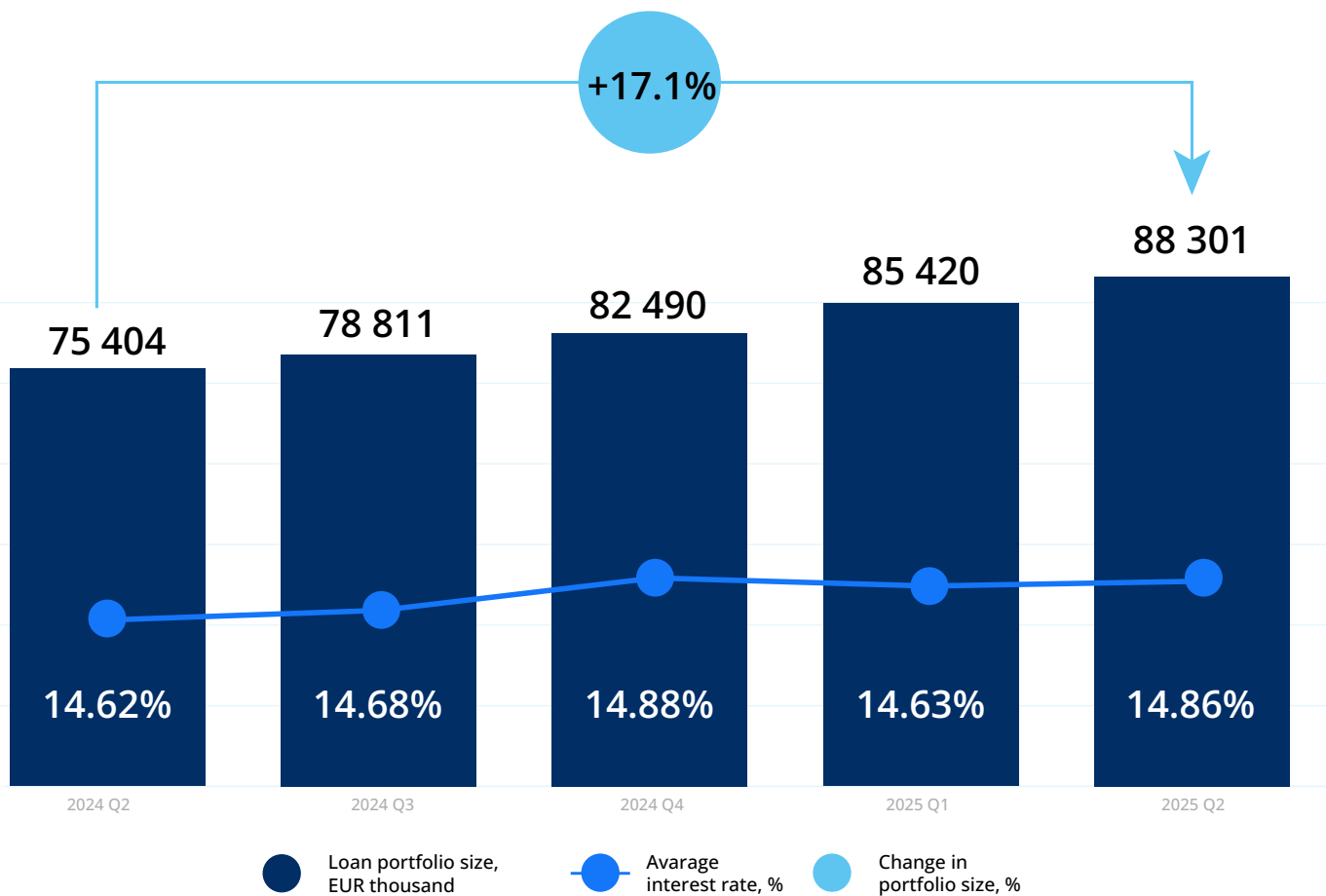
*The table shows the intermediation fee generated in the year in consideration. which will be received over a full lending cycle.

The consumer loan portfolio

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

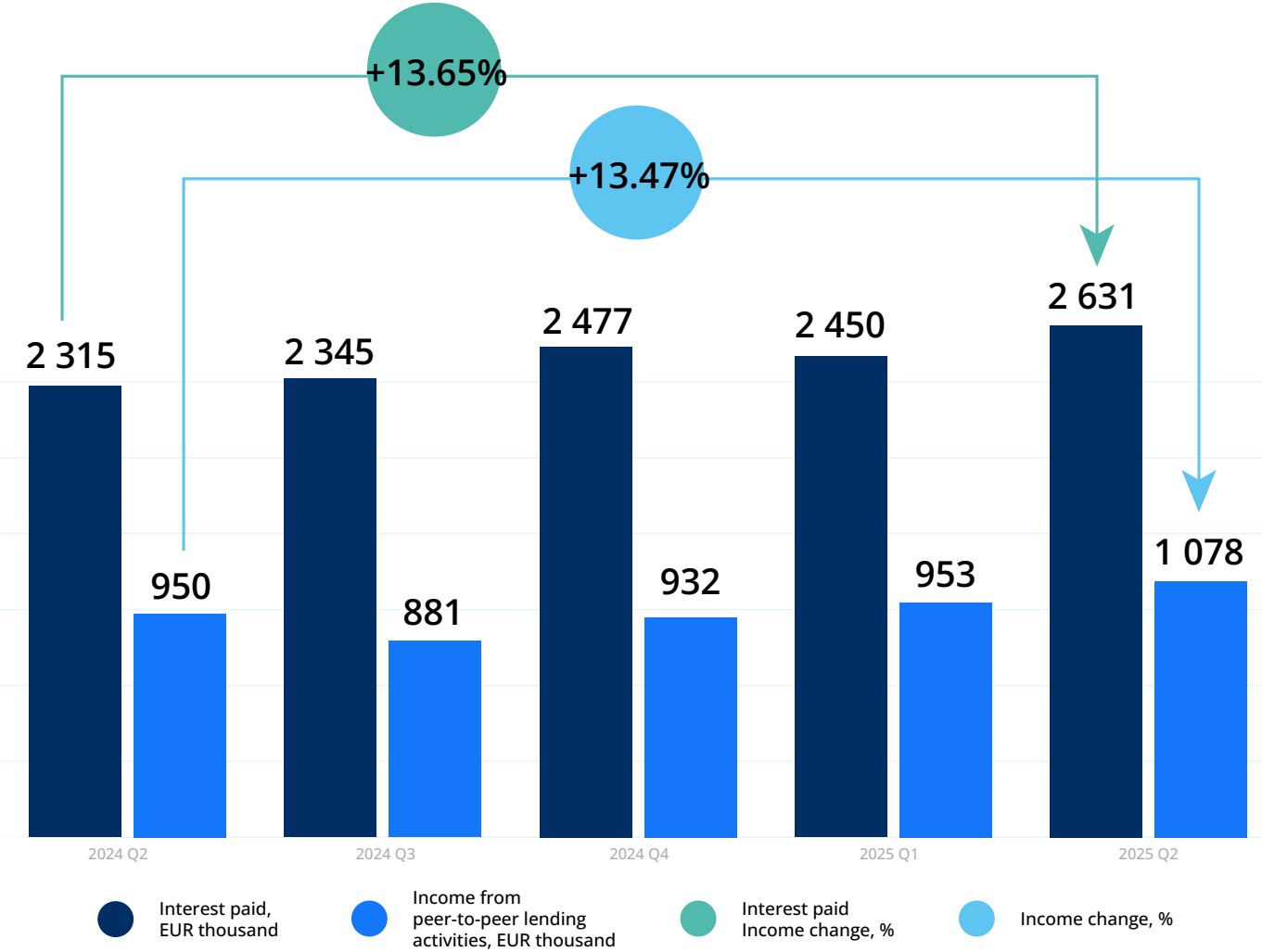
The consumer loan portfolio administered by the Company at the end of Q2 2025 amounted to EUR 88 301 thousand and grew by 17.1% since Q2 2024. The average interest rate during the same period increased from 14.62% to 14.86%.

Consumer loan portfolio and average interest rate, EUR thousand



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

The income from peer-to-peer (P2P) lending activities between the company and investors has shown consistent growth from Q2 2024 to Q2 2025, increasing by 16.84%. In Q2 2025, paid brokerage fees grown to EUR 1 078 thousand from EUR 950 thousand in Q2 2024. Interest income also steadily increased. from EUR 2 315 thousand in Q2 2024 to EUR 2 631 thousand by Q2 2025. This consistent rise in both income and interest payments suggests stable expansion of the business model and growing investor confidence. reflecting successful engagement in P2P lending activities and an increasing number of investors.



Safeguarding of Clients' Funds

Since September 2023, the Company has implemented a new method for safeguarding customer funds.

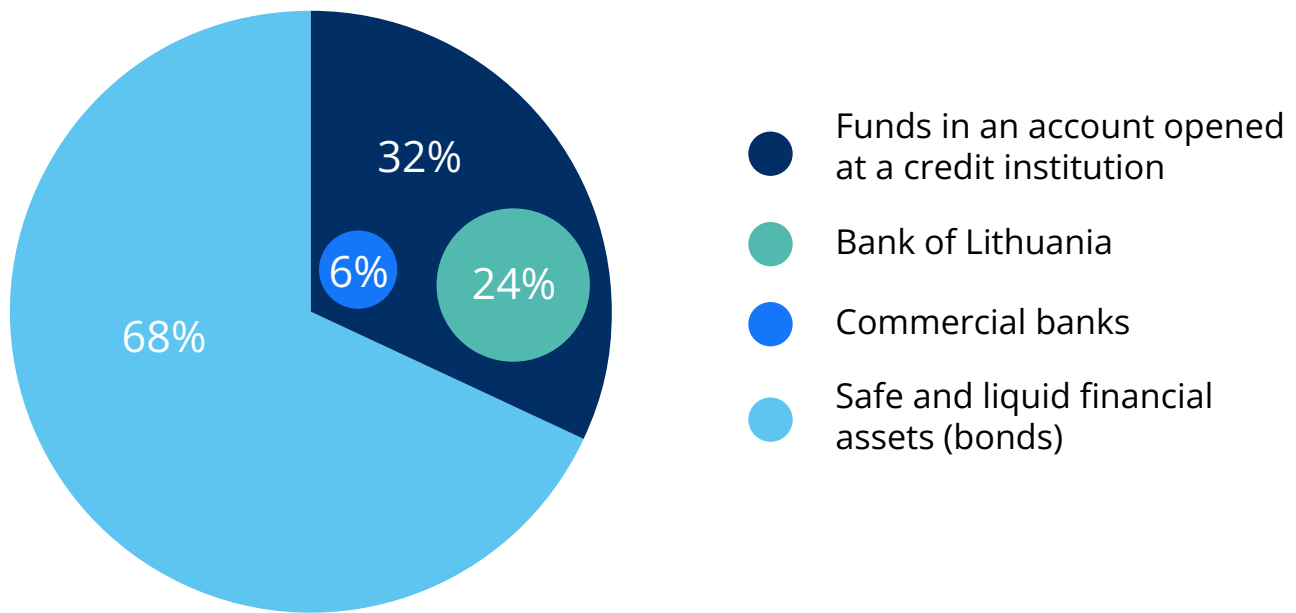
NEO Finance, AB, acting as an e-money institution, opens accounts and provides payment services to its customers - natural and legal persons who borrow or invest at Paskolų klubas and Neopay corporate customers. All customer e-money

funds are held in separate accounts with banks (the majority of customer funds are held with the Central Bank) and are not classified as assets of the Company. In accordance with applicable law, these funds are not subject to any form of recovery against the Company's debts, seizure, etc., so that the Company can redeem all customer e-money at any time, regardless of the amount.

Client funds are not only held in the central bank and trusted commercial

banks but also a portion of client funds is invested in safe, liquid, and particularly low-risk assets – high-security bonds. To achieve this goal, the Company has entered into an agreement with an investment banking consulting firm, which provides advice and services related to the acquisition, storage, and other related securities services.

Distribution of customer funds by applied protection method 2025-06-30



Capital of NEO Finance, AB

As NEO Finance, AB is an electronic money institution, it must comply with the capital adequacy requirements set by the Bank of Lithuania. Specifically, the Company is required to maintain equity capital of no less than EUR 350 000. In addition, the total capital must be at least 2% of the average outstanding electronic money. The higher of these two thresholds applies. At the end of the quarter, the estimated capital requirement amounted to EUR 460 000. As the equity approaches this level, shareholders must promptly make decisions regarding its increase.

When calculating capital adequacy in accordance with the relevant resolution of the Board of the Bank of Lithuania, the amount of intangible assets and deferred tax assets is deducted from the equity capital.

In Q2 2025, the equity capital reported in the Company's balance sheet amounted to EUR 4 122 473. To meet the capital requirements approved by the Board of the Bank of Lithuania, the Company's own capital, calculated according to the specific methodology for electronic money institutions, amounted to EUR 1 089 thousand, exceeding the minimum equity requirement.



At the end of 2025 Q2, the Company's authorized capital and share additions amounted to

EUR 3 270 236

The Companies' capital was not increased during 2025 Q2

Equity capital, at the end of 2025 Q2 reached

EUR 4 122 473

P2P lending platform

Paskolų klubas



P2P lending platform Paskolų klubas

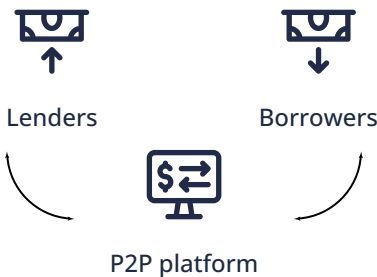


Paskolų klubas, operated by NEO Finance AB, is the largest peer-to-peer (P2P) lending platform in Lithuania. In the local market, the platform operates under the name Paskolų klubas, while in international markets and among foreign investors, it is recognized and branded as the NEO Finance platform. The platform connects individuals seeking loans with those willing to invest in consumer credit, offering an opportunity to earn returns.

The purpose of the peer-to-peer lending platform is to ensure compliance with the transaction between the two parties and

represent their interests. The Paskolų klubas platform provides consumer loans to Lithuanian citizens, which are financed by citizens or legal entities of European Union countries. The company receives a remuneration for ensuring the implementation of the transactions - an intermediation fee, which is paid by the borrower together with the instalments. If the default of the borrower is not repaid on time, Paskolų klubas invests its own funds in the debt collection process (pre-litigation and litigation), with the aim of recovering the investors' funds as well as the Company's earnings from the credit. This business model, in the view of

the management, ensures the highest level of representation of investors' rights and interests.



Comment by Head of Administration



Juozas Kaminskas - NEO Finance, AB Head of Administration

We are pleased to report that revenue generated from Paskolų klubas operations increased in Q2 2025, reaching EUR 1.077 million—up from EUR 950 thousand in Q2 2024.

In the second quarter of 2025, EUR 11.6 million in loans were issued through the Paskolų klubas platform, marking an 17.4% year-over-year increase (Q2 2024: EUR 9.88 million). In terms of the consumer credit

market share (including banks), Paskolų klubas increased its share of the active loan portfolio from 2.8% in Q4 2024 to 3% in Q1 2025. It is worth noting that this market share figure also includes leasing (linked credit) products.

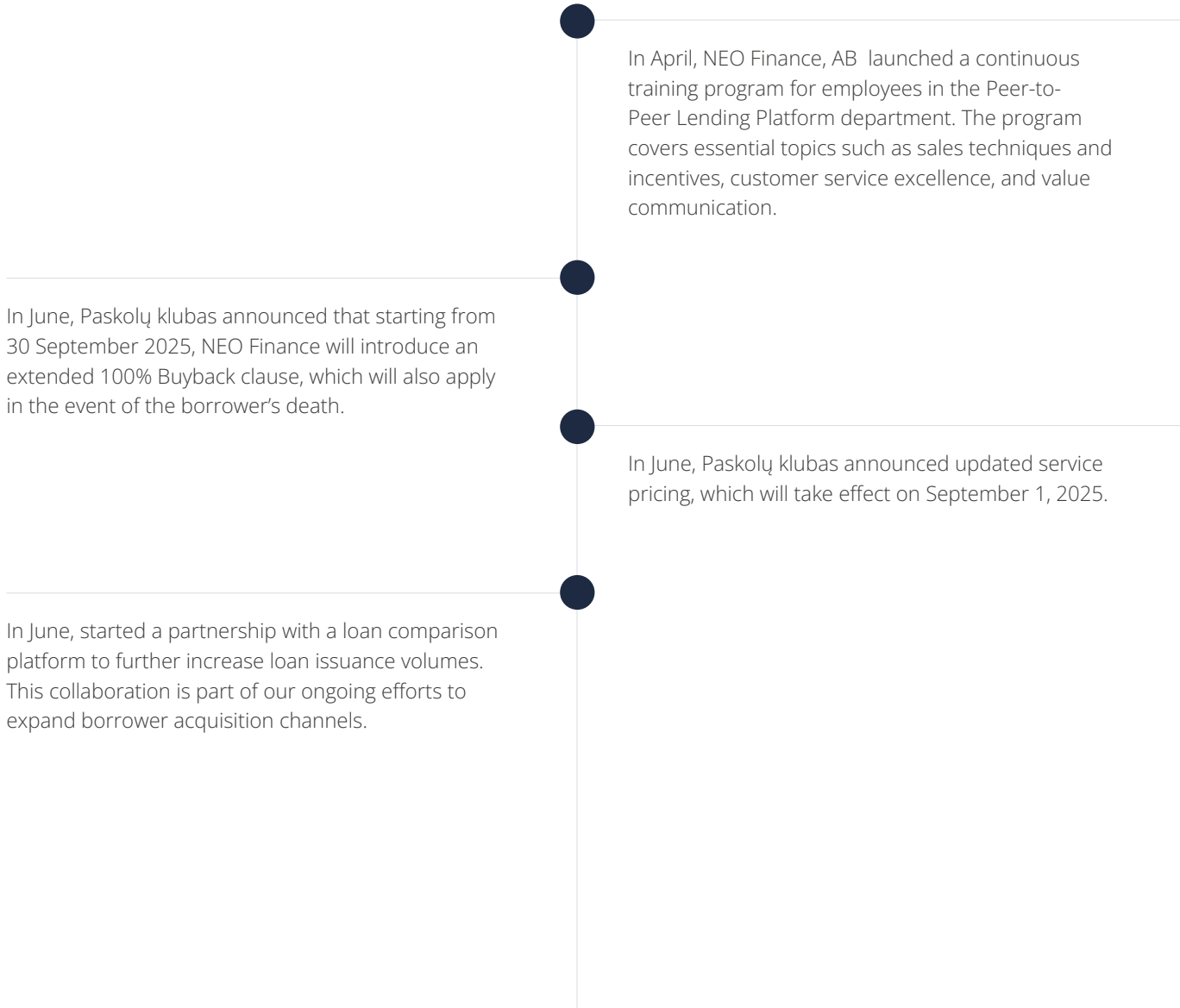
Despite fluctuations in market conditions—such as declining interest rates and changes in EURIBOR—retail investors on the Paskolų klubas platform continue to achieve a stable return on investment (ROI). Over the past 18 months, the average annual ROI has consistently remained within the 11% to 12.5% range, demonstrating the resilience

of investor portfolios even amid a shifting macroeconomic environment.

At the end of Q2 2025, out of a total of EUR 237.69 million in loans issued through the platform, EUR 22.23 million (9.74%) were more than 90 consecutive days past due.

In Q2 2025 EUR 885 thousand were collected and allocated a decrease of 7,81% compared to Q2 2024. Total of EUR 761 thousand was recovered and distributed to investors from default loans interest and credit instalments. The Company recovered EUR 124 thousand of recovery and intermediary fees from these loans

Q2 2025 developments at Paskolų klubas



In April, NEO Finance, AB launched a continuous training program for employees in the Peer-to-Peer Lending Platform department. The program covers essential topics such as sales techniques and incentives, customer service excellence, and value communication.

In June, Paskolų klubas announced that starting from 30 September 2025, NEO Finance will introduce an extended 100% Buyback clause, which will also apply in the event of the borrower's death.

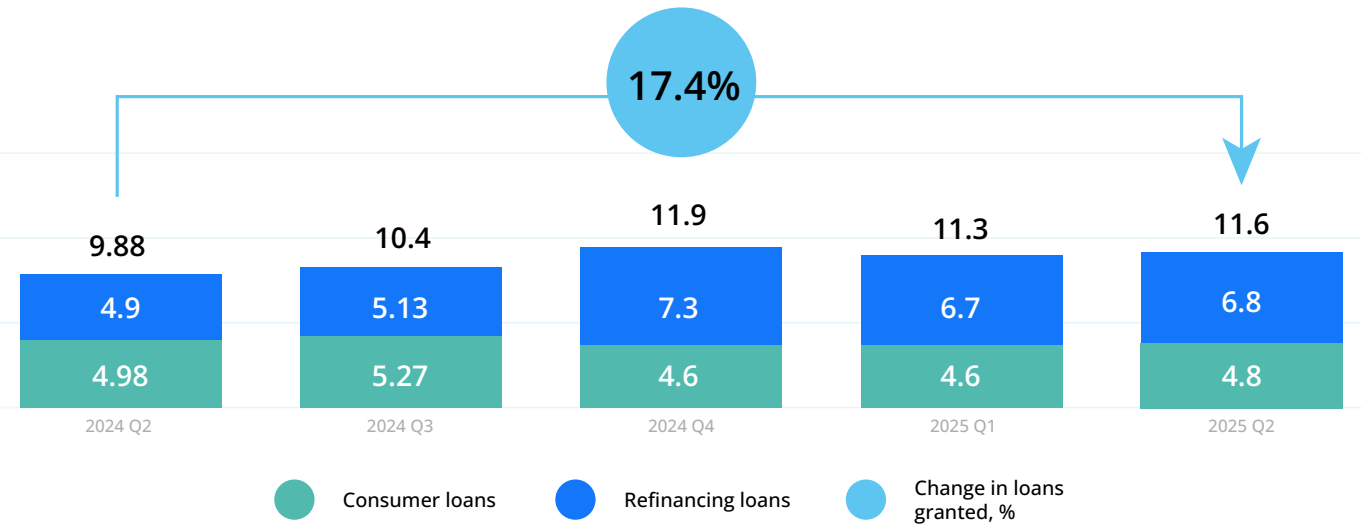
In June, Paskolų klubas announced updated service pricing, which will take effect on September 1, 2025.

In June, started a partnership with a loan comparison platform to further increase loan issuance volumes. This collaboration is part of our ongoing efforts to expand borrower acquisition channels.

P2P lending platform, loans issued, M EUR

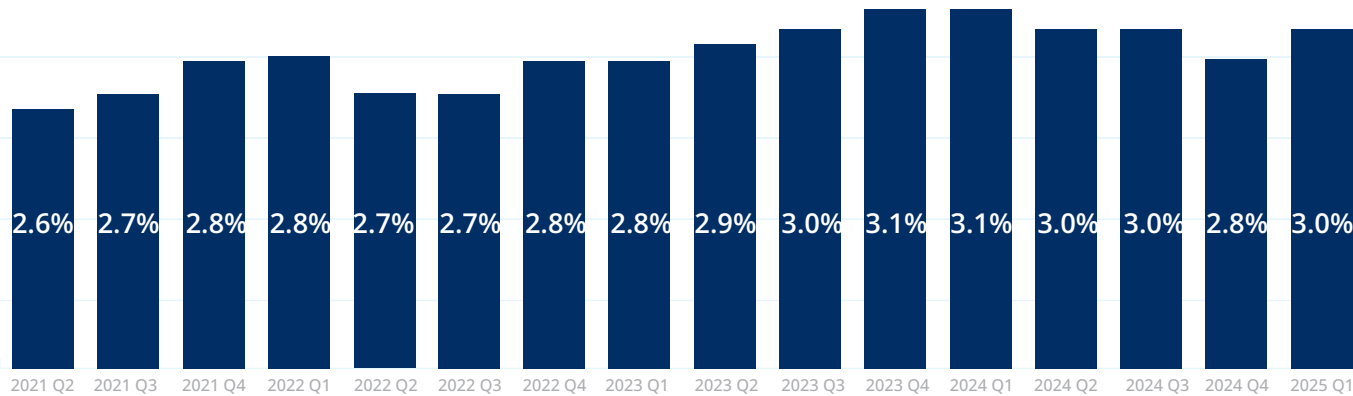
In Q2 2025, EUR 11.6 million worth of loans were granted through the Paskolų klubas platform, an increase of 17.4% compared to the EUR 9.88 million of consumer loans granted in Q2 2025.

Loans amounting to 3.9 EUR million were granted in April and EUR 4.1 million in May. The lowest volume of consumer loans through the Paskolų klubas was granted in June for EUR 3.6 million.



Market share

NEO Finance’s platform Paskolų klubas holds a 3% share of the consumer loan portfolio market among major Lithuanian banks and other credit providers in Q1 2025. The company’s primary goal is to increase its consumer loan portfolio share among competitors. Sources: Bank of Lithuania statistics.



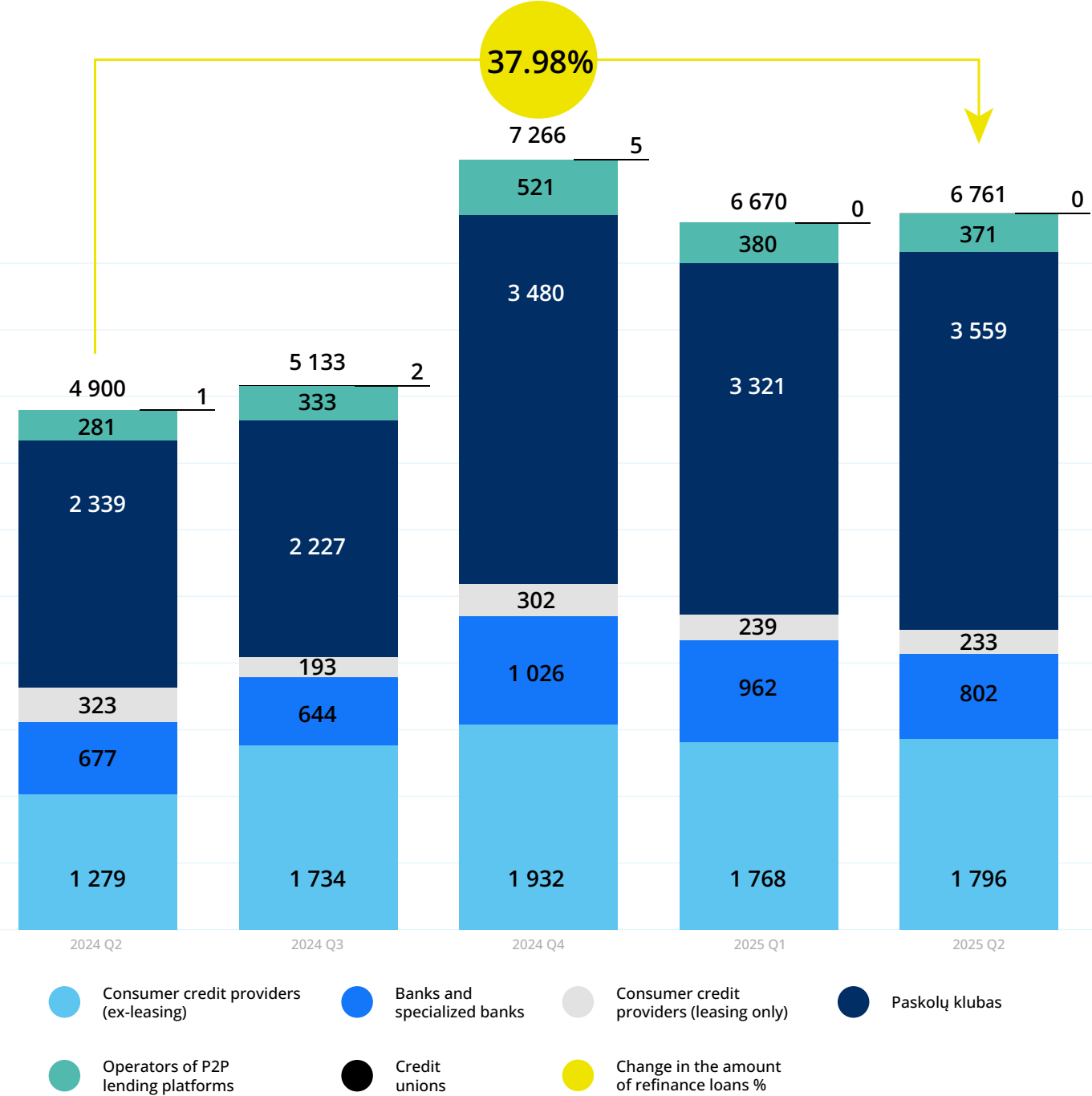
Refinancing

Of the EUR 11.6 million of loans financed in Q2 2025. EUR 6.76 million was refinancing loans. In the case of a refinancing loan. The Paskolų klubas provides the loan and covers the person's existing liabilities with other lending institutions in Lithuania. For the borrowers of these loans. the Paskolų klubas has helped to

reduce the amount of the monthly instalments and/or interest they have been paying so far and facilitates the administration of the existing loans if the client refinances more than one existing loan. In some cases the Company also refinances its own previous loans to save the client from refinancing with another credit

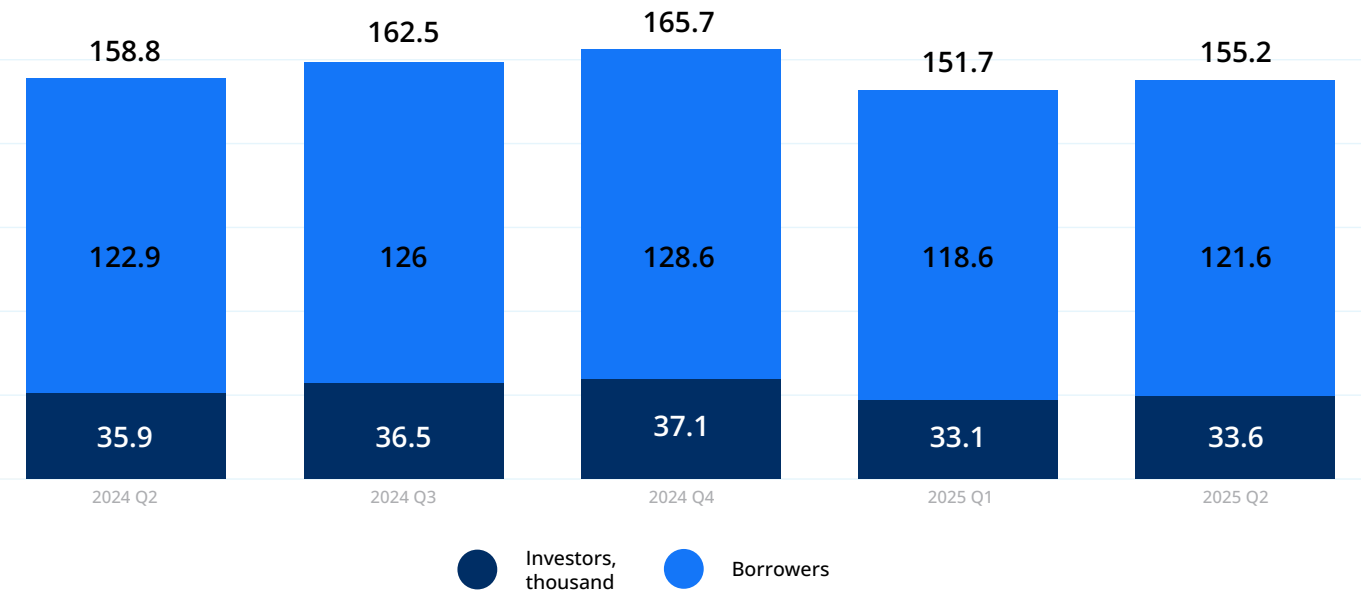
institution.
The amount of refinanced loans in Q2 2025 amounted to EUR 6 761 thousand an increase by 37.98% compared to the same quarter in 2024 where loans were refinanced for EUR 4 900 thousand.

Refinancing distribution, thousand EUR

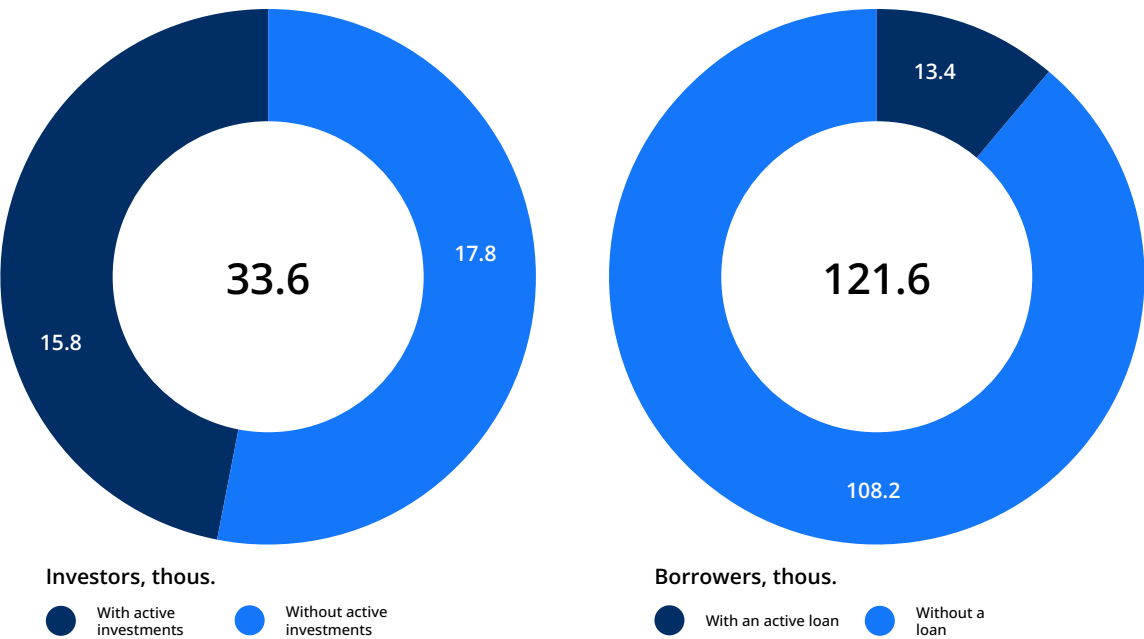


Registered users, thousands

In Q2 of 2025, the total number of registered users amounted to 155.2 thousand. This decrease was the result of a targeted cleanup of the database in the previous period, during which inactive customer accounts were removed. Many of these inactive users had opened electronic money accounts, the maintenance of which incurs costs to the company. Therefore, the cleanup was a cost-saving measure aimed at improving operational efficiency.



Registered and active users at the end of Q2 2025

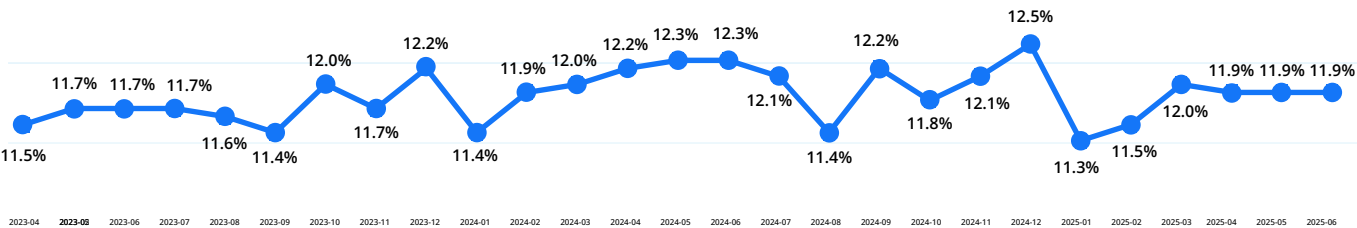


At the end of the reporting period the average loan amount granted to the borrower was EUR 3 993 with an average duration of 67 months (5 years and 7 months). The average portfolio size of the investor was EUR 5 575 and the average number of loans in the portfolio was 311 units.

Return on investment in NEO FINANCE,AB consumer loans

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

Yearly return on investment (ROI) in NEO Finance



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

Overdue loans

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

Follow-up on overdue loans:

1) Borrowers who are late in paying

at least one instalment are informed by email, phone calls, voice messages and SMS.

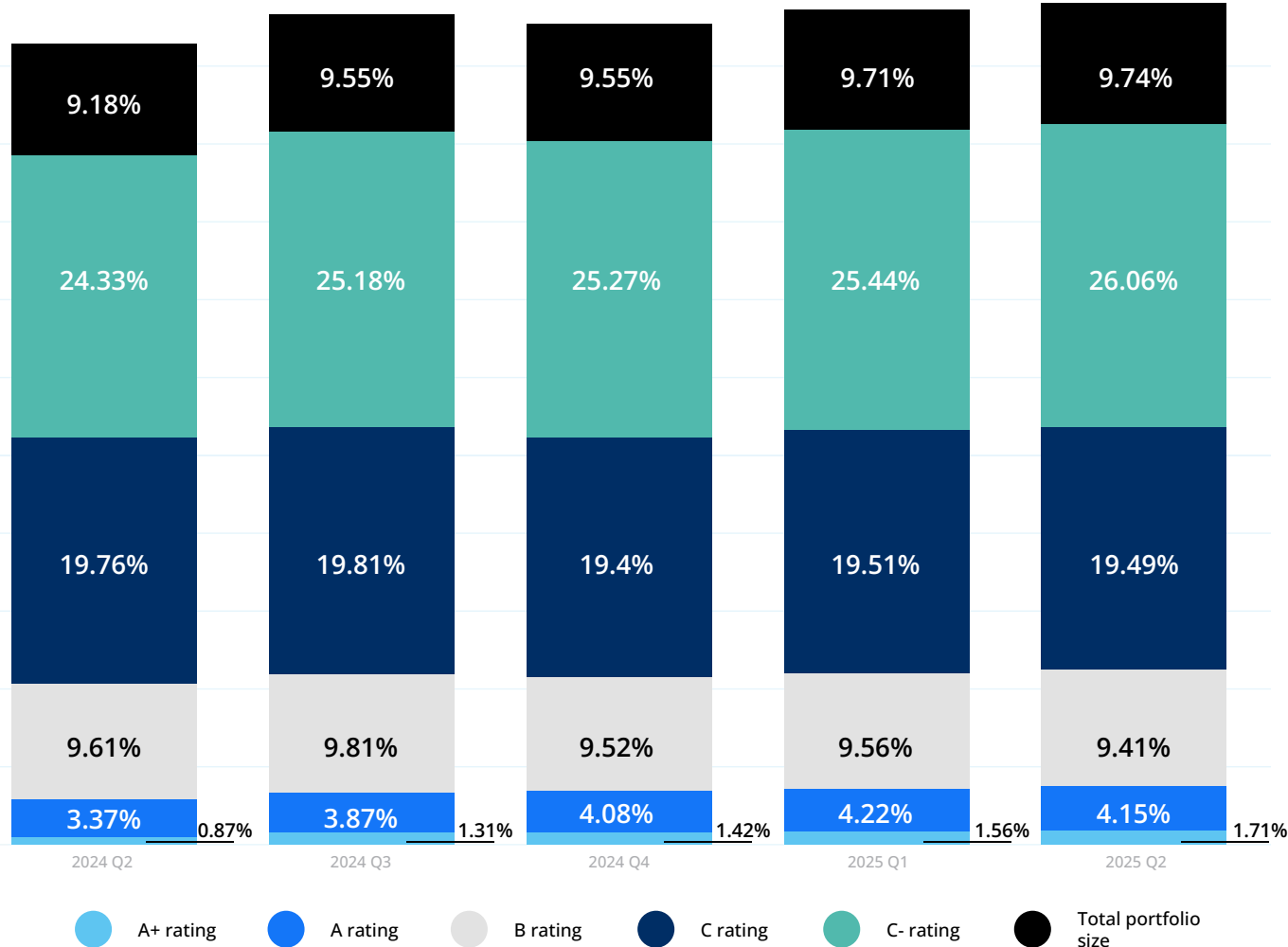
2) After 30 days of delay, the borrower's debt is registered with Creditinfo Lietuva, UAB and after 40 days of delay, the loan is transferred to a debt collection company.

3) From the 150th to the 180th day of default, Paskolų klubas terminates

the consumer credit agreement with the borrower and following the termination of the agreement (depending on the rating of the loan), offers to buy the debt from the investors, i.e. to make use of the "Buyback" service.

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

Loans, overdue >90 days, %



At the end of 2025 Q2 out of a total of EUR 237.69 million of loans granted. EUR 22.23 million (9.74%) were more than 90 consecutive days past due.

Newly originated loans during the year and their payment history provide additional information to the rating algorithm, which uses artificial intelligence to periodically update

the rating rules. The continuous improvement of the rating system algorithm ensures the management of the risk of non-performing loans within the Company.

Debt collection

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

In Q2 2025 EUR 885 thousand were collected and allocated a decrease of 7,81% compared to Q2 2024. Total of EUR 761 thousand was recovered and distributed to investors from default loans interest and credit instalments. The Company recovered

EUR 124 thousand of recovery and intermediary fees from these loans.

As of July 1, 2024, amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure and other laws have come into effect, aimed at providing greater protection for debtors. Bailiffs will now deduct a smaller portion of wages from those with debts, leaving more income for living expenses. This change is also intended to encourage people to work legally and gradually reduce their debt burden.

Key changes include:

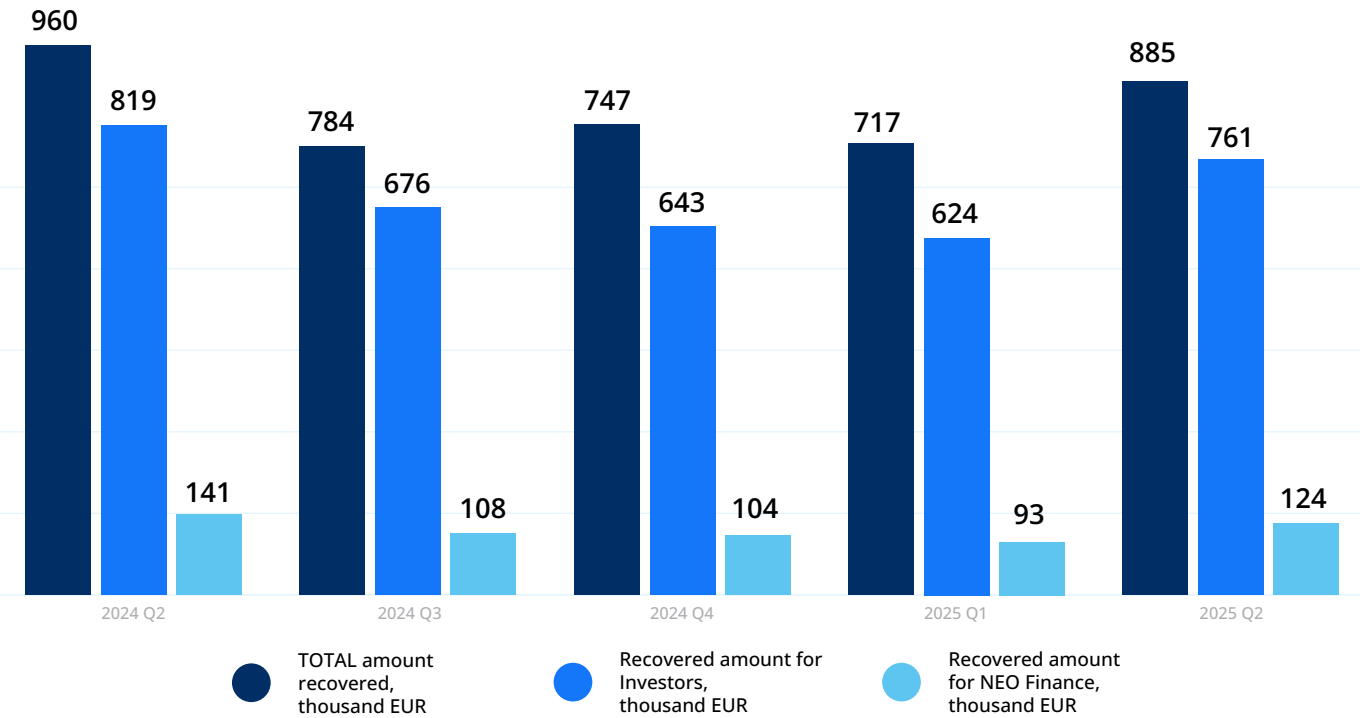
- The portion of the debt deducted from the minimum wage has been reduced to 10%, regardless of how many debts a person has.
- For incomes above the minimum wage but not exceeding twice the

minimum wage (from EUR 924 to EUR 1,848), 30% of the income will be deducted to cover the debt.

- For incomes exceeding twice the minimum wage (more than €1,848), 50% will be deducted, as before.

These changes aim to encourage people to re-enter the workforce and repay their debts legally. The Ministry of Social Security and Labor notes that previous wage deduction levels were not sustainable, leading debtors to hide their incomes and work illegally. Nearly 70% of unemployed debtors could not repay their debts under the old system. While this might slow down debt recovery for specific debtors, it could ultimately reduce the overall amount of unpaid debts for investors.

Amount recovered, thousand EUR



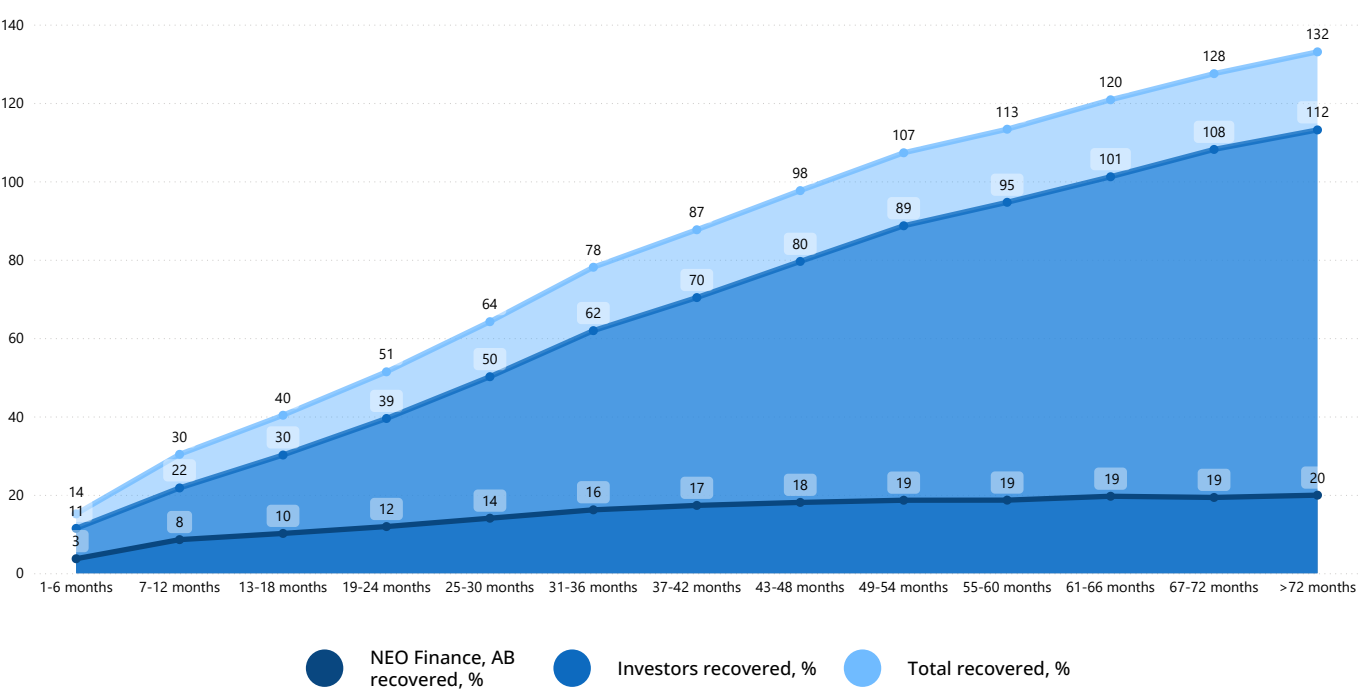
Recovery statistics

In cases where the Company is unable to collect the overdue debt through pre-court recovery the loan agreement with the borrower is terminated and the debt is taken

to court. The court process and enforced debt recovery by bailiffs may take time but most of the overdue debts are recovered in time. For loans that were submitted for recovery

2 years ago investors have recovered 39% of the outstanding amount at the time of termination. 62% 3 years ago 95% 5 years ago and etc.

Recovered % of principal outstanding at termination



Buyback service

In Q2 2025 investors sold investments for EUR 37 thousand. This is a 53.69% decrease compared to Q2 2024 when investors used the Buyback service and sold investments for EUR 84 thousand. The change is mainly due to the amount of investments bought back, as in units, fewer investments were bought back than at the same time a year ago.

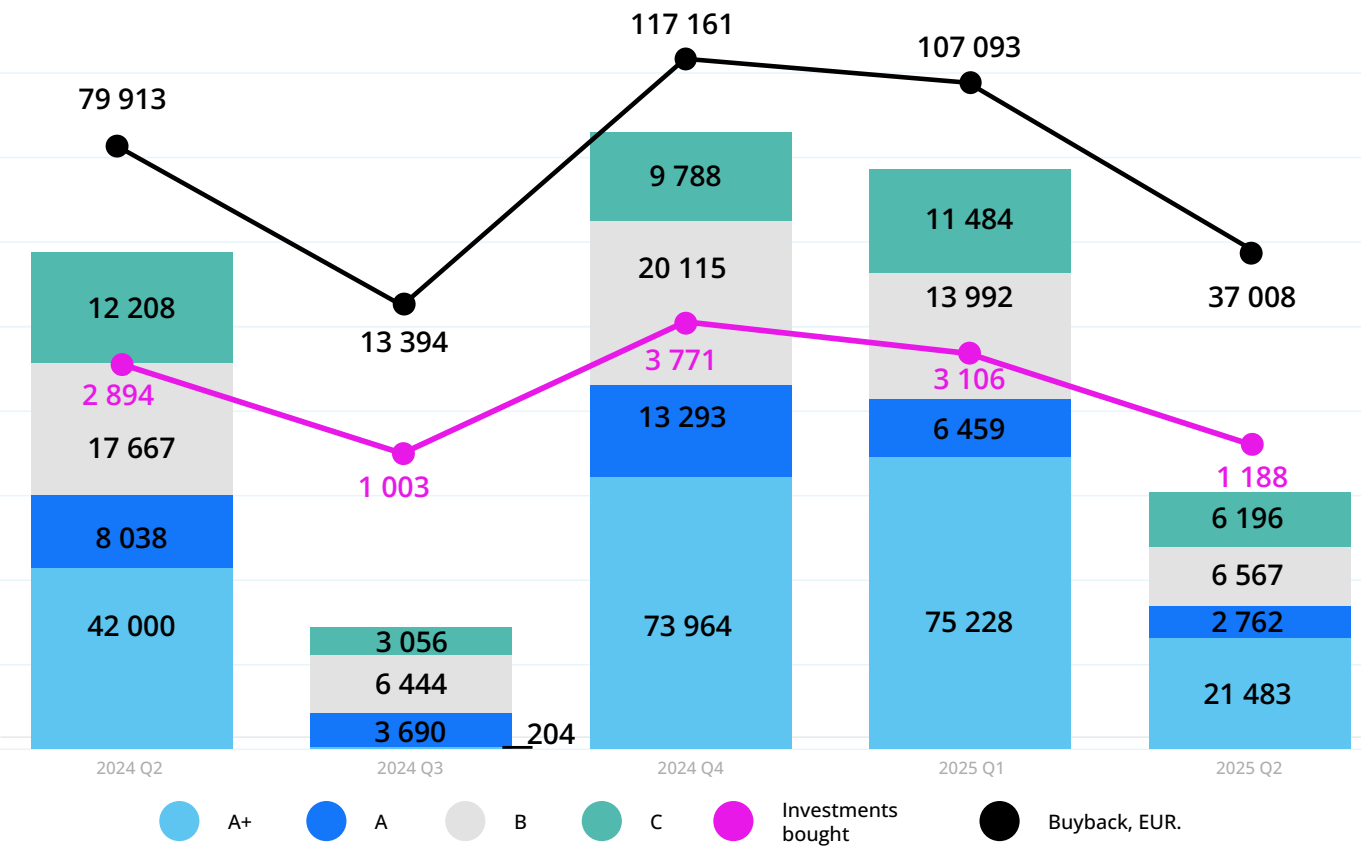
The Paskolų klubas offers investors a way to reduce the risk of non-performing loans by offering to buyback defaulted loans at market prices. In the event of the termination of the contract with the borrower, the Buyback service allows investors to sell an investment rated A, B or C to NEO Finance, AB within 30 days for 50% or 55% of its residual value, respectively, if the investor has

reached the VIP level of the portfolio (EUR 15,000). The BuyBack price depends on the rating of the loan and the duration of the offer. The company currently offers investors to buy back loans with the highest credit rating of A+ automatically for 100% of the remaining value of the investment. Meanwhile, for the highest C- risk loans, the option is currently not available.

In the event of failure to recover the defaulted loan through pre-collection, 5 calendar days prior to the scheduled termination of the loan agreement, the Paskolų klubas will send a notice to each investor who has financed the defaulted loan, informing them of the possibility to sell their investment in the loan. If the borrower fails to pay all arrears by the scheduled date, the Paskolų klubas

will terminate the loan agreement with the borrower and offer the investors 30 days to pay the amount of the investment in the loan.

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



NEO Finance AB's investments

Historically, NEO Finance, AB, as a consumer credit provider has participated in loan financing on the Paskolų klubas peer-to-peer lending platform alongside other registered investors. The Company's involvement aimed to accelerate loan funding, thereby enhancing the platform's appeal for both borrowers and lenders.

As of 1 June 2024, NEO Finance, AB invests exclusively in BNPL (Buy Now, Pay Later) loans. Investments in traditional consumer loans are now conducted through affiliated entities—NEO Finance B.V., NEO Invest1, and NEO Invest2.

For investors preferring alternative structures, NEO Finance also facilitates loan investments through special purpose vehicles (SPVs), offering flexibility beyond direct

platform participation. To manage potential conflicts of interest, NEO Finance, AB adhered to a predefined interest management policy:

The company could finance up to 80% of the initial loan amount listed on the platform.

For borrowers with an A+ or A credit rating, immediate credit of up to EUR 15,000 could be granted; for those rated B, up to EUR 8,800—both subject to the 80% cap of the total loan amount.

NEO Finance, AB was permitted to exceed these thresholds and invest in loans across all credit ratings, provided that:

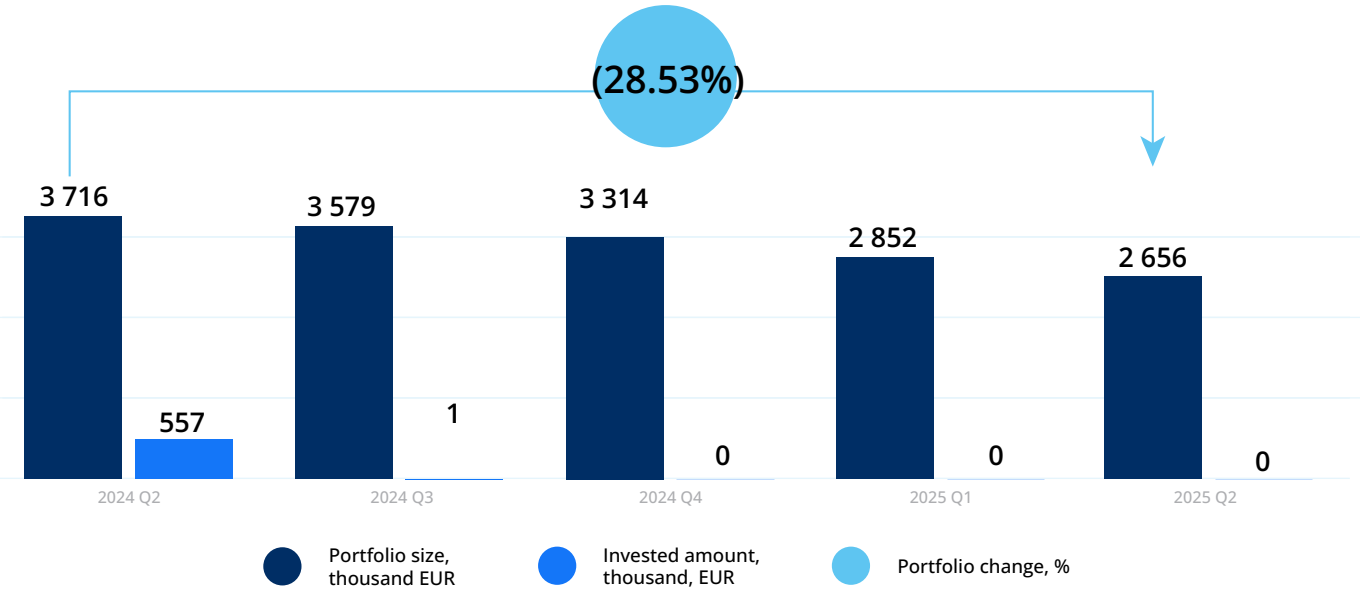
At least 20% of the loan amount had already been funded by other investors; and

A minimum of 24 hours had passed since the loan was published on the platform.

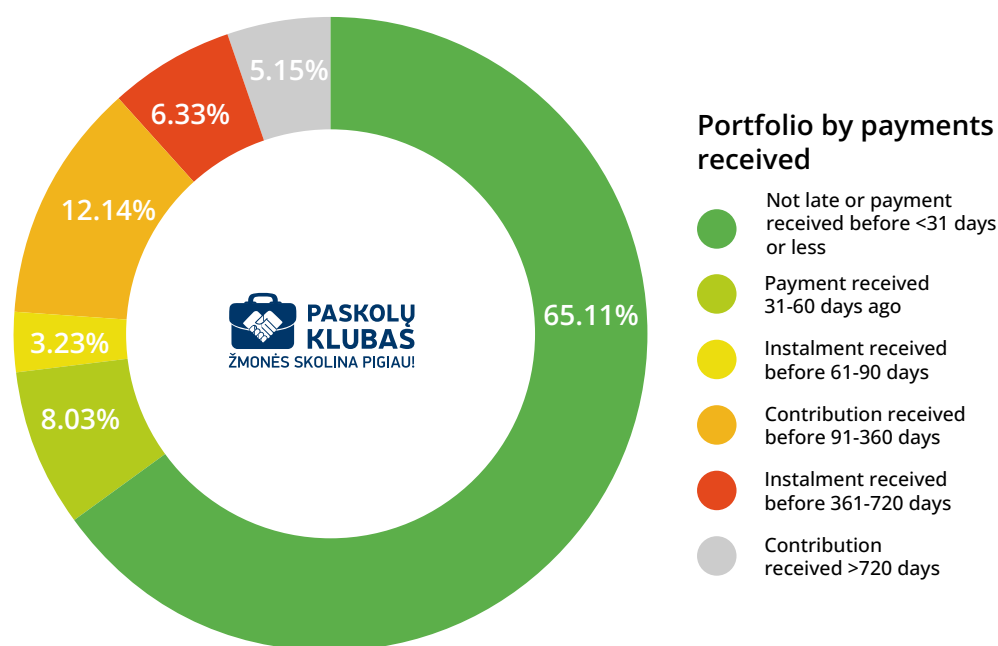
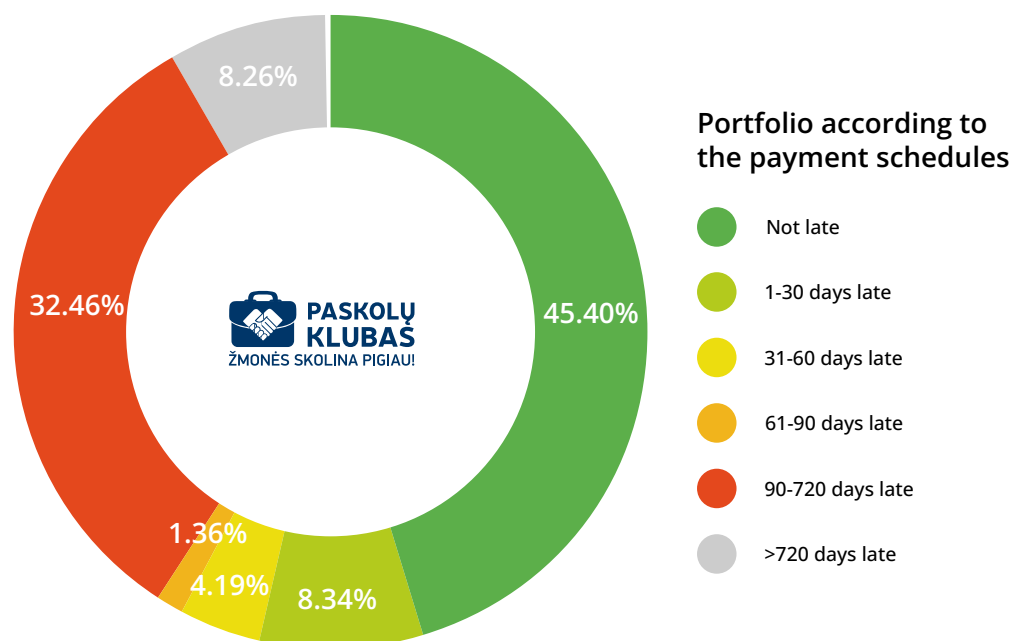
Q2 2025 Update

In Q2 2025, NEO Finance, AB did not invest in consumer loans (EUR 0 thousand). This decline, compared to previous periods, is primarily attributed to the strategic shift of investment activity to NEO Finance B.V. and its associated investment vehicles.

NEO Finance, AB consumer loan portfolio, thousand EUR



NEO Finance, AB consumer loan investment portfolio in end of Q2 2025, %



The Company's portfolio of investments in consumer loans is made up of three sources of investment acquisition:

- 1) The Company invests in loans funded in the current period.
- 2) The Company repurchases investments in non-performing loans for which it has guaranteed the solvency of the loans under Provision Fund service agreement.

- 3) The Company repurchases investments in defaulted loans when investors make use of the Buyback investment repurchase service.

NEO Finance, AB investment in FinoMark

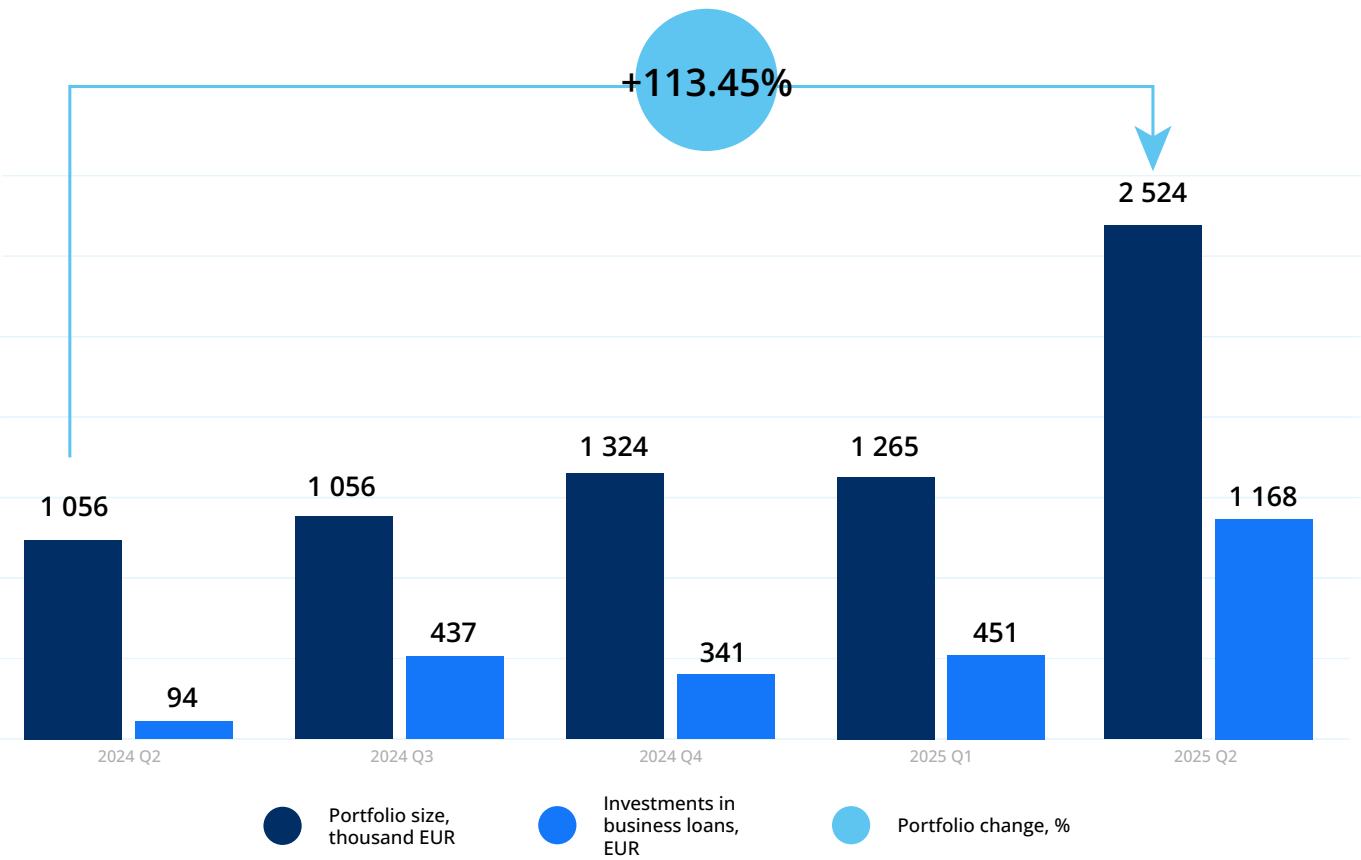
NEO Finance, AB invests in business loans on the FinoMark crowdfunding platform with other registered investors. When investing in business loans, the Company, as with consumer loans, aims to ensure timely funding of the loans

by ensuring the attractiveness of the FinoMark platform to both borrowers and investors.

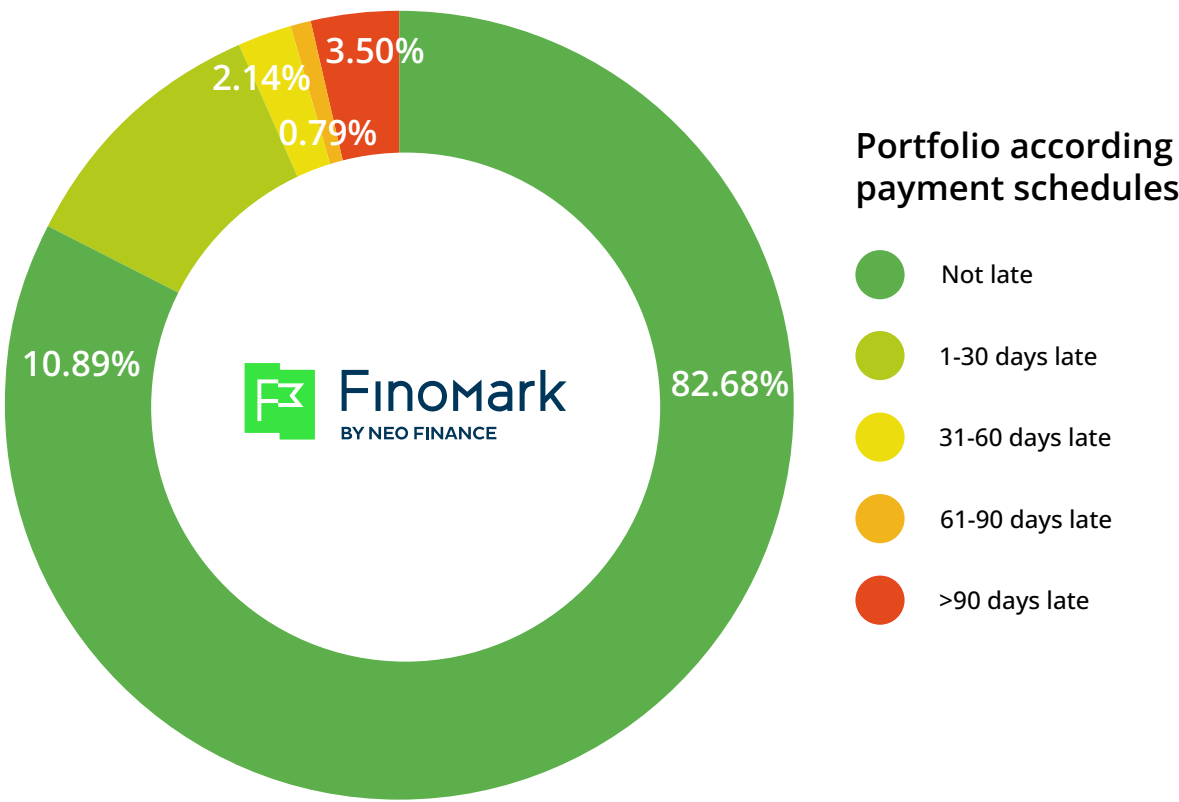
The regulation of crowdfunding is different from peer-to-peer lending. In these operations, unlike peer-to-

peer lending, there is no limit on the amount that can be loaned to retail investors. NEO Finance, AB does not compete with other investors on the FinoMark platform and invests on an equal basis in business loans.

NEO Finance, AB Portfolio of investments in business loans, EUR thousand



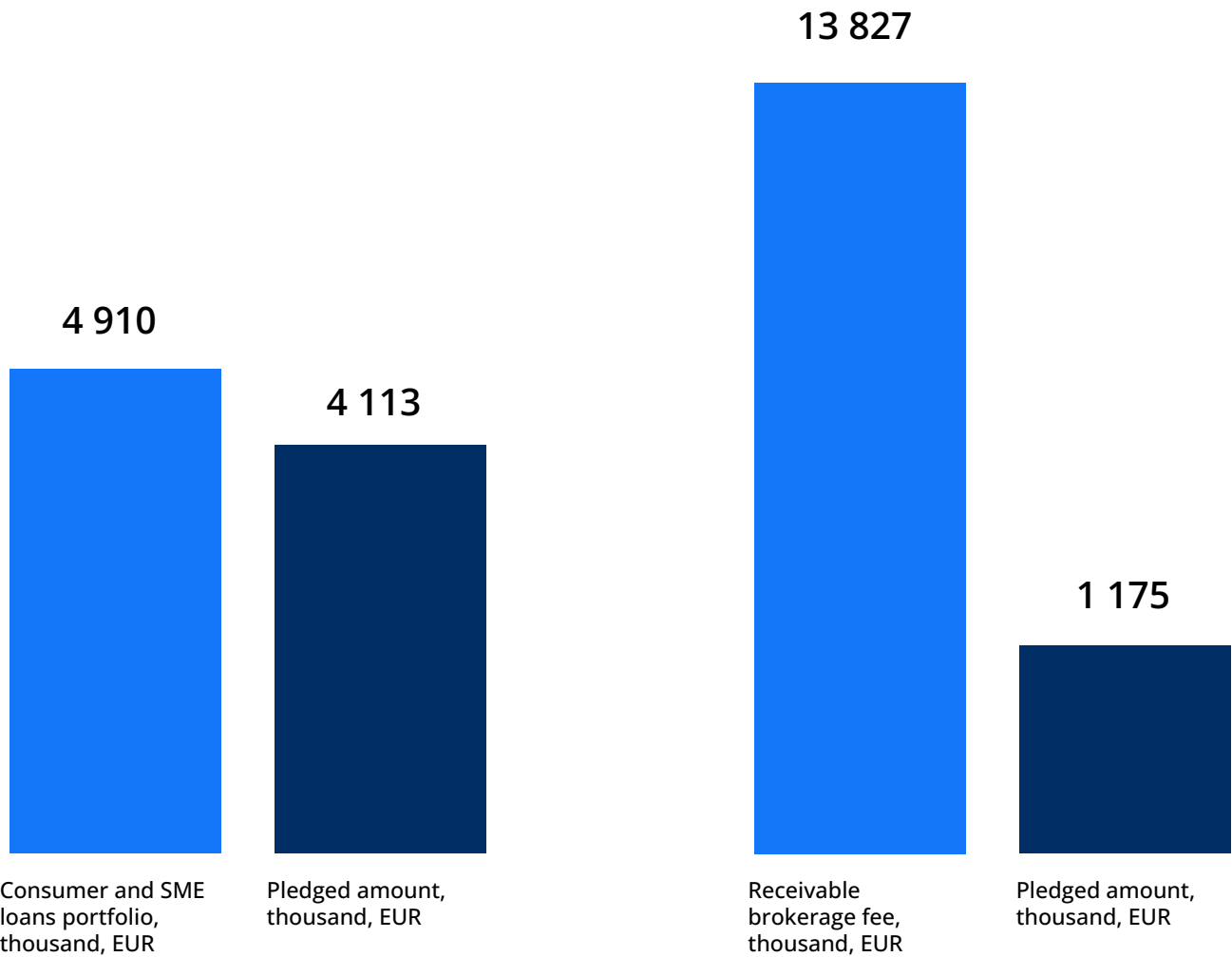
NEO Finance, AB portfolio of investments in business loans, Q2 2025, %



NEO Finance, AB pledged assets

The Company's consumer and business loan portfolio is formed primarily from the Company's existing debt: loans and bonds. To protect the interests of investors, NEO Finance, AB pledges its assets as collateral for

the borrowed funds. Currently, the Company has pledged part of its on-balance sheet assets - investments in business and consumer loans and part of its off-balance sheet assets - future intermediation fee receivable.



The company's policy on avoiding conflicts of interest is available [here](#).

Institutional investor nordIX



The total portfolio acquired by nordIX from NEO Finance, AB at the end of H1 2025 was EUR 10.5 million.

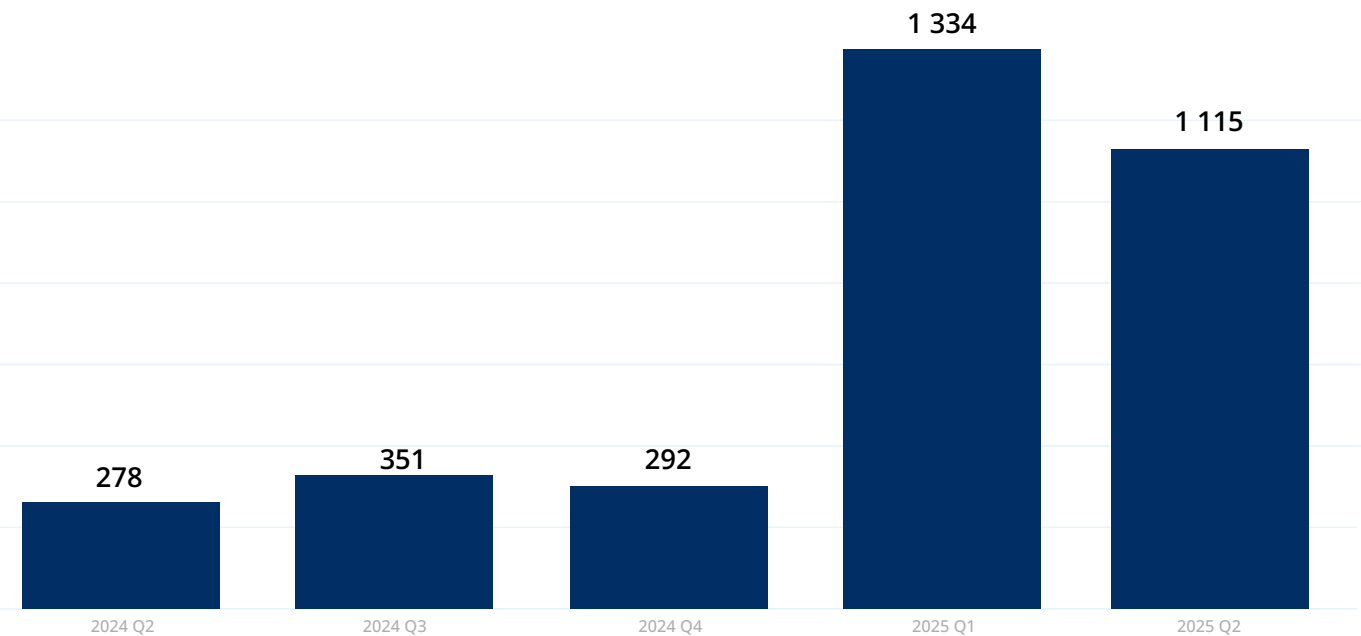
In August 2021, the company began collaborating with the institutional investor nordIX, a German fixed income asset manager.

According to the agreement, nordIX invests by acquiring a portfolio of loans that NEO Finance, AB forms on the Paskolų klubas platform according to criteria agreed in advance with the institutional investor.

In Hamburg, Germany-based nordIX specializes in fixed income investments, with a focus on bonds and derivatives. The company manages several mutual and special

funds and develops intelligent investment opportunities. Besides its asset management work, nordIX also advises institutional customers regarding bonds and other fixed income products. The company supports institutional investors in Germany, Austria and Switzerland and manages several hundred million euros in a variety of different investment funds.

nordIX investments, thousand EUR



Institutional investor NEO Finance B.V.



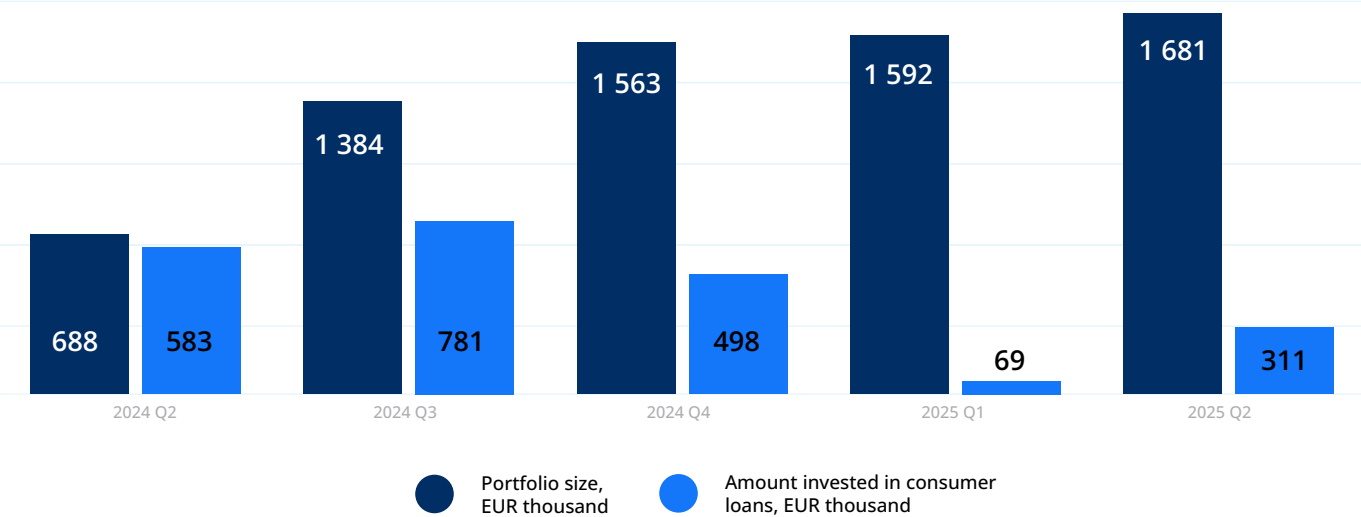
Starting in December 2023, NEO Finance, AB started investing in the peer-to-peer lending platform Paskolų klubas through its Dutch subsidiary NEO Finance B.V. This company, which until now has acted as a representative office to spread the NEO Finance name amongst investors in the Benelux, has a

specific purpose: financing consumer and business loans on platforms operated by NEO Finance, AB.

Since 2019, NEO Finance, AB has established a subsidiary, NEO Finance, B.V., in the Netherlands, which aids in attracting capital from investors in the Benelux countries

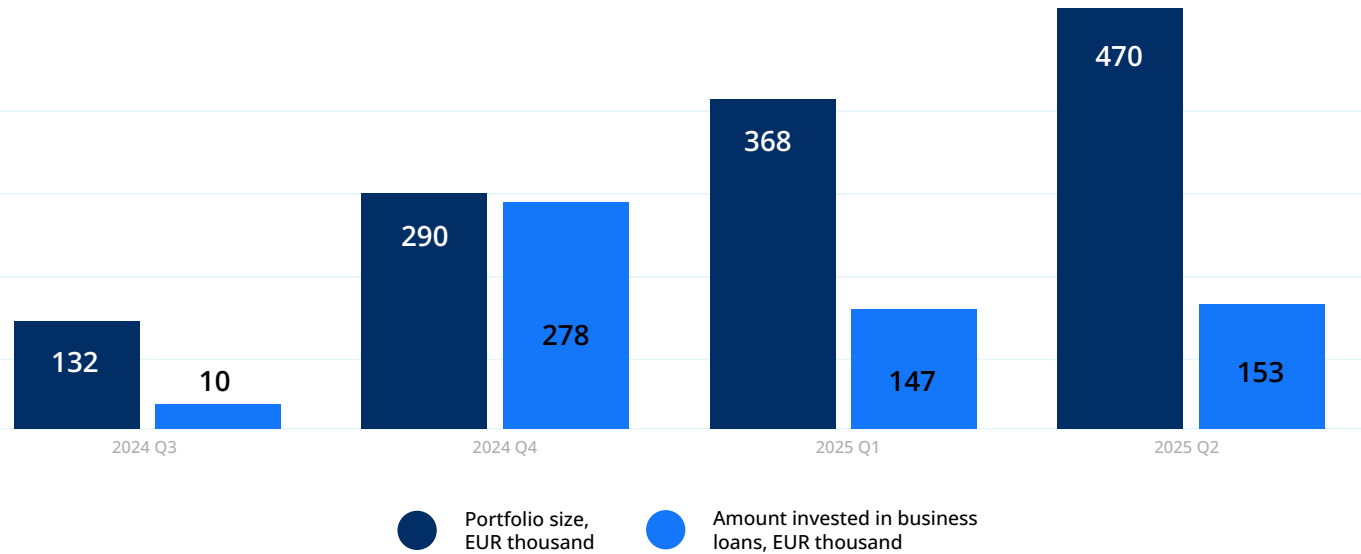
and intends to invest over EUR 2 million in the upcoming year. The investments will be directed into consumer loans issued through the through the Paskolų klubas (known to foreigners as NEO Finance) and FinoMark platforms, and financed in accordance with the approved Conflict of Interest Resolution Policy.

NEO Finance, B.V. Portfolio of investments in consumer loans, EUR thousand



NEO Finance, B.V. portfolio of investments in business loans EUR, thousand

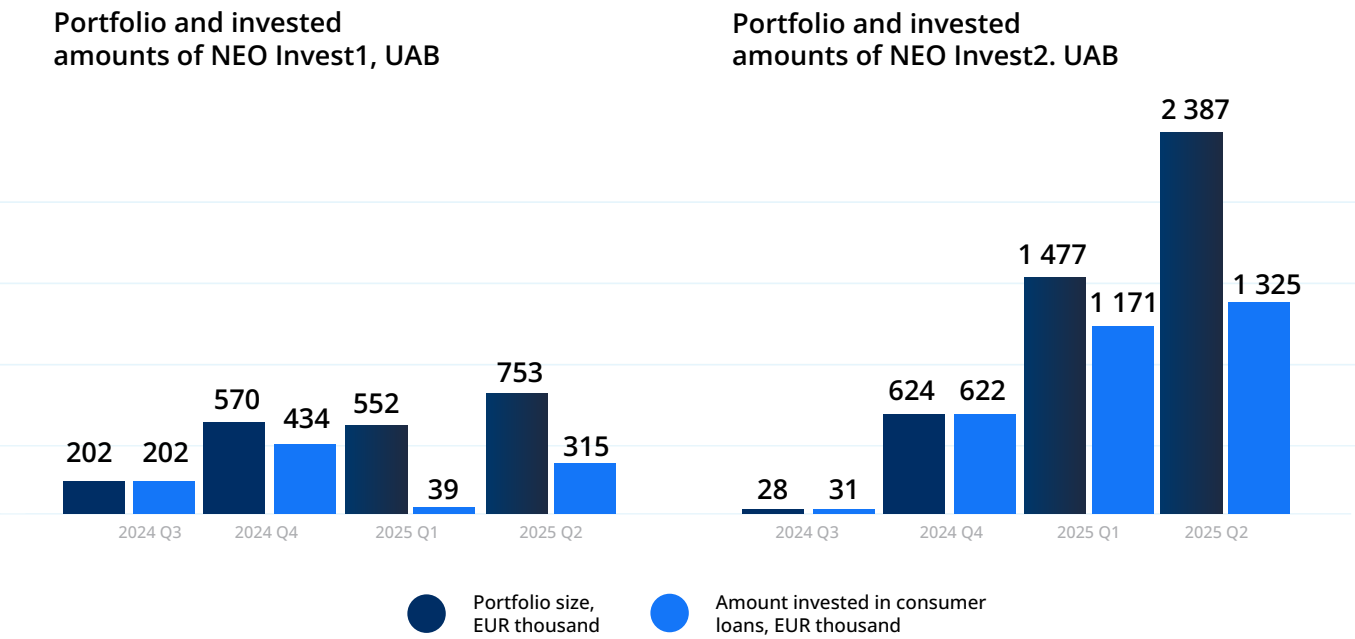
Another portion of the investments will be allocated to finance small and medium-sized business loans through the FinoMark crowd-funding platform. In implementing these investments, measures stipulated in the FinoMark Conflict of Interest Avoidance, Identification, and Management Policy will be followed, to ensure that the investments are made under the same conditions as for other investors.



Subsidiaries NEO Invest1 & NEO Invest2

Since the third quarter of 2024 NEO Finance, AB has established two more subsidiaries. NEO Invest1 and NEO Invest2 are new subsidiaries of NEO Finance with the aim of raising leverage for investment in consumer loans on a peer-to-peer lending platform.

NEO Finance's objective is to build investment portfolios of EUR 2-3 million in the subsidiaries with contributions from external private and institutional investors. In this cooperation model, NEO Finance, AB will also invest its own funds, financing 15-20% of the total portfolio of subsidiaries.



Open banking Neopay



Neopay



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

Neopay provides payment initiation, account information services and

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

At the end of the first quarter of 2024, Neopay services were

available in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland, Greece, Romania, Spain, Croatia, Bulgaria and Slovakia, integrated with more than 200 financial institutions. The latest list by country can be found [here](#).

Comment by Eugenijus Toleikis, Chief Commercial Officer at Neopay



The first half of 2025 was a period of rapid growth and ambitious transformation. We strengthened our sales team – a move that will allow us to pursue leadership in the e-commerce and fintech solutions market even more effectively.

In Q2, we actively participated in key business and technology events – including eCommerce Day Kaunas and the LOGIN conference, where

we shared our vision for the future of the payments ecosystem. We also stepped onto the international stage – our sales team took part in the iGX conference in London, where we built strategic relationships with representatives of the iGaming industry.

During the quarter, we implemented automated reconciliation for card payments, Apple Pay, Google Pay,

and BLIK in Poland—targeting higher accuracy and operational efficiency.

This momentum was further fueled by our ongoing product innovation. We started developing and rolling out a **new stand-alone Payment Terminal solution** that enables people to pay and withdraw cash at retail locations and public institutions – a modern, user-friendly alternative to traditional ATMs.

Additionally, in partnership with UCS Baltic, we launched YZY QR Order – a digital self-service system for hospitality service sector, allowing customers to order food & beverages and pay directly from their phones: no queues, no stress, no contact. We

have finalized the quarter with the development of Payment Links for Businesses. Now, the merchants will be able to generate payment links on their own without development teams' involvement, at Neopay back-office web-app, and use it for its needs

either for quick payment requests or regular processing on emails, invoices, etc.

These solutions reflect our commitment to shaping tomorrow's market standards.



Q2 2025 developments at Neopay

Here's a brief overview of the features and developments made during Q2 of 2025, introduced and updated:



Products overview

Payment initiation service (PIS)

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

Active Payment Link

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

Automated Refunds

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

Recurring Payments

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

Buy Now, Pay Later (BNPL)

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

POS Lending

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

Account Information Service (AIS)

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

finances.

Automated Payments

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

User Confirmation Service

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

PCSP (Payer Code Identification Service)

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

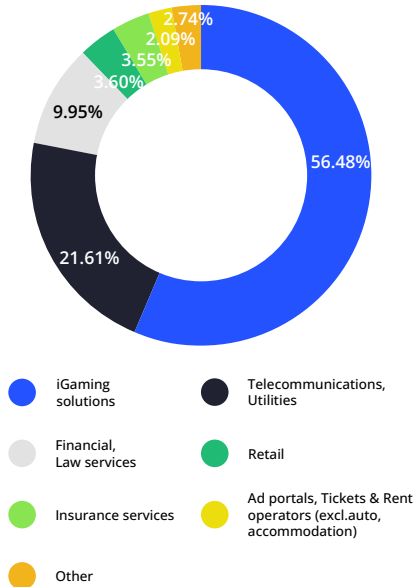
12Play Personal Confirmation

Specifically designed for online iGaming platforms, 12Play Personal Verification allows you to quickly collect basic player information using Smart ID or Mobile ID. This improves compliance, security and user experience for businesses, while streamlining player engagement processes.

Neopay's business segments

Neopay has a wide distribution of its customer base across a wide range of businesses that require innovative payment services. At the end of the reporting period the largest volume of payment transactions is carried out by the gaming segment which covers 56,48% of customers. This demonstrates its ability to meet the needs of iGaming companies in the area of payment solutions. The second largest business segment is the Telecommunication and the Utilities sector. Here Neopay provides 21,61% of payments. optimising bill payment processes and increasing

responsiveness for municipal service. In the Finance & Law sector, Neopay has a 9,95% share of total turnover driving innovation in payment solutions and supporting digital banking initiatives. Despite a relatively lower customer share of 3,60% in Retail and 3,55% in Insurance Services, Neopay is focusing its development in these segments. The company's goal is to expand while promoting the ability of online merchants to provide seamless and secure payment experiences for their customers.



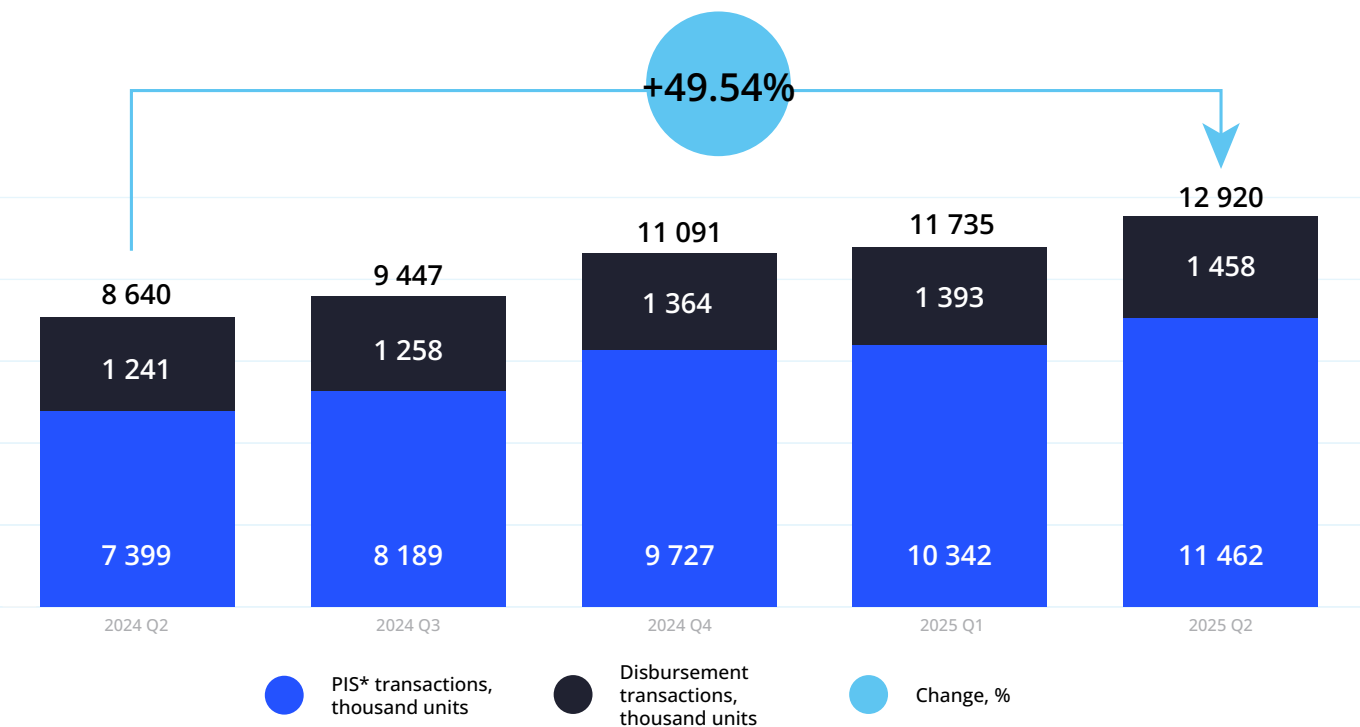
Neopay transaction statistics

The main performance indicator for the provision of payment services is payments made. Neopay's payment initiation service allows business customers to securely and easily collect payments from their

customers. Meanwhile, Disbursement Transactions indicate another, reverse service - a secure and innovative way to make multi-purpose disbursements, refunds or winnings to your customers. This service can

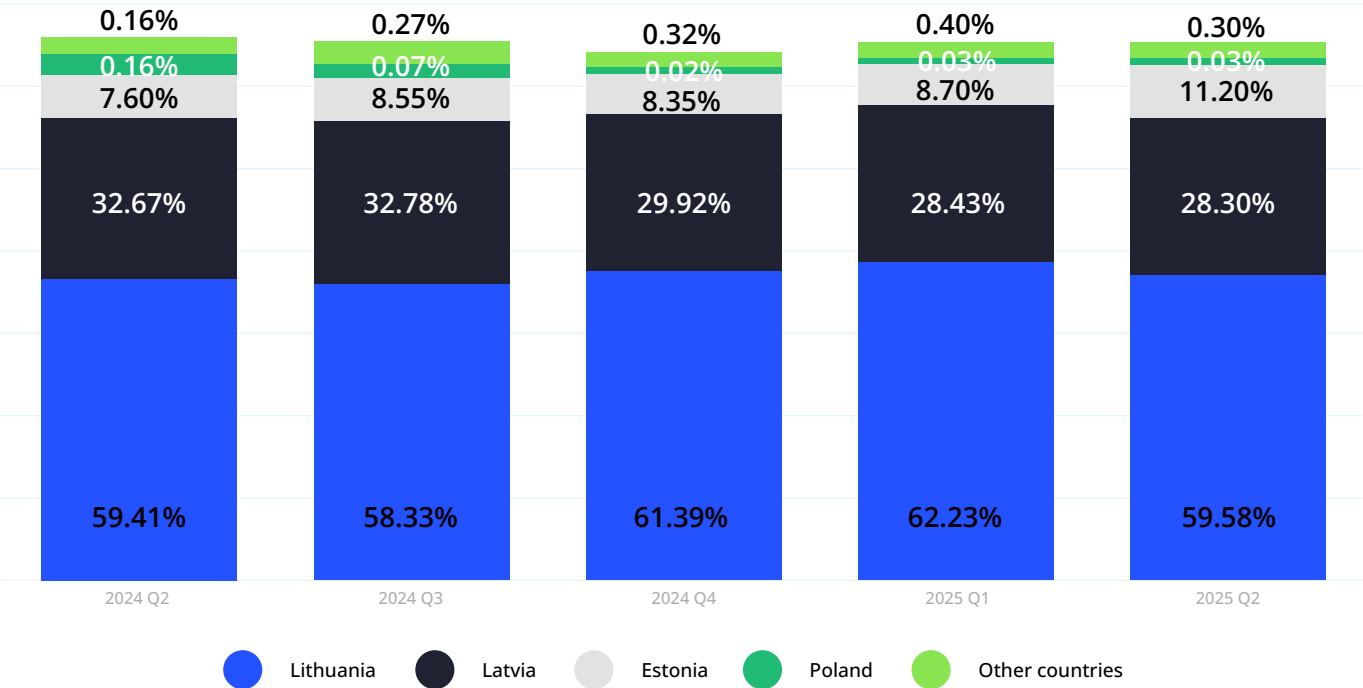
be used either by e-shops for refunds on goods returned by customers or by iGaming sector companies to pay out winnings to their customers.

Payment transactions, thousand units



*PIS- Payment initiation service

Breakdown of transactions by country, %



Crowdfunding platform FinoMark



FinoMark



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

Comment by FinoMark CEO, Gražvydas Balčas



During the first and second quarters of 2025, FinoMark issued nearly EUR 4.4 million in business loans – equaling the total volume of loans issued throughout the entire year of 2024. This represents a nearly twofold year-over-year growth, underscoring the platform's reliability and growing relevance to the SME segment.

The total loan portfolio grew and reached EUR 7.223 million, while the average interest rate stood at 11.42%, ensuring competitive returns for investors. Revenue for the the first and second quarters of 2025 reached EUR 201 thousand, reflecting a 44% increase compared to the same period last year.

The average loan amount was EUR 44,605, with an average term of 22.37 months, indicating a well-balanced risk-return profile. A total of EUR 311,909 in interest was paid out to investors, and the number of active investors surpassed 1700 by mid-year.

To further enhance efficiency and accuracy, we continue to automate our loan assessment processes. We have implemented real-time financial data collection and analysis powered by artificial intelligence (AI). Our AI-driven loan project manager now autonomously compiles borrower information, performs preliminary evaluations, and provides recommendations to the credit committee.

In parallel, we are refining the borrower interface – making loan administration and management more intuitive and seamless.

A significant milestone has been reached in micro-financing automation. Our system can now independently generate, evaluate,

and process micro-loan applications up to EUR 5,000 without manual intervention – paving the way for a fully automated lending line.

Investor safety and convenience remain a top priority. We continue to integrate KYC (Know Your Customer) and AML (Anti-Money Laundering) procedures directly into the platform, ensuring a smooth, low-friction experience without compromising on security.

To facilitate informed decision-making, we have introduced new project tags indicating whether a project qualifies under the state-supported Avieté investment initiative and whether the project owner holds a Trusted Partner status. These markers help investors assess project

credibility and risk more effectively.

Our long-term vision remains consistent – we continue to invest in:

- Leveraging artificial intelligence across the entire loan lifecycle,
- Process automation and operational efficiency,
- Product transparency and clarity for investors,
- Strategic partnerships in energy, mobility, and other niche financing sectors.

These initiatives are shaping a foundation for sustainable growth, technological leadership, and a resilient investment ecosystem.



Q2 2025 developments at FinoMark

An additional login validation step was introduced to the FinoMark self-service system to enhance data protection and prevent unauthorised access.

New options were introduced to allow greater flexibility in planning instalment payments. This enables each client to select the most suitable repayment schedule for their financial situation, helping reduce the risk of late payments and defaults.

The strategic partnership with ILTE on the Avieté project (The Raspberry project) was extended. ILTE now acts as an additional investor, with the ability to invest up to EUR 50,000 in selected projects.

Development began on automated financial statement reading and financial ratio calculations. This aims to improve the speed and accuracy of borrower assessments and reduce the likelihood of human error.

The Borrower Experience was improved to provide greater clarity and confidence. When a customer signs a loan agreement, more detailed information is now provided on the next steps and the payment schedule.

The statistics page on the FinoMark platform was updated to offer clearer and regularly refreshed data on performance, project distribution, and returns for both investors and borrowers.

Development of the secondary market functionality is well underway. Once implemented, it will enable investors to sell existing investments to other users, improving liquidity and flexibility.

The News page was updated to provide up-to-date advice and useful information. Borrowers are now offered insights on responsible borrowing, financial management, and contract terms, while investors can find guidance on risk assessment, portfolio diversification, and effective use of the platform.

A new strategic direction was established with a focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency project financing. This opens opportunities for sustainable, long-term investments. The first such projects will soon be presented to investors.

FinoMark's investor community is being actively expanded to attract both private and institutional investors interested in alternative investments. Awareness of platform benefits, available projects, and investment opportunities is being raised through ongoing communication. Long-term trust is supported by a strong focus on investor education, risk management, and transparency.

A new partnership was formed with Ecorento, one of BOLT's key transport service partners in Lithuania. Through this initiative, Ecorento's vehicle fleet is being upgraded with funding from FinoMark, promoting more efficient and environmentally friendly transport services. Investors are invited to participate in this project, contributing to sustainable mobility while diversifying their portfolios.

FinoMark’s key financial indicators

	2025 H1	2024 H1	2025 H1 / 2024 H1 Δ. %	2023 H1	2025 H1/ 2023 H1 Δ. %
Revenue, EUR	200 647	139 646	44%	162 950	23%
Cost of sales, EUR	(33 081)	(20 018)	65%	(15 190)	117%
Gross profit, EUR	167 566	119 628	40%	147 760	13%
General and administrative, other operating and interest expenses, EUR	(172 692)	(155 539)	11%	(216 025)	(20%)
Pre-tax profit/loss, EUR	(5 126)	(35 911)	(86%)	(68 265)	(92%)

FinoMark Business Loans

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

FinoMark applies an expert assessment to business loans to best identify potential default risks. To achieve this, most of FinoMark's loans are secured by collateral. The main collateral instruments used by the FinoMark platform include, but are

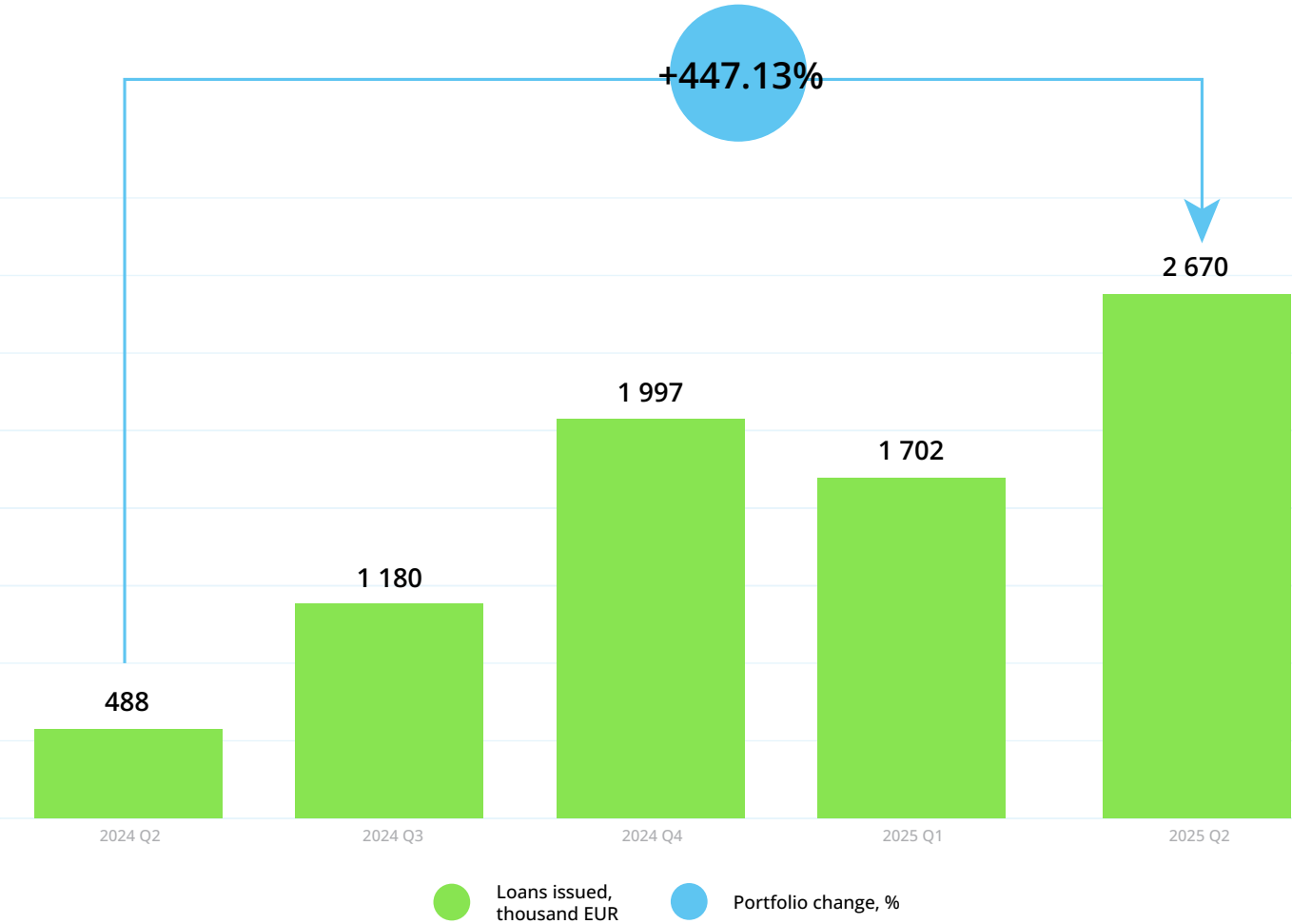
- not limited to, the following:
- Guarantees from individuals and legal entities;
 - Pledging of real estate by way of first mortgage;
 - Pledge of the property complex with a first mortgage;
 - Pledge of transport/equipment/ equipment by way of first mortgage.

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

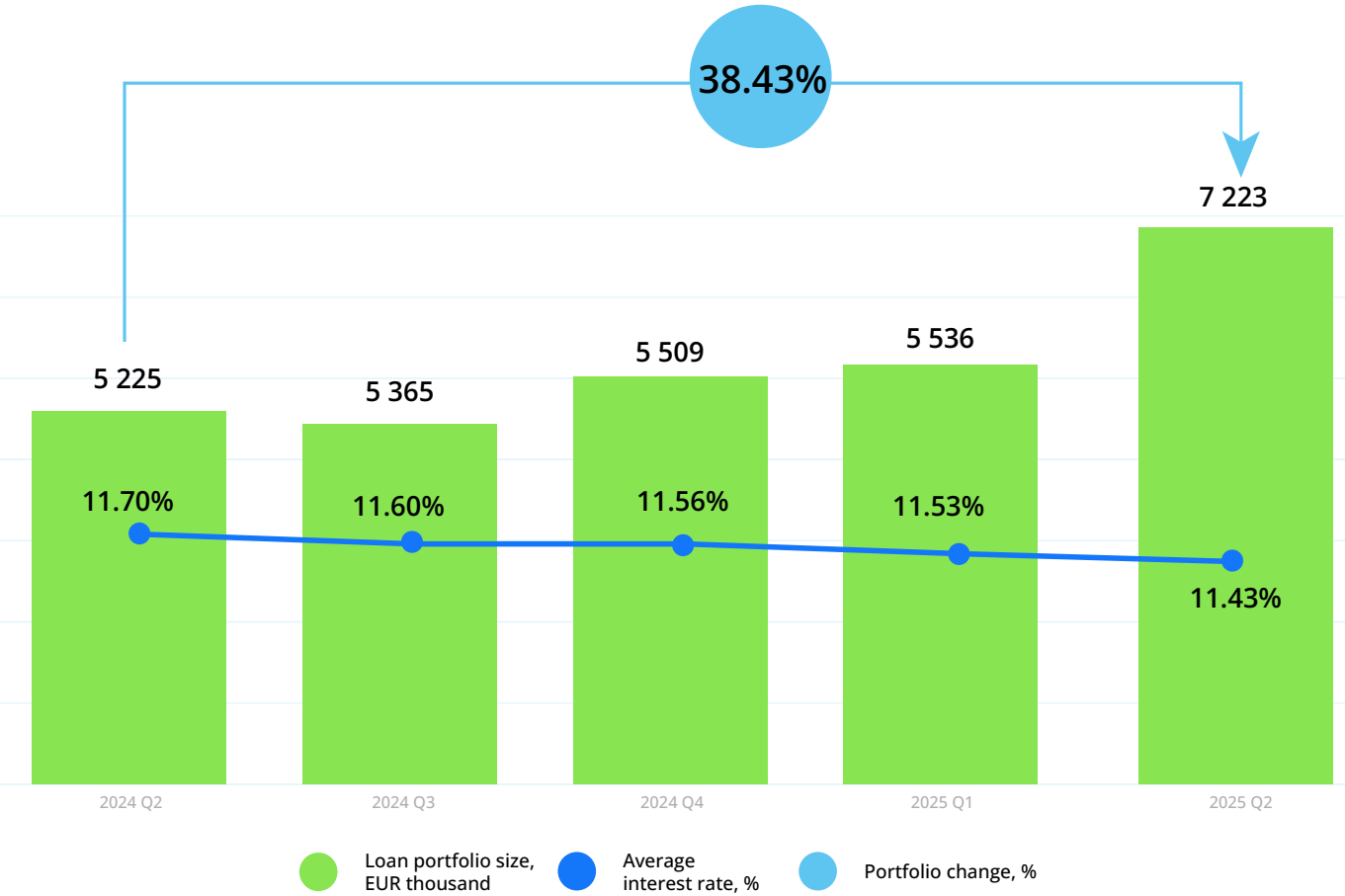
The company's vision is to provide specialised financing solutions for different business sectors. FinoMark's lending volumes vary over time in order to position itself in the market and to find the most favourable options for its clients and the highest value for investors.

In the second quarter of 2025, FinoMark issued EUR 2 670 thousands of loans, which was 447.13% higher than in the same period a year ago. In addition the total loan portfolio on the platform reached EUR 7.2 million at the end of the quarter.

FinoMark issued business loans, thousand EUR



Total size of investors' portfolio and average interest rate, thousand EUR





Historical average
loan term

25.3 months

Over the whole
period, the interest
paid amounted to

EUR 1 495 381

Historical average
loan amount

EUR 31 314

Historical average
interest rate

11.42%

Number of investors

4 813

NEO FINANCE, AB FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2025 H1 balance sheet, EUR

	2025 01-06	2024
ASSETS		
FIXED ASSETS	5 202 431	4 928 458
Intangible assets	1 067 599	1 079 776
Tangible assets	63 015	72 078
Financial assets	3 821 734	3 526 522
Other fixed assets	250 083	250 083
CURRENT ASSETS	24 363 474	27 166 523
Inventory	327 936	29 262
Amounts receivable within one year	3 301 533	2 512 576
Short-term investments	14 523 878	10 361 781
Cash and cash equivalents	6 210 127	14 261 086
EXPENSES OF FUTURE PERIODS AND ACCRUED INCOME	53 656	29 659
TOTAL ASSETS	29 619 561	32 124 640
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY	4 122 473	3 270 236
Capital	1 848 934	1 848 934
Share premium	1 421 302	1 956 848
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Reserves	-	-
Retained earnings (losses)	852 237	(535 546)
GRANTS. SUBSIDIES	-	-
PROVISIONS	11 445	15 944
PAYABLES AND OTHER LIABILITIES	25 464 277	28 797 847
Long-term payables and other long-term liabilities	2 255 000	2 395 000
Short-term payables and other short-term liabilities	23 209 277	26 402 847
ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME	21 367	40 612
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	29 619 561	32 124 640

2025 H1 profit and loss statement, EUR

	2025 01-06	2024
Sales revenue	3 757 599	6 071 742
Cost of Sales	(1 568 036)	(3 055 444)
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)	2 189 563	3 016 298
Sales expenses	-	(841)
General and administrative expenses	(1 489 708)	(2 793 842)
Other activities	(1 731)	(15 511)
Other loans granted interest income	167 282	328 082
Financial asset and short-term investment impairment costs	(12,270)	(21 403)
Interest expenses	(899)	(1 029)
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX	852 237	511 754
Income tax	-	(26 043)
NET PROFIT/LOSS	852 237	485 711

NEO Finance, AB statement of changes in equity

	Paid up authorised or primary capital	Share premium account	Retained profit (loss)	Total
1. Balance at the end of the reporting (yearly) period before previous	1 848 934	1 956 848	(1 021 257)	2 523 667
2. Result of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-
3. Result of correcting material errors	-	-	-	-
4. Recalculated balance at the end of the report- ing (yearly) period before previous	1 848 934	1 956 848	(1 021 257)	2 784 525
5. Net profit (loss) of the reporting period	-	-	485 711	485 711
6. Increase (decrease) of other authorised or primary capital	-	-	-	-
7. Balance at the end of the previous reporting (yearly) period	1 848 934	1 956 848	(535 546)	3 270 236
8. Net profit (loss) of the reporting period	-	-	852 237	852 237
9. Increase (decrease) of other authorised or primary capital	-	-	-	318 721
10. Coverage of losses	-	(535,546)	535,546	-
10. Balance at the end of the reporting period	1 848 934	1 421 302	852 237	4 122 473

NEO Finance, AB cash flow statement

Article	2025 01-06	2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit (loss)	852 237	485 711
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	263 721	533 934
Elimination of results of disposals of fixed tangible and intangible assets	-	-
Elimination of results of financing and investing activities	(180 451)	(305 650)
Elimination of results of other non-cash transactions	-	-
Decrease (increase) in amounts receivable from entities of the entities group and the associated entities	-	-
Decrease (increase) in other amounts receivable after one year	56 132	899 933
Decrease (increase) in assets of the deferred tax on profit	-	4 384
Decrease (increase) in stocks, except advance payments	(296 856)	(560)
Decrease (increase) in advance payments	(95 237)	(560)
Decrease (increase) in trade debtors	(32 394)	(62 489)
Decrease (increase) in amounts owed by entities of the entities group and associated entities	-	-
Decrease (increase) in other debtors	(756 564)	(697 673)
Decrease (increase) in short-term investments	-	-
Decrease (increase) in prepayments and accrued income	(23 997)	(24 939)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	(4 499)	(16 839)
Increase (decrease) in trade of long-term creditors and prepayments received on account	-	(9 698)
Increase (decrease) in amounts payable under the bills and checks after one year	-	-
Increase (decrease) in long-term amounts payable for entities of the entities group and associated entities	-	-
Increase (decrease) in trade with short-term creditors and prepayments received on account	50 144	275 258
Increase (decrease) in amounts payable under the bills and checks within one year	-	-
Increase (decrease) in short-term amounts payable for entities of the entities group and associated entities	-	-
Increase (decrease) in liabilities of tax on profit	(10 411)	9 986
Increase (decrease) in liabilities related to employment relations	27 657	23 638
Increase (decrease) in other amounts payable and liabilities	(3 446 893)	4 527 445
Increase (decrease) in accruals and deferred income	(19 246)	22 967
Net cash flows from operating activities	(3 521 420)	5 665 408
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of fixed assets (excluding investments)	(243 037)	(594 076)
Disposal of fixed assets (excluding investments)	555	7 863
Acquisition of long-term investments	(41 344)	(94 600)
Disposal of long-term investments	-	-
Loans granted	(210, 000)	(525 000)
Loans recovered	-	-
Dividends and interest received	166 900	324 284
Other decreases in cash flows from investing activities	(4 262 097)	(5 326 054)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(4 589 023)	(6 207 583)
Cash flows related to entity's owners	-	-
Issue of shares	-	-
Cash flows related to other financing sources	(4 589 023)	(615 000)
Increase in financial debts	(4 589 023)	240 000
Loans received	-	240 000
Issue of bonds	750 000	-
Decrease in financial debts	(690 000)	(855 000)
Loans returned	(50 000)	(605 000)
Redemption of bonds	(640 000)	(250 000)
Interest paid	-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	60 000	(615 000)
Adjustments due to exchange rates on the balance of cash and cash equivalents	(516)	(1 028)
Increase (decrease) of net's cash flows	(8 050 959)	(1 158 203)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	14 261 086	15 419 289
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	6 210 127	14 261 086

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 30 June 2025 UAB ERA CAPITAL(83.17%), UAB VALUE CAPITAL (3,86%), minority shareholders (12.97%).

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 Vlamingsstraat 4, 2712 BZ Zoetermeer, the Netherlands shares.

As at 30/06/2025 the company has 97.06 percent. company Finomark, UAB., inc. 305538582, address Ukmergės g. 126, Vilnius shares.

As at 30/06/2025 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 2025 H1 there were 50 employees, in 2024 - 44 employees.

II. Accounting policy

1. Basis of accounting

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

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

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

2. Intangible assets

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

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

In the balance sheet, intangible assets

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

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

Software: 3 years

Other intangible assets: 4 years

3. Tangible fixed assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

statement.

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

4. Financial property

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

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

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

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

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

5. Receivables

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

6. Money and money equivalents

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

7. Costs for future periods

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

8. Equity and reserves

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

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

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

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

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

9. Financial obligations

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

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

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

(-) Provision accounting policy

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

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

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

(-) Doubtful Debt Recognition Policy

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

10. Sales revenue

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

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

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

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

11. Costs

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

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

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

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

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

12. Corporate tax and deferred corporate tax

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

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

13. Foreign currencies

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

14. Accounting Estimates when preparing financial statements

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

they occur.

15. Error correction and reclassifications

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

16. Contingent liabilities and assets

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

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

17. Post-reporting events

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

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

Notes

1. Fixed intangible assets

Indicators	Other intangible assets	Total
Acquisition value		
in 2024 December 31	2 084 989	2 084 452
Purchased	241 238	241 238
Written off (-)	(228 521)	(228 521)
Reclassifications	-	-
in 2025 June 30	2 097 706	2 097 169
Accumulated amortization		
in 2024 December 31	1 005 213	1 004 676
Credited for the period	253 414	253 414
Written off (-)	(228 520)	(228 520)
Reclassifications	-	-
in 2025 June 30	1 030 107	1 029 570
Book value		
in 2024 December 31	1 079 776	1 079 776
in 2025 June 30	1 067 599	1 067 599

2. Fixed assets

Indicators	Other equipment, tools and devices	Altogether
Acquisition value		
in 2024 December 31	100 783	100 783
Purchased	1 799	1 799
Written off (-)	(2 105)	(2 105)
Reclassifications	-	-
in 2025 June 30	100 477	100 477
Accumulated depreciation		
in 2024 December 31	28 704	28 704
Credited for the period	10 307	10 307
Written off (-)	(1 550)	(1 550)
in 2025 June 30	37 461	37 461
Book value		
in 2024 December 31	72 079	72 079
in 2025 June 30	63 016	63 016

3. Financial property

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Investment activity debtors	2 367 011	2 367 011
Impairment loss (-)	(427 858)	(371 727)
Long-term term deposits	100 00	-
Loans to group companies	735 000	525 000
Shares of group companies	1 047 581	1 006 238
Total	3 821 734	3 526 522

The company has pledged the investment portfolio in the amount of EUR 4 112 500 (see note 12).

4. Other fixed assets

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

5. Amounts receivable within one year

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Buyers' debts	282 565	250 171
Borrowers of investment activity	791 798	1 015 872
Other accounts receivable	91 692	7 104
Loans to related parties	2 253 757	1 323 728
Doubtful debts (-)	(118 279)	(84 299)
Total	3 301 533	2 512 576

6. Short-term investments

Indicators	2025.06.30	2024.12.31
Belgium Bonds 10/07/2025-2024 bonds	348 965	350 276
Germany Bonds 18-JUN-2025 bonds		2 004 815
Finland 2025-02-13 bonds	1 998 710	1 992 250
FRENCH REPUBLIC 2024-13.08.25 bonds	999 107	1 005 544
France, BTF 0% 10sep2025 bonds	983 336	988 521
BANQUE FED CRED MUTUE bonds	983 448	991 626
Swedbank AB 20/25 bonds	-	1 808 662
DANSKE BANK A/S 2020-26.05.25 bonds	-	992 235
Austria Bonds, 20apr2027 bonds	1 792 350	-
France Bonds, 25feb2026 bonds	981 020	-
Lithuanian Gov. 3Y Bond 63010 2026-08-02 bonds	607 324	-
Lithuanian Gov. 5Y Bond 65008 2027-07-13 bonds	2 644 167	-
Latvia Bonds 25mar2027 bonds	2 050 965	-
Short-term fixed-term deposits	1 025 000	225 000
Interest on short-term fixed-term deposits	109 487	2 852
Total	14 523 878	10 361 781

7. Money and money equivalents

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Money in commercial bank acc.	1 272 408	2 063 832
Money in the Bank of Lithuania	4 937 719	12 197 254
Money on the go	–	–
Total	6 210 127	14 261 086

8. The structure of the authorized capital

Indicators	Number of shares	Sum
Share capital structure at the end of the financial year		
1.1. Common shares	4 202 123	1 848 934
1.2–1.5. (Other types – Preferred etc.)	–	–
Total	4 202 123	1 848 934
2–4. (State capital, treasury shares etc.)	–	–
5. Share premium	–	1 421 302

All shares as of 2025-06-30 were paid.

9. Provisions

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

- At the end of the financial period (2025 H1): EUR 11,445 of reserves were formed.
- At the end of the previous financial year (2024): EUR 15,944 of reserves were formed.

10. Financial debts

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Long-term debts (from 2 to 5 years)	2,255,000	2,395,000
Loans received from related companies	325,000	475,000
Loans received from unrelated persons	200,000	390,000
Bonds	1,730,000	1,530,000
Tax obligations	-	-
Short-term debts	2,149,755	1,965,123
Loans received from related persons	135,000	135,000
Loans received from unrelated persons	590,000	300,000
Bonds	1,360,000	1,450,000
Interest on loans received from related persons	1,377	4,145
Interest on loans received from unrelated persons	63,378	75,978
Total:	4,404,755	4,360,123

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

11. Amounts payable within one year

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Amounts received in advance	107,755	40,450
Trade payables	407,051	422,914
Payroll obligations	97,528	75,933
Vacation savings	67,872	67,872
Social insurance obligations	39,332	41,134
GPM's obligations	32,152	24,287
Corporate tax obligations	-	10,411
Clients' money is kept in NEO Finance accounts	20,155,048	23,342,148
Other obligations to clients	-	176,091
Other liabilities	-	207,532
Other tax obligations	146,266	22,526
Other amounts due	6,517	6,426
Total:	21,059,521	24,437,724

12. Income

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Sales revenue	3,757,599	6,071,742
Income from payment activities	1,434,093	1,802,641
Operating income of the consumer credit provider	292,736	583,735
Income from P2P lending activities	2,030,770	3,685,366

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. June 30, 2025 not yet received brokerage income, accrued until June 30, 2025 was EUR 13,826,714. December 31, 2024, brokerage income not yet received was EUR 11,373,000.

13. Costs

Cost of Sales

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Cost of services provided	1 568 036	3 055 444
Total	1 568 036	3 055 444

General and Administrative Costs

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Wages and social insurance	726 464	1 262 126
Provision fund accumulation costs	(4 499)	-
Audit costs	12 161	11 011
Depreciation	263 722	511 977
Other costs	491 860	1 008 728
Total	1 489 708	2 793 842

Other Operating Costs

Indicators	The reference period	Past reporting period
Membership fees	-	-
Other costs	1 731	15 511

14. Relations with managers and other related persons

In 2025 H1, EUR 30,114 was paid to the heads of administration (EUR 65,029 in 2024). The head of administration did not receive any other income, loans, guarantees, or payments.

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

The company's obligations under indemnified surety agreements on June 30, 2025 amounted to EUR 208,354. On December 31, 2024, this amount was EUR 281,169.

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

16. Contingent Liabilities

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

17. Off-balance Sheet Liabilities

As of June 30, 2025, the Company disbursed consumer credit funds in the total amount of EUR 237,687,137.

The remaining outstanding part of the credit: EUR 82,527,943

