NEO FINANCE, AB

H1 2026 sales and interim financial report

Vilnius

31 July 2026

NASDAQ FIRST NORTH VILNIUS

Confirmation of the responsible persons at the Company

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

31 July 2026
Vilnius

Evaldas Remeikis
NEO Finance, AB · Head of Administration

Tomas Savickas
NEO Finance, AB · Chief Financial Officer

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Evaldas Remeikis
Head of Administration

The first half of 2026 demonstrated continued improvement in the profitability and operational efficiency of NEO Finance, AB. Revenue increased by 13% year-on-year to EUR 4.47 million, EBITDA grew by 24% to EUR 1.39 million, and the EBITDA margin reached 31.02%. Profit before tax increased by 27% to EUR 1.08 million. The second quarter showed stronger headline growth, with revenue increasing by 17% and profit before tax by 42% year-on-year.

However, the second-quarter results should be assessed in the context of the one-off impact of Lithuania's second-pillar pension reform. The reform contributed to an unusually high level of early loan repayments and recoveries. Total recoveries reached EUR 2.81 million during the quarter, almost three times the amount recorded a year earlier, of which EUR 2.38 million was distributed to investors.

These developments had a positive short-term effect on cash collections, revenue and profitability. At the same time, early repayments exceeded new loan origination and contributed to a 0.7% year-on-year reduction in the administered consumer loan portfolio, which stood at EUR 87.7 million at the end of June. Therefore, the Q2 level of recoveries and the resulting contribution to financial performance should not be regarded as a new structural run rate. The reduction in the outstanding portfolio may also affect the future recurring revenue base unless it is offset by stronger new loan issuance.

The first half of the year therefore reinforced the key conclusion highlighted after Q1: the Company must establish a stronger and more repeatable growth pattern capable of delivering significant and sustainable revenue expansion. Improved profitability and disciplined cost management are important achievements, but operating efficiency alone cannot remain the principal driver of earnings growth.

Paskolų Klubas continued to demonstrate resilience, with income from peer-to-peer lending increasing by 13% in H1 and by 25% in Q2. Nevertheless, new loan issuance remains under pressure. Competition in consumer lending is particularly intense, including significantly increased marketing activity by banks and other credit institutions. Limited presence in certain customer acquisition channels and the impact of regulatory interpretations have also affected origination volumes. Strengthening customer acquisition, improving the channel mix and protecting the quality and returns of the loan portfolio remain key priorities.

Neopay continued to expand its geographic reach and product offering, with income from electronic money issuance and management increasing by 16% year-on-year. However, commercial scaling has not yet reached the level expected by the Board. Competition in the European payments market remains exceptionally strong, with merchants expecting broader functionality, competitive pricing and seamless technical integration. Neopay must now convert investments in geographic expansion, banking connectivity and new products into a materially stronger pipeline of new merchants, transaction growth and recurring revenue.

FinoMark increased revenue by 20% and gross profit by 27% and recorded its first profitable month in June. This represents encouraging progress, although the business continues to operate in a highly competitive SME financing market and has not yet reached sufficient scale to make a material contribution to the Company's overall profitability on a consistent basis.

Competition is therefore intense across all our principal business lines: consumer lending, payment services and SME financing. This environment requires faster commercial execution, clearer positioning and a more systematic approach to customer acquisition. During the second half of 2026, management will focus on strengthening sales capabilities, improving distribution channels, accelerating the commercialisation of new products and establishing measurable growth engines within each business.

NEO Finance enters the second half of the year with a strong operational, capital, AML and compliance foundation. Cost discipline will remain important, but the central priority is clear: to translate this foundation into significantly stronger, recurring and sustainable revenue growth across all business segment

Basic information about the Company

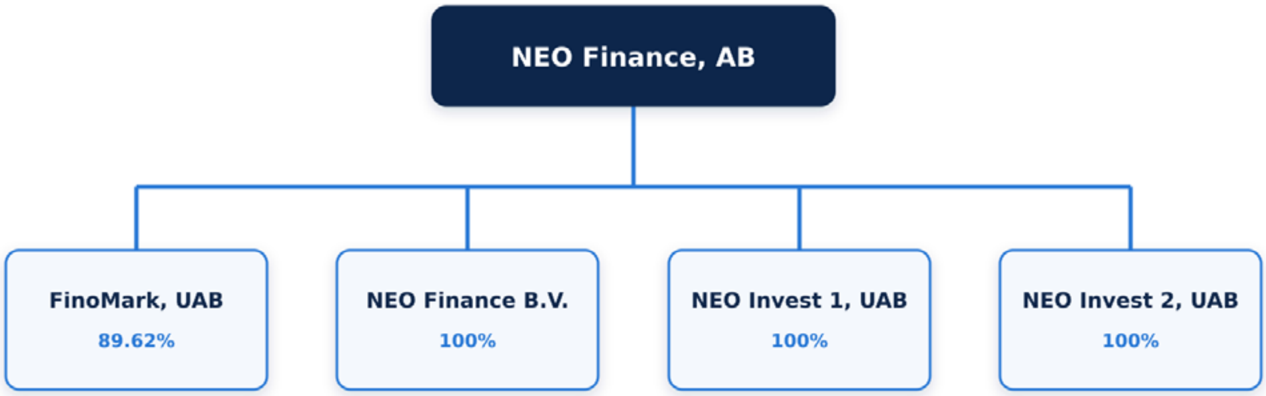
Basic information

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

NEO Finance Group Structure

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

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



Ownership interests held by NEO Finance, AB

NEO Finance, AB areas of activity

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

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

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

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

PASKOLŲ KLUBAS

P2P Lending platform

Investing for natural persons and legal entities:

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

Consumer loans:

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

Neopay

Open banking

Payment initiation, account information and other payment services:

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

Finomark BY NEO FINANCE

Investing for natural persons and legal entities:

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

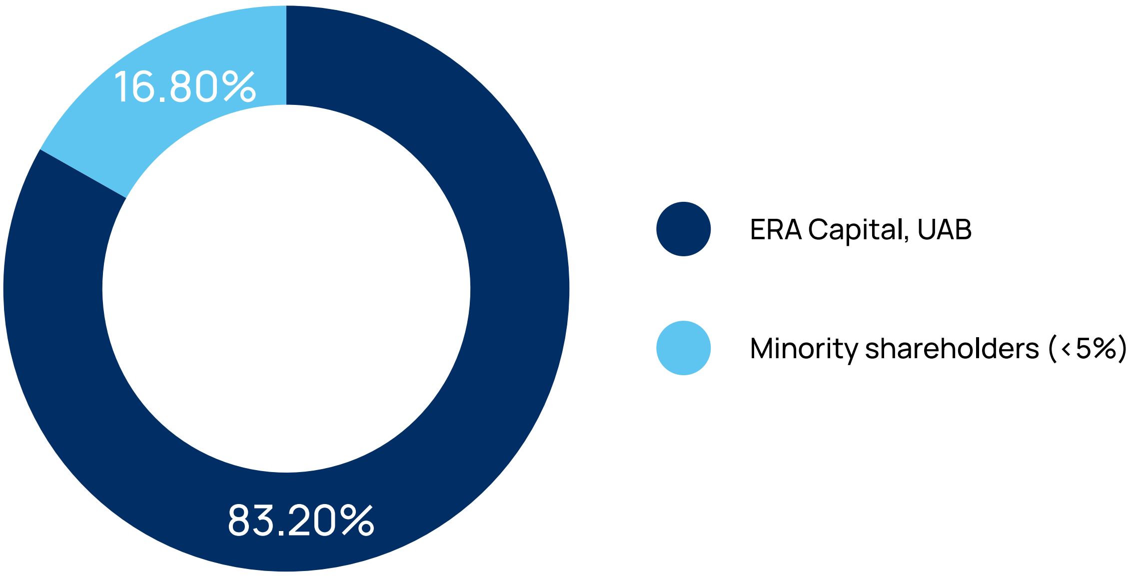
Working capital and investment loans for legal entities:

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

The Company’s share capital and shareholders

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

The shareholders of the Company as at 30 June 2026:



Share trading history

NEO Finance, AB shares are listed on the Nasdaq Baltic First North Market. During the first half of 2026, the Company's shares continued their positive momentum, supported by strong financial performance and growing investor confidence. The share price reached a new historical high of EUR 3.60, while the Company's market capitalization increased to EUR 13.28 million, representing the highest level since listing.

Trading activity remained active during the reporting period, with 38,874 shares traded and a total turnover of EUR 0.12 million. The share price increased from EUR 2.90 at the beginning of the year to EUR 3.00 at the end of the first half of 2026, representing an increase of approximately 3.4%.

During the first half of 2026, the Company's shares traded within a range of EUR 2.54–3.60. Despite a lower trading volume compared with the exceptionally active 2025, the share price remained resilient and reached a new all-time high, reflecting continued confidence in the Company's long-term growth strategy and improving financial results.

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 H1
Opening price, EUR	2.96	2.34	2.30	2.24	2.90
Highest price, EUR	2.96	2.56	2.48	3.22	3.60
Lowest price, EUR	2.18	1.90	2.04	2.11	2.54
Closing price, EUR	2.34	2.30	2.24	2.80	3.00
Trading volume, shares	33,037	56,485	53,056	223,684	38,874
Turnover, million EUR	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.63	0.12
Market capitalization, million EUR	9.83	9.66	9.41	11.77	13.28

NEO Finance, AB management team

Evaldas Remeikis

Head of Administration

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

Diana Kačanauskaitė

Head of FinoMark

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

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

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

Marius Balkevičius
Head of Paskolų Klubas

With extensive leadership experience in financial services, operations, and customer experience, Marius Balkevičius leads Paskolų klubas within the NEO Finance Group. He is responsible for business strategy, lending operations, portfolio performance, customer acquisition, risk management, and operational excellence. Prior to joining NEO Finance, Marius held senior leadership positions at Western Union, where he led large-scale international operations, vendor governance, and strategic transformation initiatives across the EMEA region. His expertise spans consumer lending, operational management, business development, process optimization, and building high-performing teams.

Tomas Savickas
Head of Finance

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

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

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

Lukas Pankratovas
Head of the MLRO

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

Mindaugas Vilkelis
Head of Project Management Unit

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

Domantas Bukauskas
Head of Marketing and Communications

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

Mantas Drakšas
Head of Legal

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

Aleksandra Naumenko
Head of the AML

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

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

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

Ignas Jakimovas
Head of Data&Advanced Analytics

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

HR statistics

As at 30 June 2026, NEO Finance employed 56 people across its business lines. During H1 2026, the Company welcomed 18 new employees, with the largest share of headcount concentrated in Paskolų Klubas (18 employees) and Neopay (11 employees), reflecting continued investment in the Group's core lending and payments platforms.

The workforce remained closely balanced by gender, with women representing 48.2% and men 51.8% of total headcount. The average employee tenure of 2.25 years reflects a relatively young but growing team, supporting the Company's continued scaling across its business lines.

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Total headcount, 30 June 2026

18

New employees, H1 2026

2.25

Average tenure, years

51.8%

Men

48.2%

Woman

NEO Finance, AB
Social initiatives H1 2026

During the first half of 2026, NEO Finance continued to invest in financial literacy and community education, reflecting the Group's commitment to responsible, sustainable engagement with the communities it serves.

Through these initiatives, NEO Finance reaffirmed its commitment to promoting financial literacy across different age groups — from young children to secondary school students — as part of its broader ESG and community engagement strategy.

Financial literacy partnership with Vilnius Jesuit Gymnasium	NEO Finance partnered with the Vilnius Jesuit Gymnasium Support Fund to launch a financial literacy programme for gymnasium students, under the initiative "Financial literacy starts at school". The Company believes that the ability to understand money, investments, and financial decision-making is a skill that can and should be nurtured from a young age, rather than a privilege
Financial education sessions for young children at the Neopay office	For the second time, Neopay welcomed six-year-old children to its office for a dedicated financial education session, led by a member of the Neopay team. The initiative reinforced the Company's view that financial literacy begins early, built on curiosity, clear examples, and the confidence to ask questions.
Financial education outreach at Žemyna Gymnasium	Students from Žemyna Gymnasium visited NEO Finance, where they attended a presentation delivered by Neopay representatives on the evolution of money and payment habits, tracing the journey from ancient forms of exchange to today's digital payments and highlighting how technology continues to reshape the way people manage and use money.

Environmental & workplace initiatives

Environmental practices

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

Workplace & community

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

NEO Finance, AB events

Neopay at Money20/20 Europe, Amsterdam

In June 2026, the Neopay team participated in Money20/20 Europe, one of the leading global payments and fintech conferences, held in Amsterdam. At the event, Neopay representatives showcased the Company's Open Banking and real-time bank payment solutions, discussing how these services help merchants improve conversion, lower payment costs, and scale across Europe. The Neopay team engaged with industry leaders and potential partners at the Company's exhibition booth throughout the conference.

Key financial indicators of NEO Finance, AB in H1 2026

Based on unaudited data for H1 2026:

REVENUE ▲ +13%

During the first six months of 2026, the Company generated revenue of EUR 4.466 million, representing a 13% increase compared to EUR 3.967 million in the first six months of 2025 and a 39% increase compared to the same period of 2024. Revenue growth was primarily driven by the continued expansion of the e-money business and solid performance of the P2P lending segment.

Income from P2P lending amounted to EUR 2.291 million, increasing by 13% year-on-year and 21% compared to the first six months of 2024, reflecting stable growth in the lending platform.

Income from e-money issuance and management reached EUR 1.686 million, growing by 16% year-on-year and 104% compared to the first six months of 2024, supported by increasing payment volumes and client activity.

Income from investment activity recorded an income of EUR 490 thousand, compared to income of EUR 500 thousand in the first six months of 2025 and EUR 504 thousand in the first six months of 2024.

COST OF SALES AND GROSS PROFIT ▲ +12%

Cost of sales increased by 12%, reaching EUR 1.833 million (first six months of 2025: EUR 1.640 million).

As a result, gross profit increased to EUR 2.633 million, up 13% year-on-year and 77% compared to the first six months of 2024, demonstrating stronger operating performance.

OPERATING EXPENSES ▲ +5%

General and administrative, other operating and interest expenses totalled EUR 1.554 million, increasing by 5% compared to EUR 1.475 million in the first six months of 2025 and by 16% compared to the same period of 2024. Expense growth remained below revenue growth, reflecting disciplined cost management while continuing to invest in business development.

EBITDA ▲ +24%

EBITDA reached EUR 1.385 million, compared to EUR 1.116 million in the first six months of 2025, representing an increase of 24%. EBITDA margin improved from 28.13% to 31.02%, reflecting enhanced operational efficiency and stronger profitability.

PROFIT BEFORE TAX ▲ +27%

Profit before tax amounted to EUR 1.079 million, compared to EUR 852 thousand in the first six months of 2025, representing a 27% increase year-on-year. Compared to the first six months of 2024, profit before tax increased by 537%, demonstrating a significant improvement in the Company's overall financial performance.

Key financial indicators comparison

	2026 01–06	2025 01–06	2026/2025 Δ, %	2024 01–06	2026/2024 Δ, %
Revenue, EUR	4 466 172	3 967 354	13%	3 214 953	39%
Income P2P lending, EUR	*2 290 518*	*2 019 348*	*13%*	*1 885 769*	*21%*
Income from e-money issuance and management, EUR	*1 685 504*	*1 447 724*	*16%*	*824 707*	*104%*
*Income from investment activity, EUR **	*490 150*	*500 282*	*(2%)*	*504 477*	*(3%)*
Cost of sales, EUR	(1 833 077)	(1 640 296)	12%	(1 731 014)	6%
Gross profit, EUR	**2 633 095**	**2 327 058**	**13%**	**1 483 939**	**77%**
General and administrative, other operating and interest expenses, EUR	(1 553 734)	(1 474 821)	5%	(1 339 534)	16%
EBITDA, EUR	**1 385 299**	**1 115 959**	**24%**	**414 514**	**234%**
EBITDA Margin, %	31.02%	28.13%		12.89%	
Return on Equity (ROE), %	19.77%	18.56%		5.72%	
Return on Assets (ROA), %	3.06%	2.52%		0.57%	
Quick Ratio	1.12	1.10		1.05	
Current Ratio	1.12	1.10		1.05	
Pre-tax profit (loss), EUR	**1 079 361**	**852 237**	**27%**	**169 339**	**537%**

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

Key financial indicators of NEO Finance, AB in Q2 2026

Based on unaudited data for Q2 2026:

REVENUE ▲ +17%

During Q2 2026, the Company generated revenue of EUR 2.432 million, representing an 17% increase compared to EUR 2.084 million in Q2 2025 and a 48% increase compared to Q2 2024. Revenue growth was primarily driven by strong performance in the P2P lending segment and the continued expansion of the e-money business.

Income from P2P lending amounted to EUR 1.329 million, increasing by 25% year-on-year and 39% compared to Q2 2024, reflecting continued growth in the lending platform.

Income from e-money issuance and management reached EUR 863 thousand, growing by 13% year-on-year and 108% compared to Q2 2024, supported by increasing payment volumes and client activity.

Income from investment activity amounted to EUR 240 thousand, compared to income of EUR 257 thousand in Q2 2025 and EUR 277 thousand in Q2 2024.

COST OF SALES AND GROSS PROFIT ▲ +17%

Cost of sales increased by 17%, reaching EUR 995 thousand (Q2 2025: EUR 852 thousand), primarily reflecting higher business volumes.

As a result, gross profit increased to EUR 1.437 million, up 17% year-on-year and 93% compared to Q2 2024.

OPERATING EXPENSES -

General and administrative, other operating and interest expenses totalled to EUR 739 thousand, remaining stable compared to EUR 741 thousand in Q2 2025 and increasing by 2% compared to Q2 2024.

EBITDA ▲ +11%

EBITDA reached EUR 855 thousand, compared to EUR 769 thousand in Q2 2025, representing an 11% increase. The EBITDA margin was 35.16%, compared to 36.90% in Q2 2025. While the margin declined by 1.74 percentage points, the increase in EBITDA reflects continued growth in absolute profitability.

PROFIT BEFORE TAX ▲ +42%

Profit before tax amounted to EUR 698 thousand, compared to EUR 491 thousand in Q2 2025, representing a 42% increase year-on-year. Compared to Q2 2024, profit before tax increased by 4 112%, demonstrating a significant improvement in the Company's overall financial performance.

Key financial indicators comparison

	2026 Q2	2025 Q2	2026 Q2 / 2025 Q2 Δ, %	2024 Q2	2026 Q2 / 2024 Q2 Δ, %
Revenue, EUR	2 432 230	2 083 841	17%	1 647 426	48%
Income from P2P lending, EUR	*1 328 862*	*1 065 367*	*25%*	*955 440*	*39%*
Income from e-money issuance and management, EUR	*863 076*	*761 755*	*13%*	*415 456*	*108%*
*Income from investment activity, EUR **	*240 292*	*256 720*	*(6%)*	*276 530*	*(13%)*
Cost of sales, EUR	(994 912)	(851 654)	17%	(904 024)	10%
Gross profit, EUR	**1 437 318**	**1 232 188**	**17%**	**743 403**	**93%**
General and administrative, other operating and interest expenses, EUR	(739 132)	(740 866)	0%	(726 825)	2%
EBITDA, EUR	**855 051**	**768 935**	**11%**	**168 222**	**408%**
EBITDA Margin, %	35.16%	36.90%	(1.74) p.p.	10.21%	+24.95 p.p.
Profit before tax, EUR	**698 186**	**491 321**	**42%**	**16 577**	**4112%**

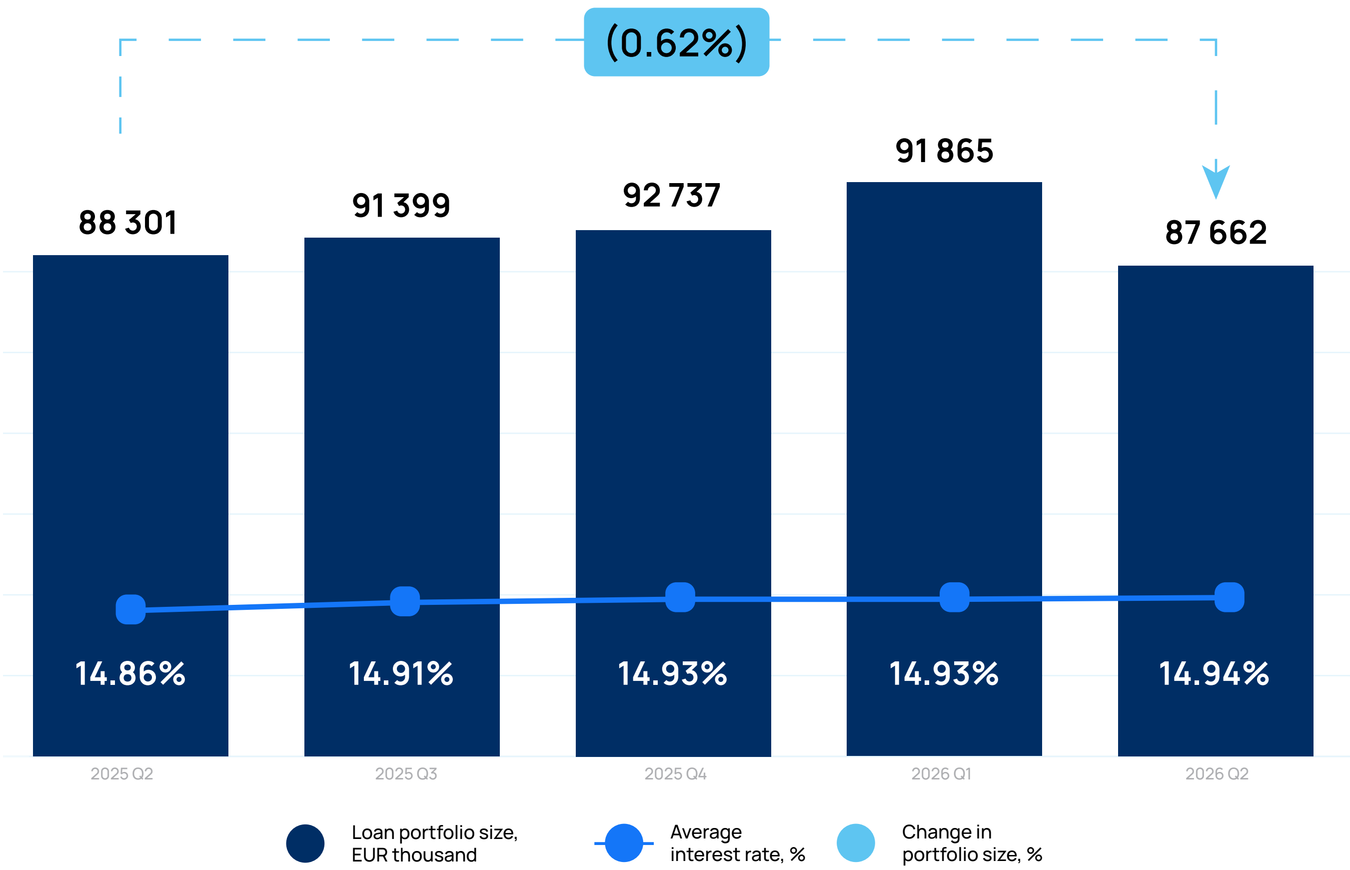
* Comparative figures have been reclassified to reflect the updated presentation of profit or loss.

The consumer loan portfolio

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

At the end of Q2 2026, the consumer loan portfolio administered by the Company amounted to EUR 87 662 thousand, representing a 0.6% decrease compared to Q2 2025. Over the same period, the average interest rate increased from 14.86% to 14.94%. The slight decline in the portfolio was primarily driven by an increase in early loan repayments and repayments of overdue loans. This trend was largely influenced by the Lithuanian second-pillar pension reform, which allowed eligible participants to withdraw part of their accumulated pension savings. A portion of these funds was used by borrowers to repay consumer loans ahead of schedule or to settle overdue loan obligations, resulting in a temporary reduction in the outstanding loan portfolio.

Consumer loan portfolio and average interest rate, EUR thousand



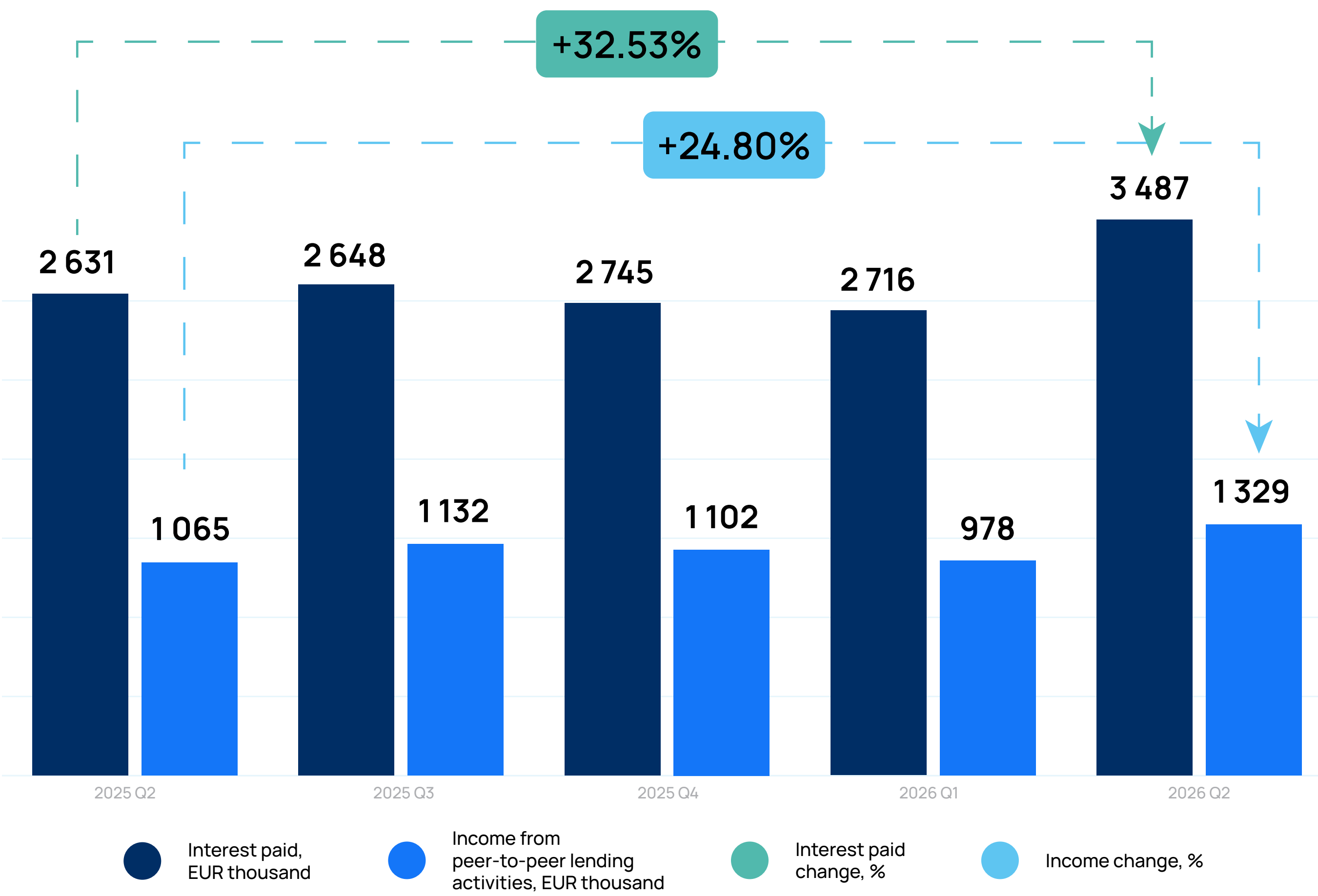
Income from peer-to-peer lending activity

Interest paid to investors under the peer-to-peer (P2P) lending platform amounted to EUR 3.487 million in Q2 2026, representing an increase from EUR 2.631 million in Q2 2025. The increase reflects continued growth in the outstanding loan portfolio as well as higher interest collections during the quarter. Improved collections were also supported by the Lithuanian second-pillar pension reform, which enabled eligible participants to withdraw part of their accumulated pension savings. A portion of these funds was used by borrowers to repay loans early or settle overdue obligations, resulting in higher interest payments distributed to investors.

Income from P2P lending activities (brokerage and related fees) totalled EUR 1.329 million in Q2 2026, compared to EUR 1.065 million in Q2 2025, representing a 25% year-on-year increase. In addition to higher lending volumes, the increase was also supported by improved collection of overdue receivables following the implementation of the second-pillar pension reform, which had a positive impact on fee income generated from loan repayments.

Overall, the P2P lending segment continued to demonstrate solid performance during the quarter, with both investor returns and the Company's fee income increasing compared to the same period last year. Besides continued portfolio growth, the Company also benefited from improved repayment behaviour following the implementation of the Lithuanian second-pillar pension reform.

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



Safeguarding of Clients' Funds

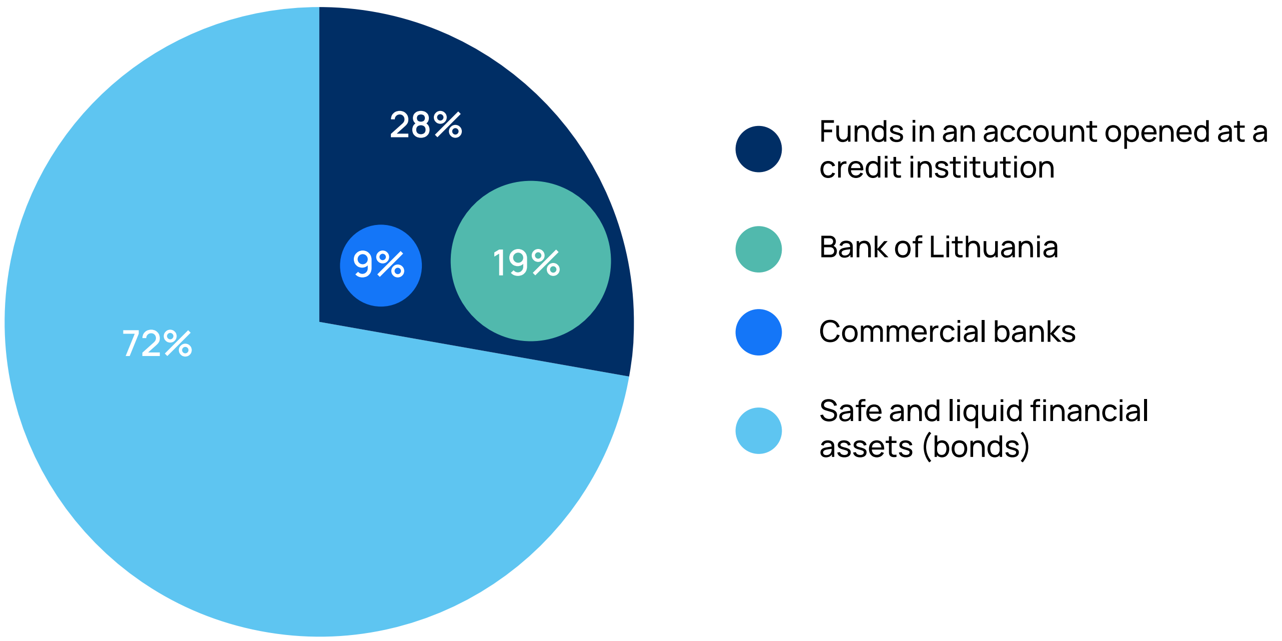
NEO Finance, AB, acting as an electronic money institution, opens accounts and provides payment services to natural and legal persons borrowing or investing via Paskolų Klubas, as well as to Neopay corporate customers.

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

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

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

Distribution of customer funds by applied protection method 2026-06-30



Capital Adequacy

NEO Finance, AB operates as a licensed electronic money institution supervised by the Bank of Lithuania and is therefore required to comply with regulatory capital requirements. The Company must maintain minimum own funds equal to the higher of EUR 350 thousand or 2% of the average outstanding electronic money. At the end of Q2 2026, the Company's estimated regulatory capital requirement amounted to approximately EUR 620 thousand.

For regulatory capital adequacy purposes, intangible assets and deferred tax assets are deducted from own funds in accordance with the requirements of the Bank of Lithuania. At the end of Q2 2026, the Company's equity amounted to EUR 5.636 million, while own funds, calculated in accordance with the methodology applicable to electronic money institutions, totalled EUR 2.029 million, significantly exceeding the regulatory minimum capital requirement.

Highlights

€3 281 000

At the end of Q2 2026, the Company's share capital and share premium amounted.

€10 544

During Q2 2026, the Company's share capital was increased by

€5 636 000

At the end of Q2 2026, the Company's equity amounted to

€2 029 000

At the end of Q2 2026, the Company's own funds amounted to

P2P lending platform
Paskolų Klubas

Comments by the Head of P2P

Marius Balkevičius
Head of P2P Lending

Q2 2026 loan originations reached EUR 6.8M, down 23% QoQ and 41% YoY - a temporary dip driven by Lithuania's second-pillar pension reform, as borrowers used withdrawn savings to pay down existing debt rather than take new loans.

The silver lining: stronger portfolio quality. Early repayments surged, overdue exposure dropped, and the consumer loan portfolio held steady at EUR 87.7M (-0.6% YoY) - a resilient result in a disrupted quarter.

Paskolų Klubas remains a solid player in Lithuania's consumer credit space, commanding a 2.9% market share, with continued ambitions to grow further.

P2P lending platform Paskolų Klubas

Paskolų Klubas, which is operated by NEO Finance, AB, is the largest P2P lending platform in Lithuania. The platform unites customers who want to borrow with those who can lend and want to invest in consumer credit and thus earn a return on investment.

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.

How the platform works

2026 Q2 developments at Paskolų Klubas

Enhanced investment account overview for Lithuanian investors	Paskolų Klubas improved the display of investment accounts, introducing clearer and more detailed account information — a functionality that is particularly important for Lithuanian investors, who represent one of the platform's core investor segments. The update provides better visibility into portfolio performance, returns, and account status.
Redesigned platform pages with a borrower-focused approach	The Company updated the design of key platform pages, shifting the visual and structural focus toward borrowers. The redesign aims to make the loan application journey clearer and more intuitive, reflecting Paskolų Klubas's continued commitment to simplicity and accessibility for individuals seeking consumer loans or refinancing.

Loans granted

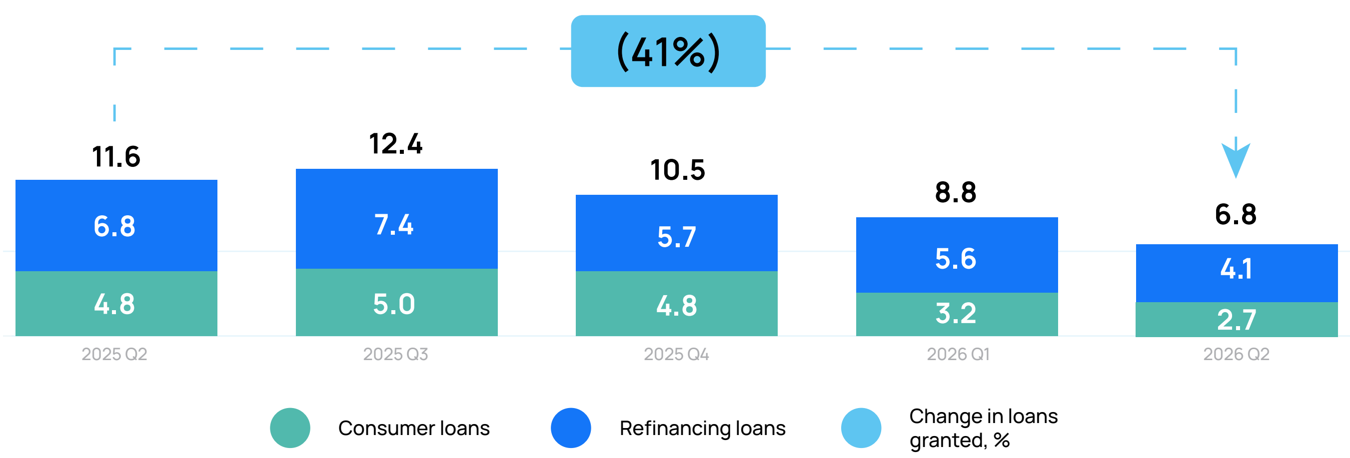
In Q2 2026, EUR 6.8 million of loans were granted through the Paskolų klubas platform, representing a 23% decrease compared to EUR 8.8 million in Q1 2026 and a 41% decrease compared to EUR 11.6 million in Q2 2025.

The decline was driven by both lower volumes of consumer loans, which decreased to EUR 2.7 million (Q1 2026: EUR 3.2 million), and refinancing loans, which declined to EUR 4.1 million (Q1 2026: EUR 5.6 million).

The reduction in lending volumes was primarily attributable to weaker demand for consumer financing following the withdrawal of second-pillar pension funds by Lithuanian residents. A portion of borrowers used these funds to repay existing liabilities, reducing both demand for new consumer loans and refinancing. At the same time, the Company continued to maintain a disciplined approach to portfolio quality and profitability.

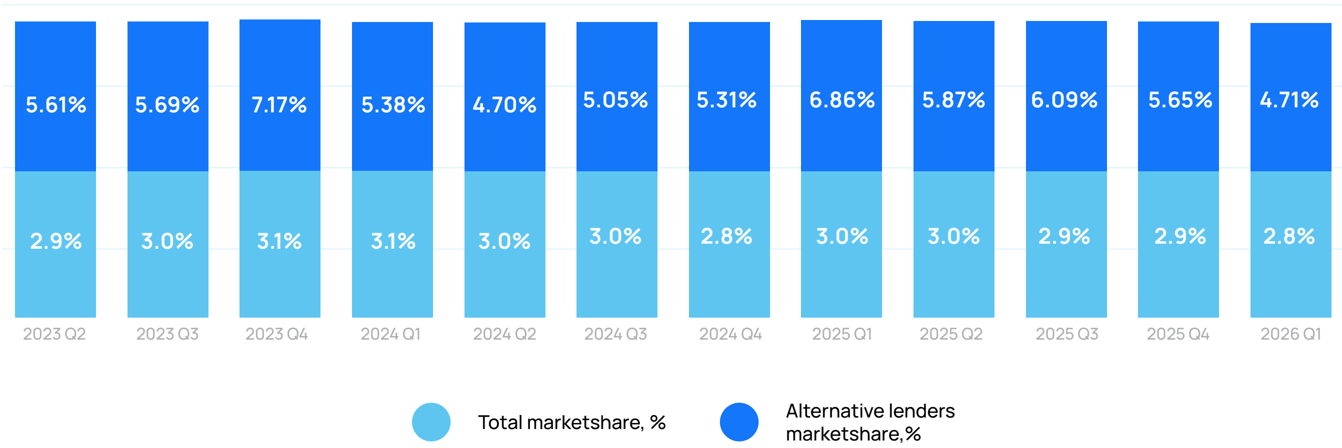
Overall, lending activity moderated during the quarter, while refinancing continued to account for the majority of loans granted through the platform.

P2P lending platform loans issued, M EUR

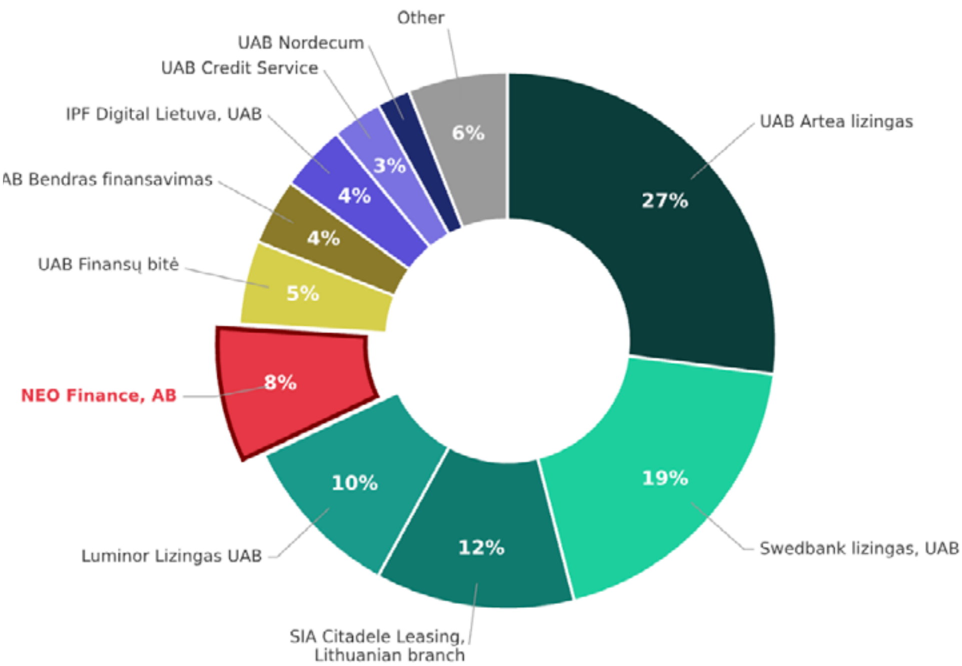


Market share

NEO Finance's platform Paskolų Klubas holds a 2.8% share of the total consumer loan portfolio market in Lithuania, including major Lithuanian banks and other credit providers, as of Q1 2026 (latest available data). Among alternative, non-bank consumer credit providers, Paskolų Klubas holds 4.7% share, reflecting its position among direct P2P and alternative lending competitors. The Company's primary goal is to continue increasing its consumer loan portfolio share across both the overall market and the alternative lending segment. Source: Bank of Lithuania statistics.



TOP 10 consumer credit providers by portfolio size (2025 data)



Source: Bank of Lithuania, Consumer Credit Providers statistics (Q1 2026 and full-year 2025 data).
Data as published on the Bank of Lithuania's official website: https://www.lb.lt/lt/leidiniai/vartojimo-kredito-rinkos-apzvalga-2025-m, https://www.lb.lt/lt/vkd-veiklos-rodikliai.

Refinancing

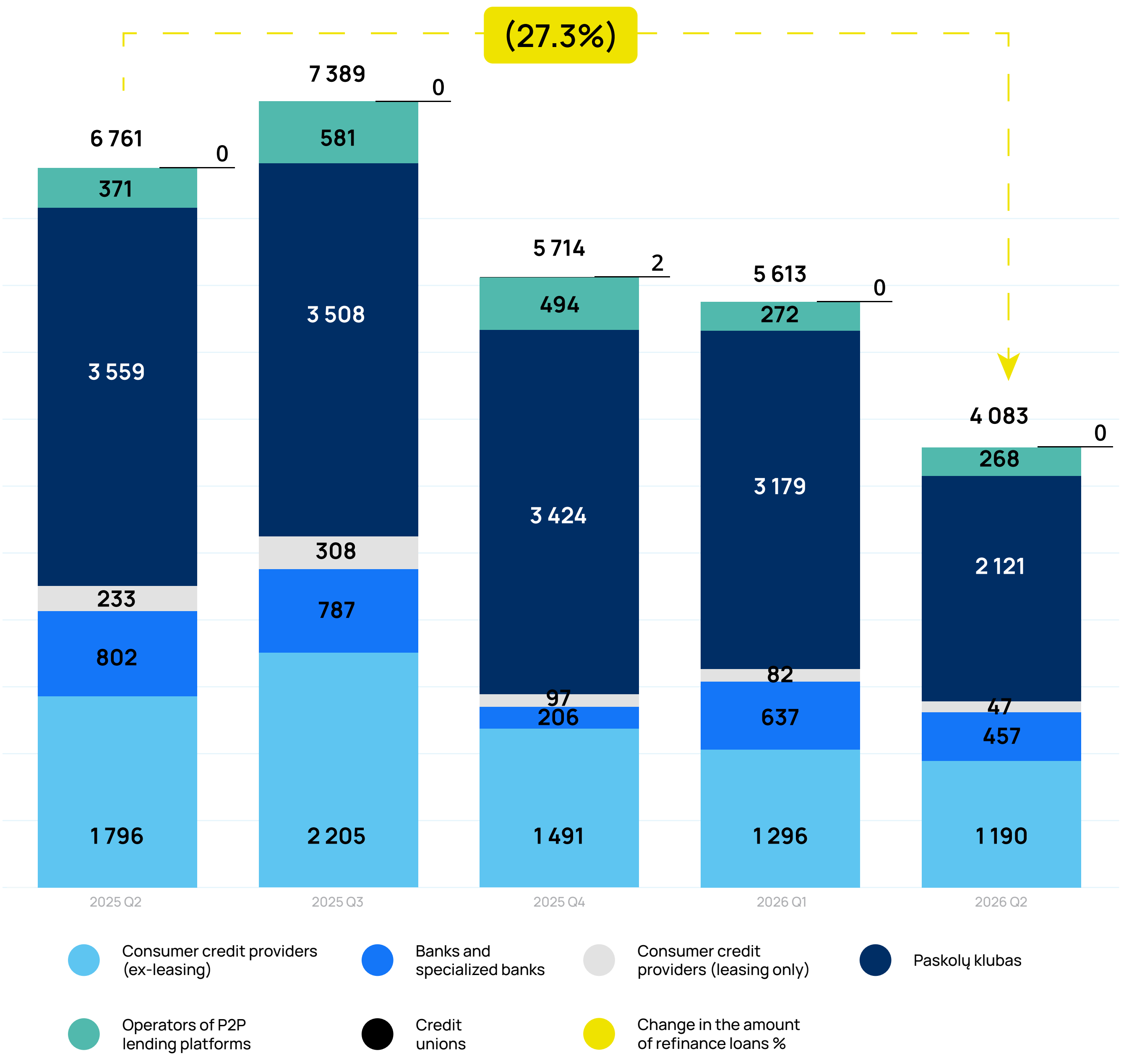
In Q2 2026, the Company refinanced EUR 4.1 million of loans, representing a 27% decrease compared to EUR 5.6 million in Q1 2026. The decline reflects lower refinancing volumes across most lender categories.

The majority of refinancing continued to relate to loans originated through the Paskolų klubas platform, amounting to EUR 2.1 million in Q2 2026 and accounting for more than half of total refinancing volume. At the same time, refinancing of loans from other lenders remained an important part of the Company's business model.

Refinancing of loans from consumer credit providers (excluding leasing companies) totalled EUR 1.2 million, while refinancing from banks and specialised banks amounted to EUR 457 thousand.

Refinancing from leasing companies continued to decline, reaching EUR 47 thousand, while refinancing from operators of P2P lending platforms remained broadly stable at EUR 268 thousand.

Overall, refinancing activity declined during the quarter, reflecting weaker demand for refinancing. This was partly attributable to the withdrawal of second-pillar pension funds by Lithuanian residents, as a portion of borrowers used these funds to repay existing liabilities instead of refinancing them. Despite the lower refinancing volumes, the overall composition of refinancing remained broadly consistent with previous periods.

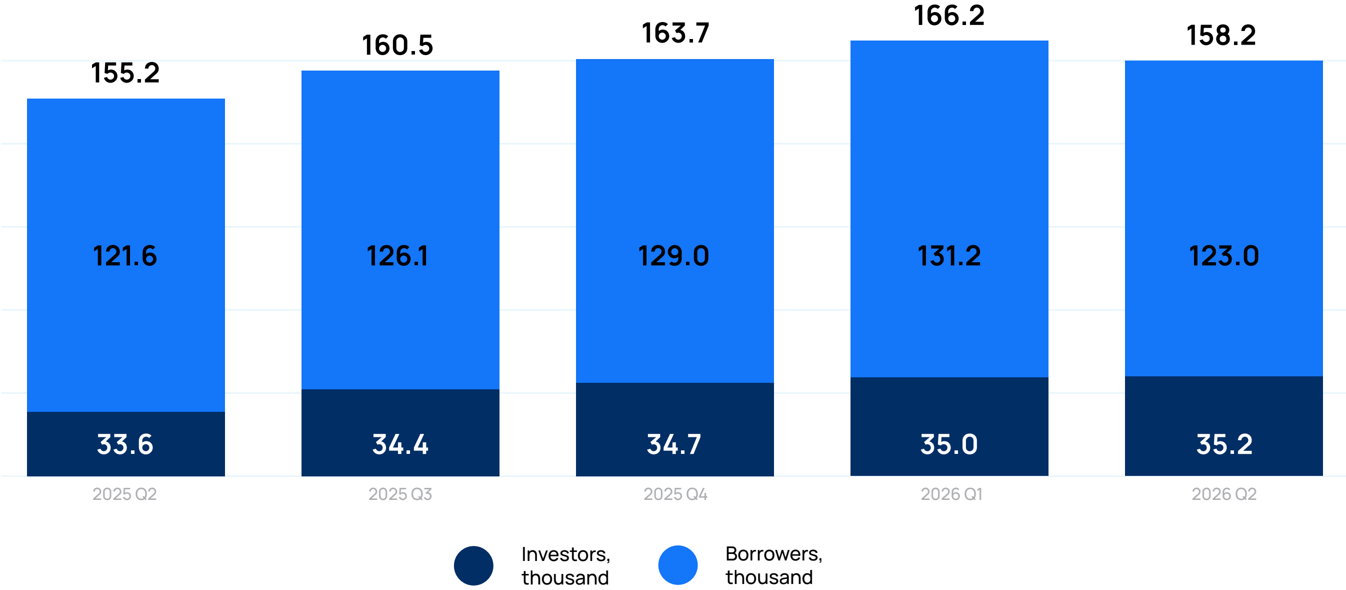


Registered users

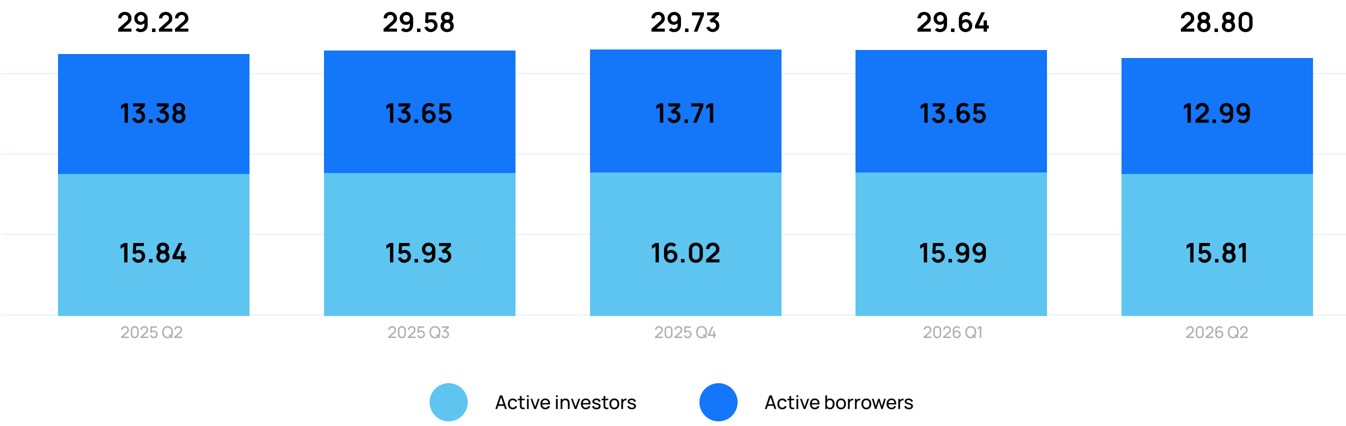
In Q2 2026, the total number of registered users decreased to 158.2 thousand, compared to 166.2 thousand in Q1 2026.

The number of investors continued to grow, reaching 35.2 thousand (Q1 2026: 35.0 thousand), while the number of borrowers decreased to 123.0 thousand (Q1 2026: 131.2 thousand).

The decline in the total number of registered users was primarily driven by a periodic clean-up of the customer database carried out as part of the Company's compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). During this process, inactive registrations of individuals who had registered on the platform but had not become active customers were removed in accordance with the Company's data retention policies. As a result, the reported figures more accurately reflect the active registered user base rather than indicating a decline in customer acquisition or platform activity.



Active users thousands end of Q2 2026

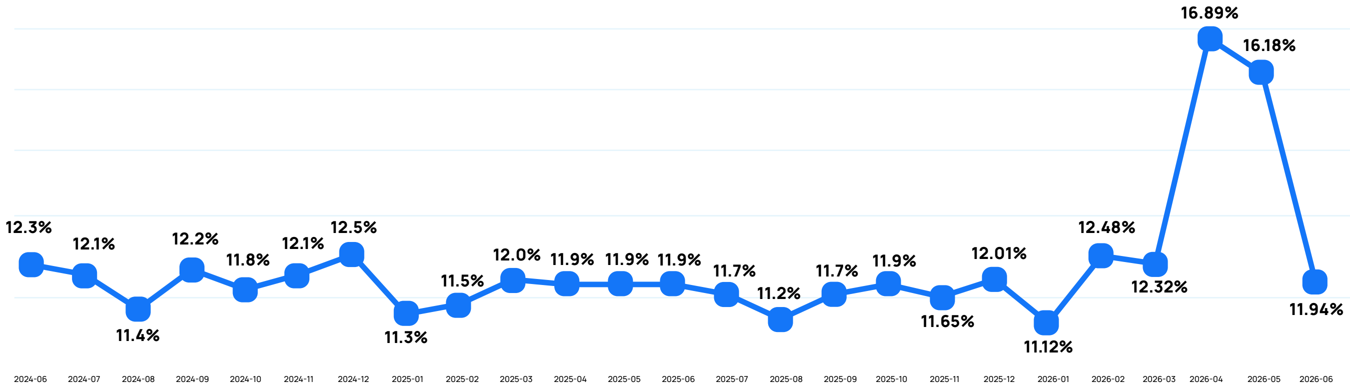


At the end of the reporting period. the average loan amount granted to the borrower Paskolų Klubas was EUR 4 148 with an average duration of 67 months (5 years and 7 months). The average portfolio size of the investor was EUR 5 544 and the average number of loans in the portfolio was 336 units.

Investors’ return on investment in NEO FINANCE consumer loans

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

Yearly return on investment (ROI) in NEO Finance



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

Overdue loans

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

Follow-up on overdue loans:

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

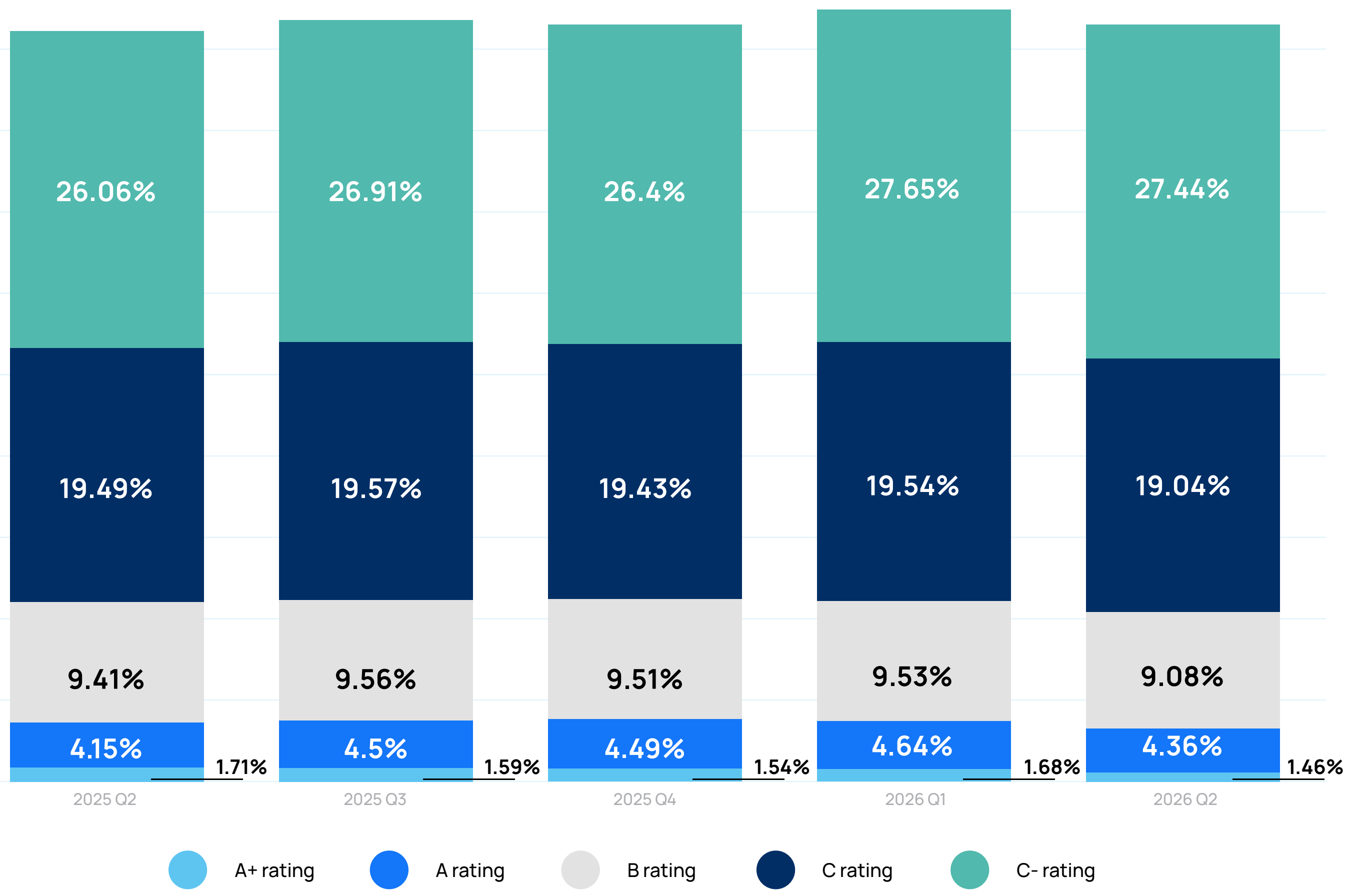
After 30 days of delay, the borrower's debt is registered with Creditinfo Lietuva UAB, and after 40 days of delay, the loan is transferred to a debt collection company.

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

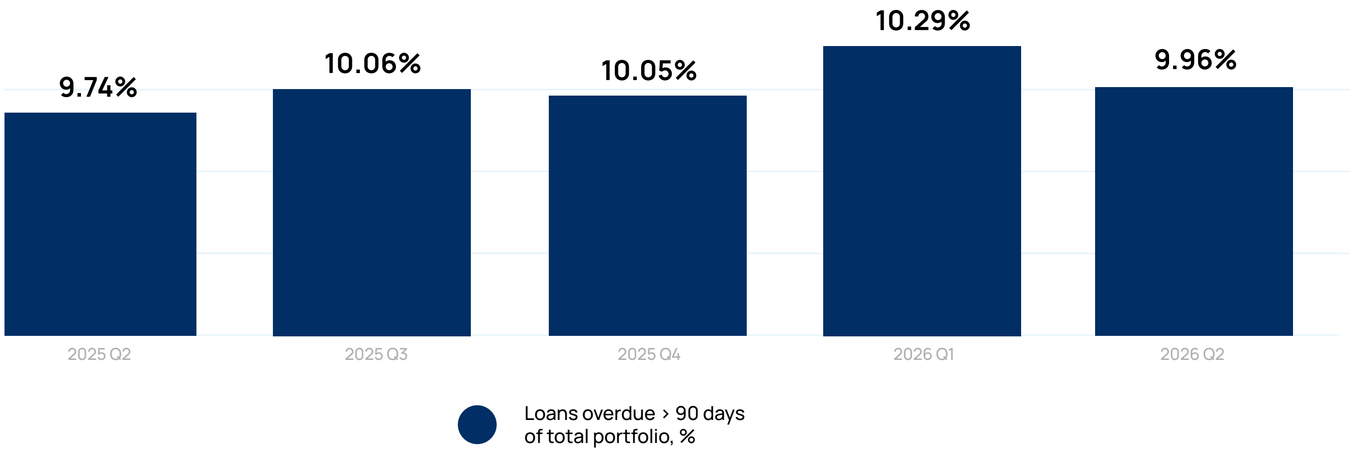
If the debt cannot be recovered before court, the debt is taken to court and bailiffs.

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

Loans, overdue >90 days, %



Loans overdue › 90 days, Total portfolio



At the end of Q2 2026, out of a total of EUR 275.838 million of loans granted, EUR 27.474 million (9.96%) were more than 90 consecutive days past due. Compared to the end of Q1 2026, the share of loans overdue by more than 90 days remained broadly stable, indicating a resilient overall portfolio despite changing market conditions.

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

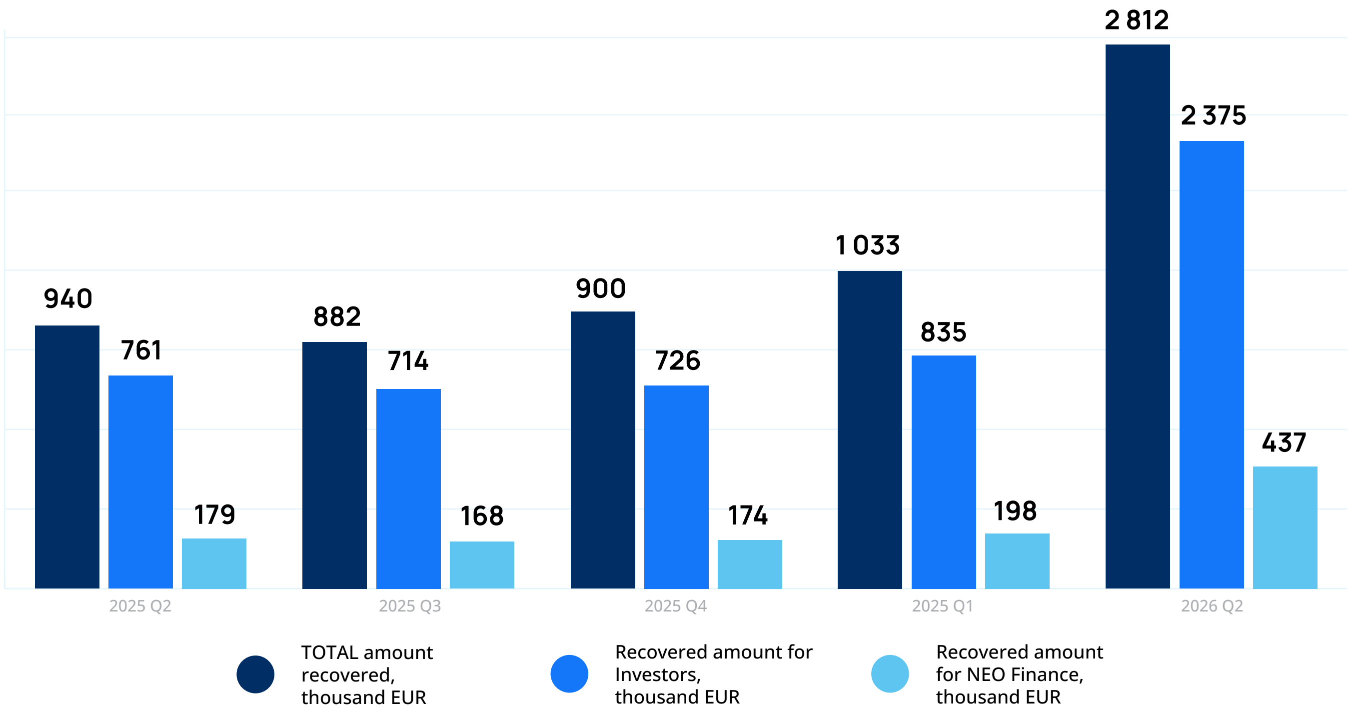
Loans that are in default are handed over to a debt collection company and a bailiff appointed to collect the debt. Once the borrower is restored to viability, The Paskolų klubas distributes the recovered amounts to the investors and the Company. Under the terms and conditions of the agreement, the costs 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 2026, total recoveries increased significantly to EUR 2.812 million, compared to EUR 1.033 million in Q1 2026 and EUR 940 thousand in Q2 2025. The increase was primarily driven by higher recovery volumes following the Lithuanian second-pillar pension reform, which enabled many borrowers to withdraw accumulated pension savings and use these funds for early loan repayments and the settlement of overdue obligations.

Of the total amount recovered, EUR 2.375 million was distributed to investors (Q1 2026: EUR 835 thousand; Q2 2025: EUR 761 thousand), while the Company generated EUR 437 thousand in recovery and intermediary fees (Q1 2026: EUR 198 thousand; Q2 2025: EUR 179 thousand).

The Company expects this elevated level of recoveries to be temporary, as it reflects the one-off impact of the pension reform rather than a structural change in recovery performance.

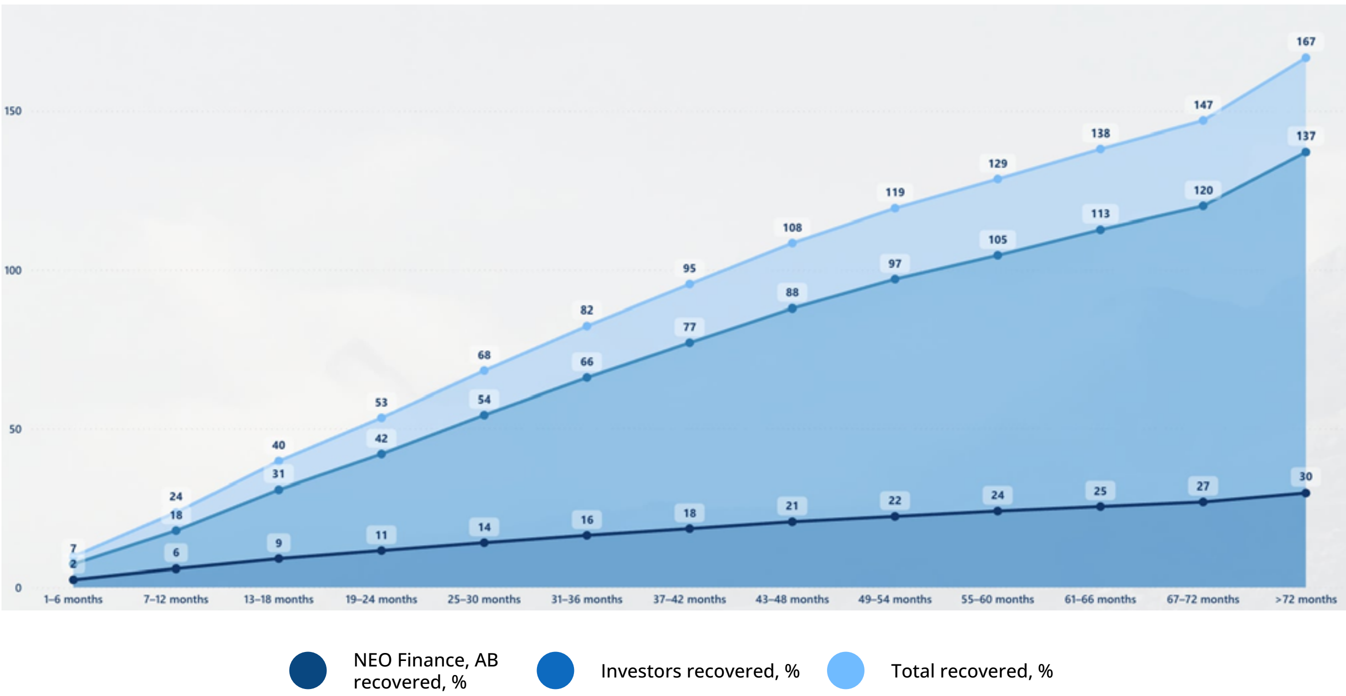
Amount recovered, thousand EUR



Recovery statistics

In cases where the Company is unable to collect the overdue debt through pre-court recovery, the loan agreement with the borrower is terminated and the debt is taken to court. The court process and enforced debt recovery by bailiffs may take time, but most of the overdue debts are recovered in time. For loans that were submitted for recovery 2 years ago, investors have recovered 42% of the outstanding amount at the time of termination, 66% 3 years ago, 105% 5 years ago.

Recovered % of principal outstanding at termination



Buyback service

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

In the event of failure to recover the defaulted loan through pre-collection, 5 calendar days prior to the scheduled termination of the loan agreement, the Paskolų Klubas will send a notice to each investor who has financed the defaulted loan, informing them of the possibility to sell their investment in the loan. If the borrower fails to pay all arrears by the scheduled date, the Paskolų Klubas will terminate the loan agreement with the borrower and offer the investors 30 days to pay the amount of the investment in the loan.

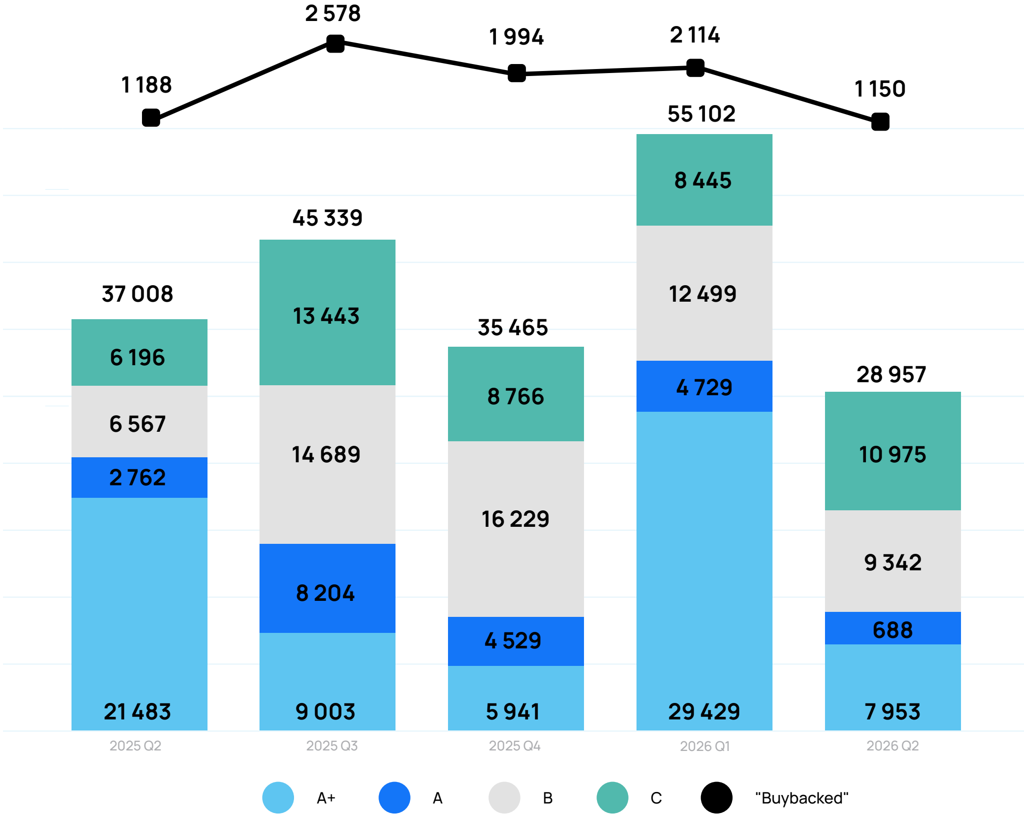
In Q2 2026, investors sold investments for EUR 29 thousand, representing a 47% decrease compared to EUR 55 thousand in Q1 2026 and an 18% decrease compared to EUR 35 thousand in Q4 2025.

The decline was primarily driven by significantly lower Buyback activity in the A+ segment, where volumes decreased from EUR 29 thousand in Q1 2026 to EUR 8 thousand in Q2 2026, reflecting the timing of automatic Buyback executions rather than a change in investor behaviour.

Performance across the remaining rating segments was mixed. Buyback volumes in the A and B segments declined to EUR 0.7 thousand and EUR 9.3 thousand, respectively, while the C segment increased to EUR 11.0 thousand, partially offsetting the decrease in A+ activity.

Overall, Buyback volumes remain largely dependent on the scale and timing of platform-driven automatic repurchases. Consequently, quarter-to-quarter fluctuations should not be interpreted as a structural change in secondary market activity or investor sentiment.

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



NEO Finance AB's investments

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

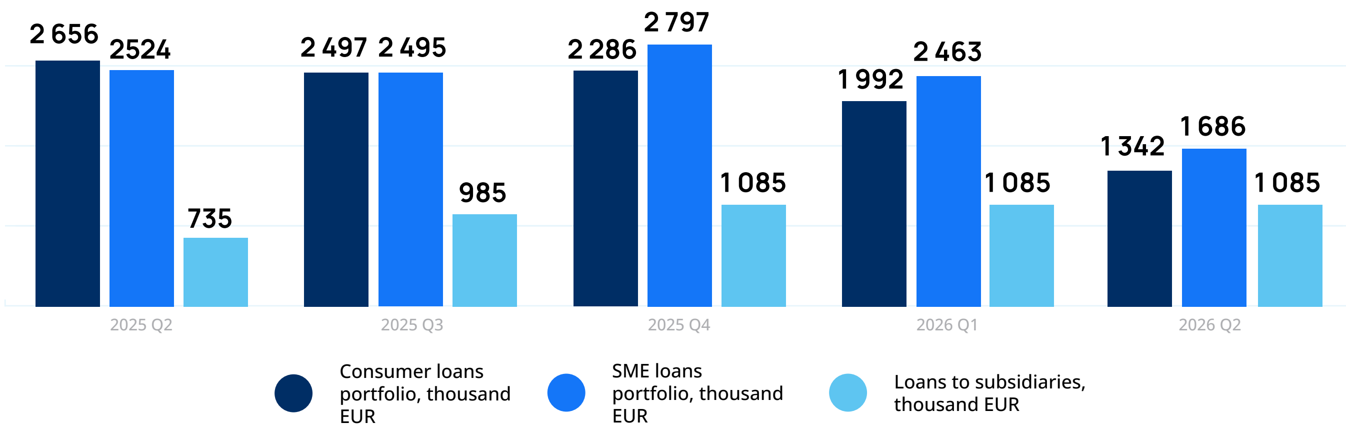
Historically, NEO Finance, AB participated directly in the financing of consumer loans on the Paskolų Klubas peer-to-peer lending platform alongside other registered investors. Since 1 June 2024, the Company has invested directly only in Buy Now, Pay Later (BNPL) loans, while investments in traditional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

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

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

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

NEO Finance, AB consumer loan portfolio, thousand EUR

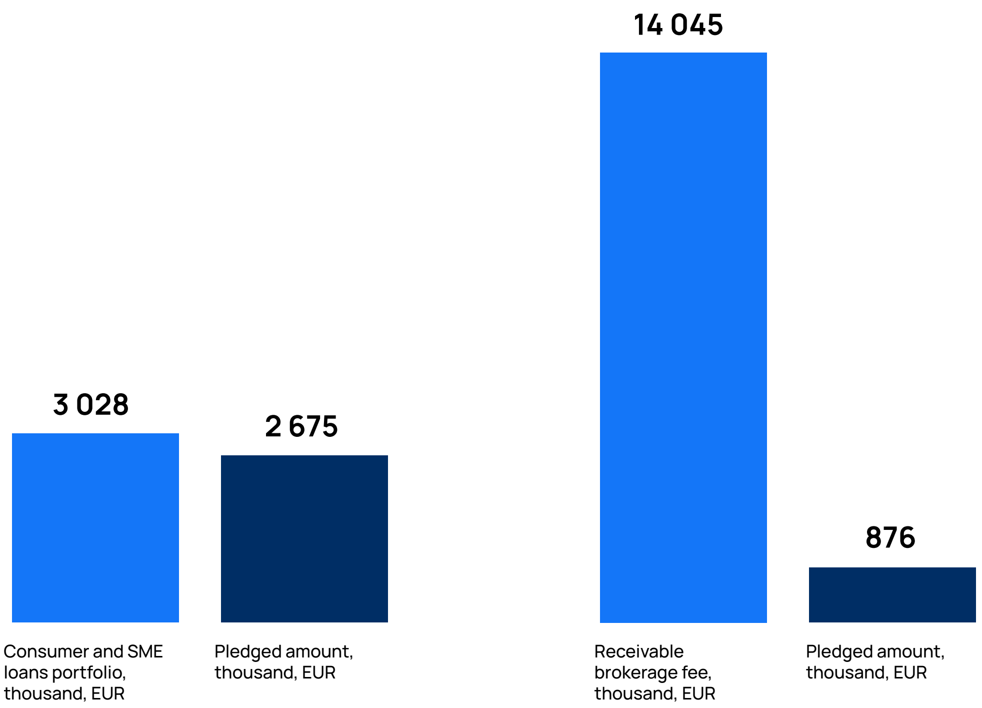


NEO Finance, AB pledged assets

To secure its funding obligations under outstanding loans and bonds, NEO Finance, AB pledges selected assets as collateral for creditors. As at 30 June 2026, the Company had pledged the following assets:

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

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



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

Subsidiaries and institutional investors

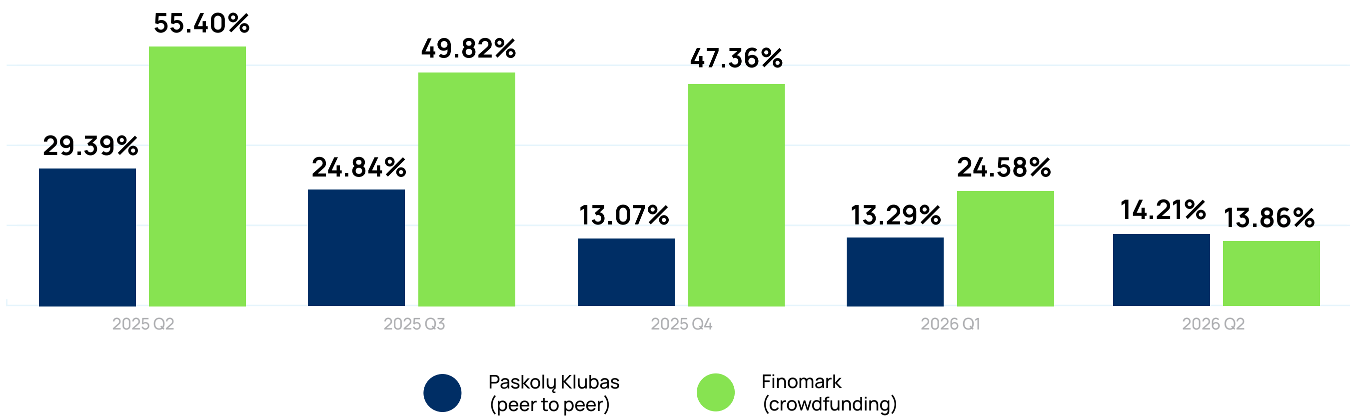
Loan financing by subsidiaries and institutional investors

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

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

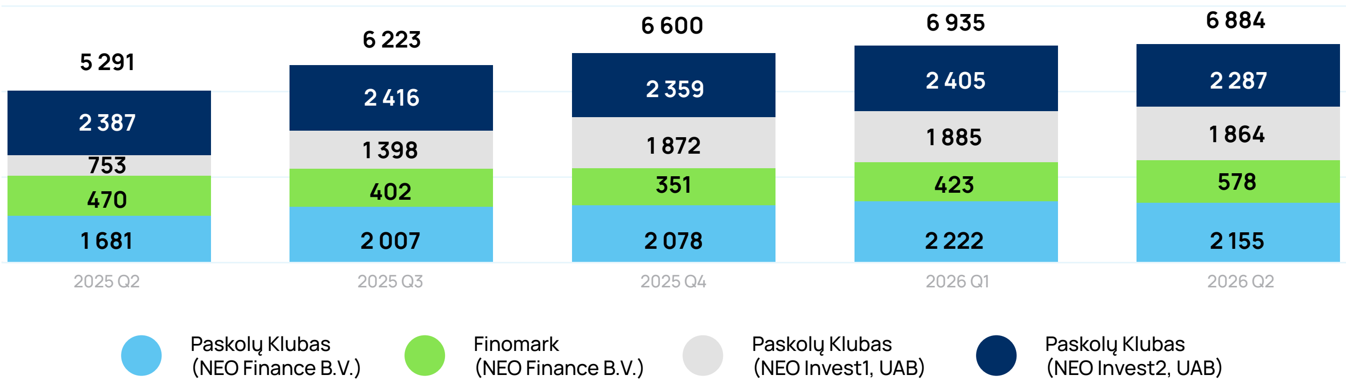
In addition to the Company's subsidiaries, loans on both platforms are also financed by other institutional investors, providing additional funding capacity and diversification of funding sources.

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



Loan portfolio of subsidiaries

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



Financial performance of subsidiaries (EUR)

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

Subsidary	Loan portfolio 2026 01-06, K EUR	Revenue 2026 01-06, EUR	Profit before tax 2026 01-06, EUR
NEO Finance B.V.	2 733	206 989	29 172
NEO Invest1 UAB	1 864	140 254	14 750
NEO Invest2 UAB	2 287	196 060	(20 761)
Total	**6 884**	**543 303**	**23 161**

Open banking
Neopay

Open banking Neopay

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

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

At the end of the first quarter of 2026, Neopay services were available in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland, Greece, Romania, Spain, Croatia, Bulgaria and Slovakia, integrated with more than 200 financial institutions. The latest list by country can be found here.

Comments by Evaldas Remeikis

The second quarter of 2026 continued the market expansion and commercial development activities initiated in Q1. Neopay is pursuing opportunities in several European markets, as the Baltic market alone is no longer sufficient to support our longer-term growth ambitions. However, our experience during the quarter also confirmed that international expansion in open banking requires careful market selection and strong local execution. Competition in the more developed markets is exceptionally intense, while some other markets are still at an early stage of readiness for open-banking solutions.

During Q2, the combined number of payment initiation and payout transactions reached 13.06 million, representing an increase of 1% year-on-year. Payment initiation transactions remained broadly stable at 11.29 million, while payout transactions increased by 21% to 1.77 million. The strong growth in payouts confirms demand for services that complement payment collection, including merchant disbursements, refunds and winnings payments. Nevertheless, the overall transaction growth rate remains below management's expectations and does not yet reflect the full potential of Neopay's geographic reach and product offering.

We continued to reduce geographic concentration. The share of transactions generated by Lithuanian clients declined from 59.6% a year earlier to 54.3%, while Latvia and Estonia together accounted for 44.2% of total transactions. In Bulgaria, following the appointment of a local Country Manager, Neopay expanded its open-banking connectivity from 5 to 15 banks. This provides a stronger technical foundation, but the next and more important step is to convert wider connectivity into active merchants, transaction volumes and recurring revenue.

At the same time, we continued developing a broader and more competitive merchant proposition. During the quarter, Neopay launched a dedicated WordPress and WooCommerce plugin to simplify integration for smaller e-commerce merchants. We also progressed with preparations to complement our existing account-to-account payment services with card acquiring and continued work on connecting to new European payment schemes. These initiatives are intended to broaden our addressable market and enable merchants to obtain a more complete range of payment services from a single provider.

We are also reorganising our sales and customer support functions. The objective is to bring commercial and service teams closer to customers, improve the speed and quality of responses, and align service levels more closely with customers' operating requirements, including their preferred support hours. We are strengthening the sales team and introducing a more structured approach to customer acquisition, onboarding and account development.

Despite the progress made, management is not satisfied with the current pace of growth. Neopay operates in a highly competitive European payments market, where strong technology and banking connectivity are necessary but are not sufficient on their own. Success depends on disciplined market prioritisation, faster sales execution, efficient onboarding and the ability to respond quickly to changing merchant needs. The central challenge is therefore to convert ongoing investments in new markets, products and infrastructure into materially stronger growth in transactions and revenue.

The recruitment of a new Head of Neopay is currently underway. The key mandate for the incoming leader will be to accelerate the growth of both open-banking and card-acquiring services across selected European markets, measured by new active merchants, transaction volumes and revenue. Until the appointment is completed, Neopay remains under the direct oversight of the CEO of NEO Finance, AB.

Looking ahead, our priority is not expansion for its own sake, but the establishment of a focused and repeatable growth model. This requires selecting markets where Neopay has a credible route to scale, improving commercial execution and ensuring that our products and service model closely reflect customer needs. We believe Neopay has the product foundation and market opportunity to grow considerably faster, but achieving this potential will require a substantially stronger level of execution.

2026 Q2 developments at Neopay

Expansion of bank connectivity in Bulgaria	Following the appointment of a local Country Manager, Neopay expanded its open banking connectivity in Bulgaria, growing from 5 to 15 connected banks. This significantly broadens the reach of Neopay's payment initiation services for merchants and partners operating in the Bulgarian market.
New WordPress/WooCommerce plugin	Neopay launched a dedicated plugin for WordPress and WooCommerce, enabling merchants using these platforms to integrate Neopay's payment solutions directly into their online stores with minimal technical setup, further simplifying access to open banking payments for small and medium-sized e-commerce businesses.
Card acquiring extended to additional EEA currencies	Neopay expanded its card acquiring services to support settlement in nine additional European Economic Area currencies — CZK, DKK, HUF, ISK, CHF, NOK, PLN, RON, and SEK — enabling merchants to accept card payments in local currencies across a broader range of European markets.

Products description

Payment initiation service (PIS)

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

Active Payment Link

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

Automated Refunds

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

Recurring Payments

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

Buy Now, Pay Later

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

POS Lending

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

Account Information Service (AIS)

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

Automated Payments

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

User Confirmation Service

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

PCSP (Payer Code Identification Service)

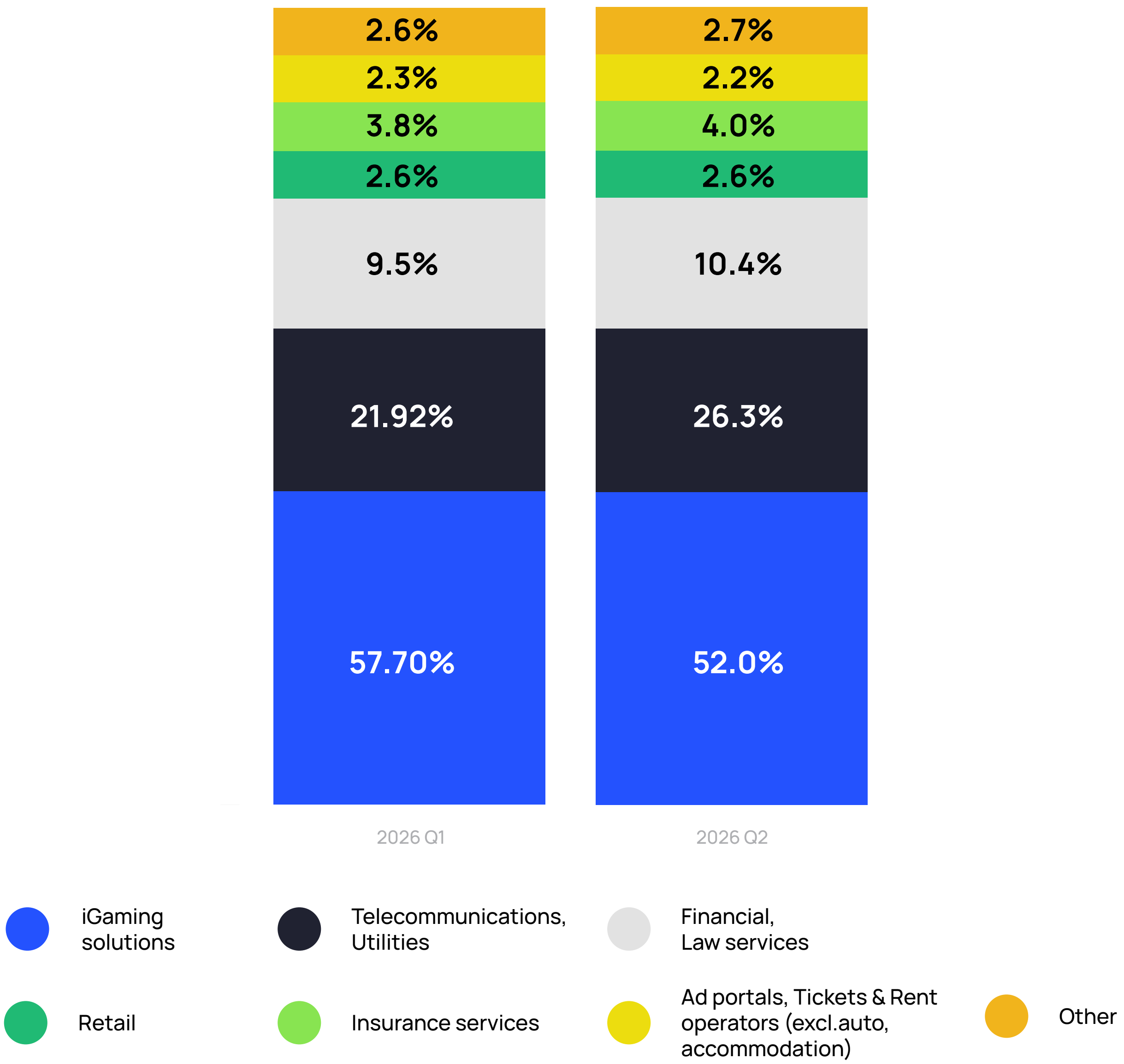
The PCSP confirms the identity of payers by confirming that the IBAN account used for the payment belongs to the intended payer. This adds an extra layer of security, reduces the risk of fraud and increases customer confidence in payment processes.

Neopay's business segments

Neopay continued to maintain a well-diversified customer base across multiple business segments in Q2 2026. The Gaming, Lotteries and Internet Games segment remained the largest, accounting for 52.0% of transaction volume, although its share declined from 57.7% in Q1 2026.

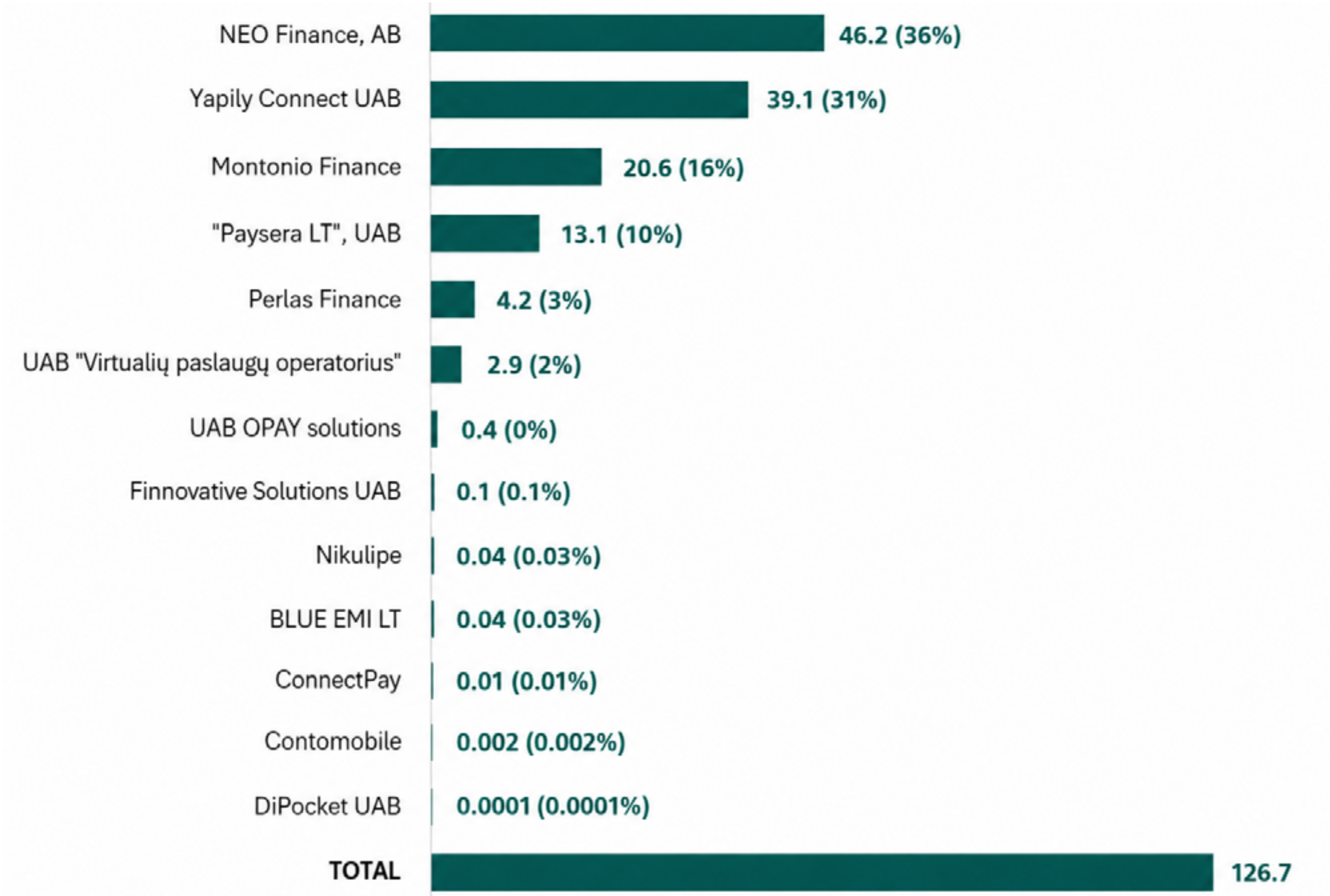
The decrease was primarily offset by higher transaction volumes in the Telecommunications & Utilities segment, whose share increased from 21.9% to 26.3%, and in the Financial & Law Services segment, which grew from 9.5% to 10.4%. These changes indicate a broader distribution of transaction volumes across the Company's customer base.

The remaining business segments remained broadly stable during the quarter. Retail accounted for 2.6% of transaction volume, while Insurance Services increased slightly from 3.8% to 4.0%. Smaller segments continued to represent only a limited share of total transaction volume, with no material changes compared to the previous quarter.



Neopay market share

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

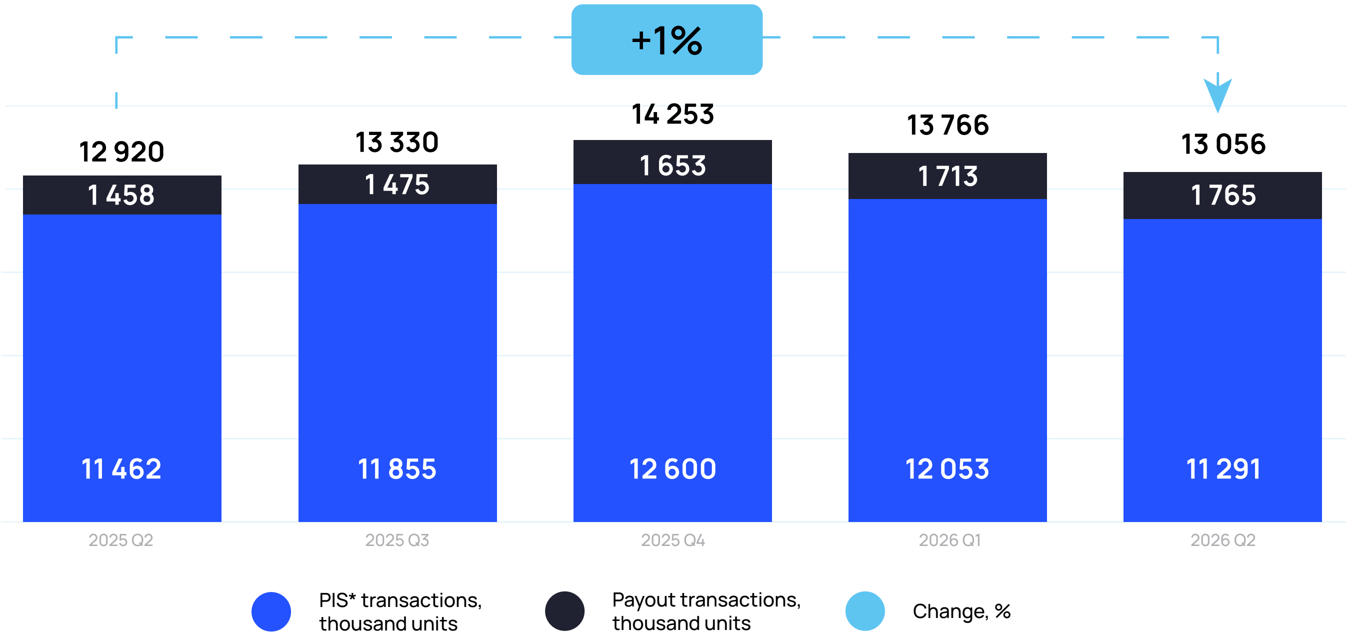


Source: Bank of Lithuania, Overview of Electronic Money and Payment Institutions' Activities, Q4 2025 (data on payment initiation transaction volumes over the trailing 12 months).

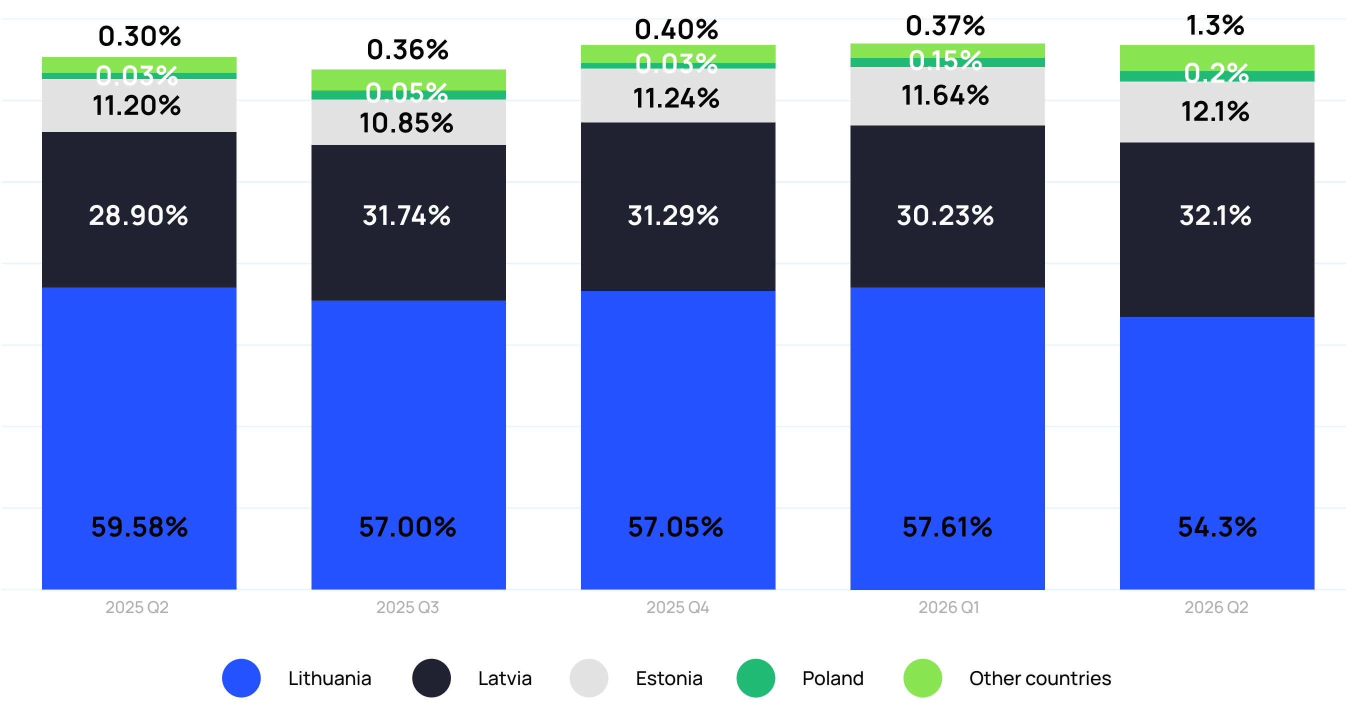
Neopay transaction statistics

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

Payment transactions, thousand units



Breakdown of transactions by country, %



Crowdfunding platform
FinoMark

Crowdfunding platform FinoMark

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

Comments by FinoMark CEO

Diana Kačanauskaitė
FinoMark CEO

FinoMark delivered a strong performance in the second quarter of 2026, demonstrating continued growth alongside improving portfolio quality.

In June, FinoMark achieved its first profitable month since the platform's launch. Average monthly revenue in Q2 increased by 21% compared with Q1. Loan origination volume grew by 45%, from approximately €1.6 million in Q1 to €2.3 million in Q2.

At the same time, portfolio quality continued to improve: the default rate decreased from 3.8% at the end of Q1 to 3.4% at the end of Q2, representing an improvement of 0.4 percentage points.

During the quarter, FinoMark also continued investing in scalable growth and operational efficiency. The company introduced AI-supported tools for collateral assessment and the preparation of investment project presentations. It also launched a project to automate loan repayment collection, aimed at improving payment discipline and reducing the number of delayed repayments.

FinoMark further expanded its distribution network by establishing cooperation with eight new lead-generation partners and securing new partnerships supporting syndicated loan transactions.

In Q3, the company plans to introduce an updated pricing structure, including revised late-payment fees, to encourage timely repayments and strengthen the management of overdue exposures.

Key financial indicators of FinoMark in H1 2026

Based on unaudited data for Q2 2026:

REVENUE ▲ +20%

In H1 2026, Finomark generated revenue of EUR 241 thousand, representing a 20% increase compared to H1 2025 and a 73% increase compared to H1 2024. The growth reflects continued expansion of platform activity and improved monetisation of its services.

GROSS PROFIT ▲ +27%

Cost of sales decreased by 14% year-on-year to EUR 28 thousand, resulting in a 27% increase in gross profit to EUR 213 thousand. The improvement in gross profit exceeded revenue growth, reflecting a more efficient cost structure in the Company's core operations.

OPERATING EXPENSES ▲ +60%

General and administrative, other operating and interest expenses increased by 60% compared to H1 2025 (and by 78% compared to H1 2024), reaching EUR 277 thousand. While revenue continued to grow, the increase in operating expenses outpaced gross profit growth during the reporting period.

PROFIT BEFORE TAX ▼ +1142%

As a result, the Company recorded a pre-tax loss of EUR 64 thousand in H1 2026, compared to a loss of EUR 5 thousand in H1 2025 and EUR 36 thousand in H1 2024. The wider loss was primarily driven by the increase in operating and administrative expenses, which exceeded the growth in revenue and gross profit.

	2026 01-06	2025 01-06	2026 01-06 / 2025 01-06 Δ. %	2024 01-06	2026 01-06/ 2024 01-06 Δ. %
Revenue, EUR	241 367	200 647	20%	139 646	73%
Cost of sales, EUR	(28 466)	(33 081)	(14%)	(20 018)	42%
Gross profit, EUR	**212 901**	**167 566**	**27%**	**119 628**	**78%**
General and administrative. other operating and interest expenses, EUR	(276 569)	(172 692)	60%	(155 539)	78%
Pre-tax profit/loss, EUR	**(63 668)**	**(5 126)**	**1 142%**	**(35 911)**	**77%**

FinoMark Business loans

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

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

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

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

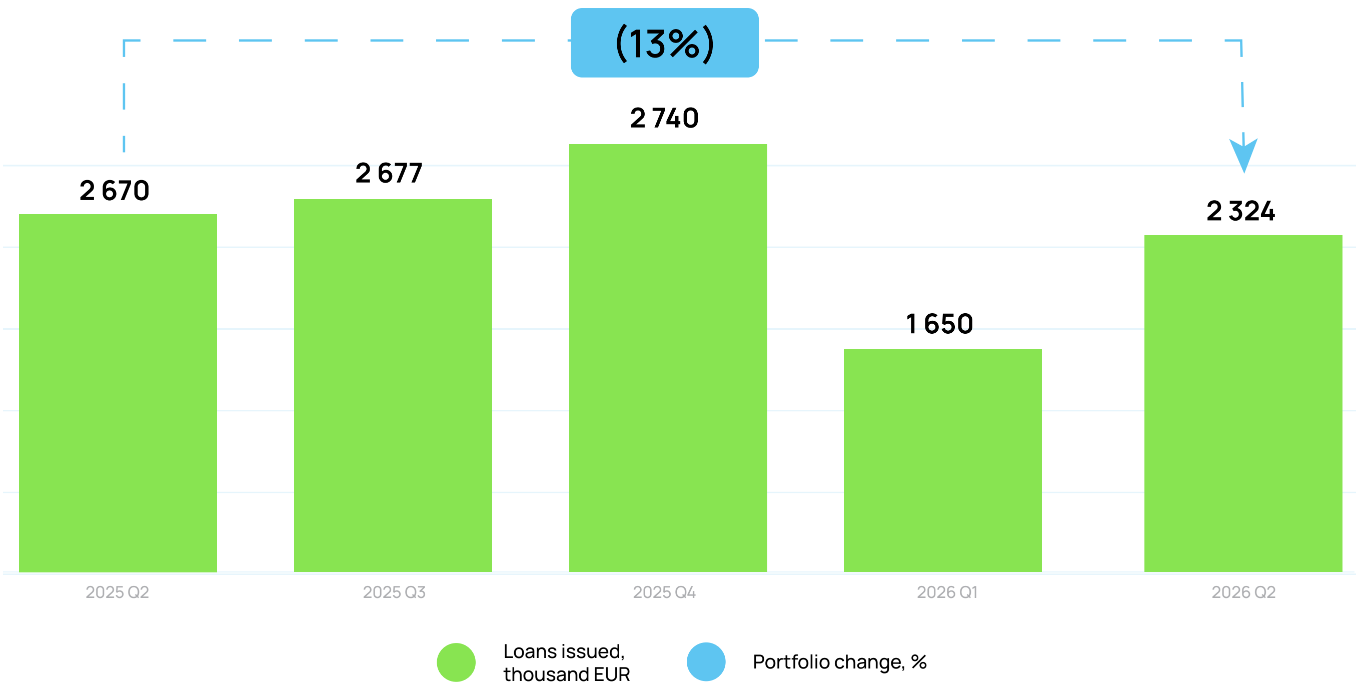
The company's vision is to provide specialised financing solutions for different business sectors. FinoMark's lending volumes vary over time to position itself in the market and to find the most favourable options for its clients and the highest value for investors.

Loan Issuance Overview

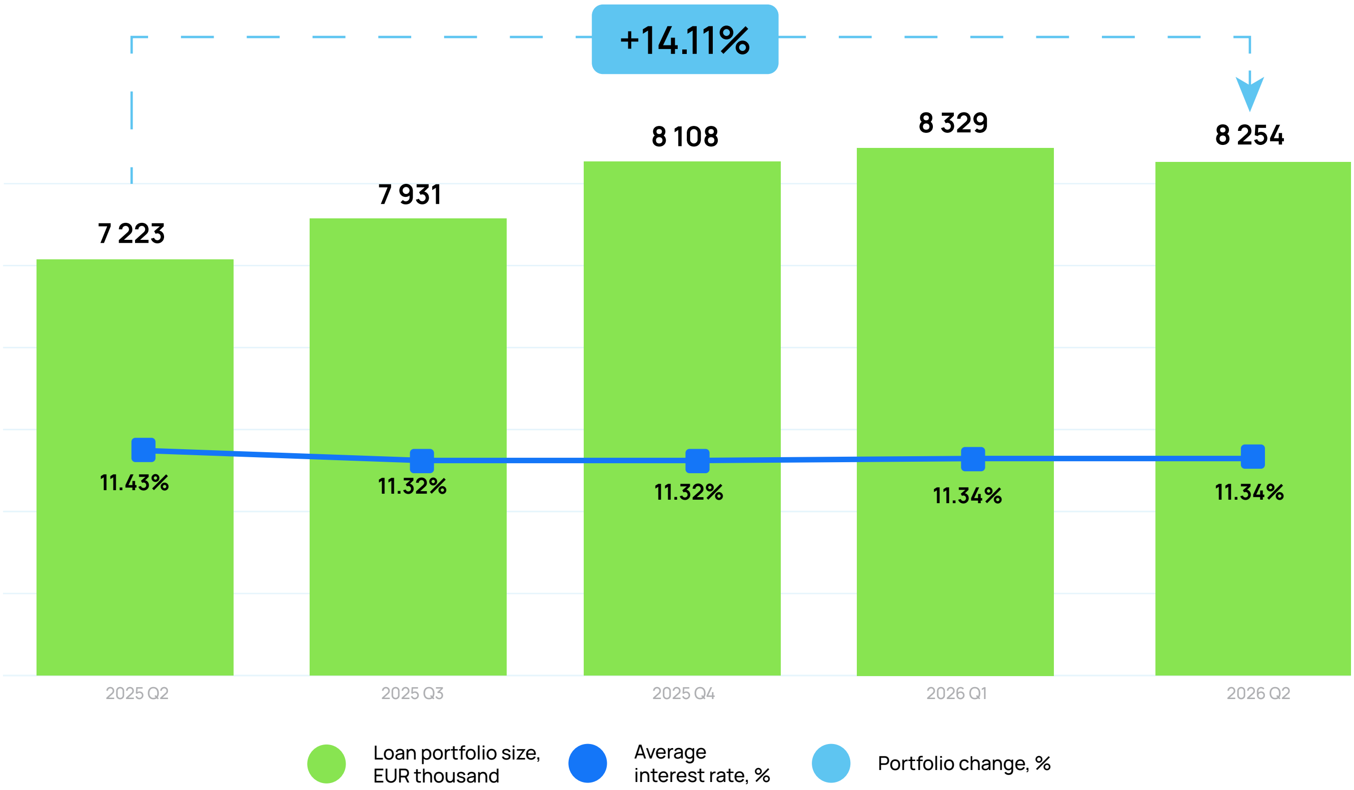
In Q2 2026, Finomark issued EUR 2.32 million in business loans, representing a 41% increase compared to Q1 2026 (EUR 1.65 million). The recovery reflects stronger origination activity following a softer first quarter, although issuance remained below the level recorded in Q2 2025 (EUR 2.67 million), representing a year-on-year decrease of 13%.

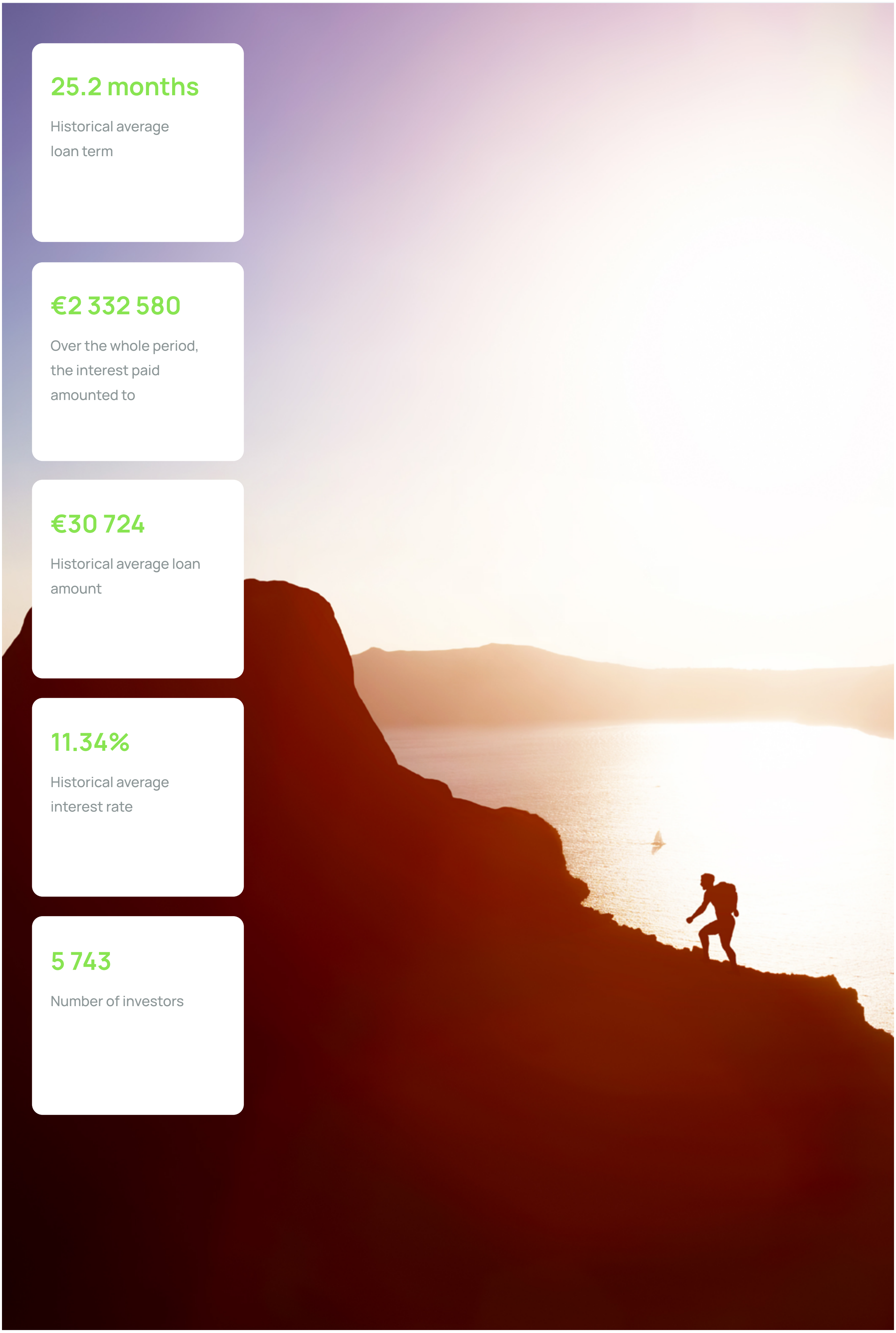
Despite the quarter-on-quarter improvement, loan origination in the first half of 2026 remained below the corresponding period of the previous year, reflecting a more moderate lending environment and the timing of larger financing transactions.

Overall, the quarter demonstrates a recovery in lending activity compared to the beginning of the year, while origination volumes continue to fluctuate depending on borrower demand and the timing of larger business loan disbursements.



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





25.2 months

Historical average loan term

€2 332 580

Over the whole period, the interest paid amounted to

€30 724

Historical average loan amount

11.34%

Historical average interest rate

5 743

Number of investors

Non-consolidated Financial Statements

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

Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2026 (EUR)

	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
ASSETS		
Fixed assets	5 007 336	4 946 989
– Intangible assets	1 407 020	1 161 046
– Tangible assets	46 484	55 356
– Financial assets	3 375 100	3 551 855
– Other non-current assets	178 732	178 732
Current assets	31 382 947	36 378 767
– Receivables within one year	2 795 141	4 426 970
– Short-term investments	20 553 088	16 466 100
– Cash and cash equivalents	8 034 718	15 485 697
Expenses of future periods and accrued income	53 047	67 383
TOTAL ASSETS	**36 443 330**	**41 393 139**
	Reporting period	**Previous reporting period**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity	5 636 127	4 768 171
– Capital	1 859 478	1 848 934
– Share premium	1 421 302	1 421 302
– Reserves	78 316	
– Retained earnings	1 114 093	1 497 935
– Profit (loss) for the year	1 162 939	-
Provisions	7 046	8 981
Non-current liabilities	2 720 000	2 665 000
Current liabilities	28 043 092	33 921 072
Accrued expenses and deferred income	37 065	29 916
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**36 443 330**	**41 393 139**

Profit and Loss Statement

For the period ended 30 June 2026 (EUR)

No.	Reporting period	Notes No.	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
1.	Sales revenue		4 466 172	8 415 861
2.	Cost of sales		(1 833 077)	(3 643 350)
3.	**GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)**		**2 633 095**	**4 772 511**
4.	Sales expenses		-	(468)
5.	General and administrative expenses		(1 584 525)	(3 155 586)
6.	Other activities		(2 792)	(22 050)
7.	Income from investments in subsidiaries, associates and parent companies		-	-
8.	Income from other long-term investments and loans		-	22 635
9.	Other interest and similar income		48 163	72 328
10.	Impairment of financial assets and short-term investments		(13 904)	(24 233)
11.	Interest and other similar expenses		(675)	(857)
12.	**PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX**		**1 079 361**	**1 664 280**
13.	Income tax		34 732	(166 345)
14.	**NET PROFIT (LOSS)**		**1 114 093**	**1 497 935**

NEO Finance, AB
Statement of Changes in Equity

For the period ended 30 June 2026 (EUR)

	Paid up authorised or primary capital	Share premium account	Compulsory reserve or emergency (reserve) capital	Reserve for acquiring own shares	Retained profit (loss)	Total
1. Balance at the end of the reporting (yearly) period before previous	1 848 934	1 956 848	-	-	(535 546)	3 270 236
2. Result of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Result of correcting material errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Recalculated balance at the end of the reporting (yearly) period before previous	1 848 934	1 956 848	-	-	(535 546)	3 270 236
5. Net profit (loss) of the reporting period	-	-	-	-	1 497 935	1 497 935
6. Increase (decrease) of other authorised or primary capital	-	(535 546)	-	-	535 546	-
7. Balance at the end of the previous reporting (yearly) period	1 848 934	1 421 302	-	-	1 497 935	4 768 171
8. Net profit (loss) of the reporting period	-	-	-	-	1 113 876	1 113 876
9. Dividends	-	-	-	-	(334 996)	(334 996)
10. Formed reserves	-	-	74 897	3 419	-	78 316
11. Balance at the end of the reporting period	10 544	-	-	-	-	10 544
12. Coverage of losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Balance at the end of the reporting period	1 859 478	1 421 302	74 897	3 419	2 276 815	5 635 911

NEO Finance, AB
Statement of Cash Flows

For the period ended 30 June 2026 (EUR)

Article	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit (loss)	1 114 093	1 497 935
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	305 937	534 957
Elimination of results of financing and investing activities	(207 342)	(330 385)
Decrease (increase) in other amounts receivable after one year	280 352	1 014 179
Decrease (increase) in assets of the deferred tax on profit	-	71 351
Decrease (increase) in advance payments	29 228	(36 218)
Decrease (increase) in trade debtors	3 092	(167 607)
Decrease (increase) in other debtors	1 599 509	(1 681 307)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments and accrued income	14 337	(37 725)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	(1 935)	(6 964)
Increase (decrease) in trade with short-term creditors and prepayments received on account	139 574	(196 096)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities of tax on profit	(55 133)	44 722
Increase (decrease) in liabilities related to employment relations	23 812	81 888
Increase (decrease) in other amounts payable and liabilities	(3 943 718)	7 315 758
Increase (decrease) in accruals and deferred income	7 149	(10 697)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities related to employment relations	(3 712)	81 888
Increase (decrease) in other amounts payable and liabilities	(273 063)	7 315 758
Increase (decrease) in accruals and deferred income	4 637	(10 697)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**742 762**	**8 093 791**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of fixed assets (excluding investments)	(543 039)	(600 042)
Disposal of fixed assets (excluding investments)	-	2 355
Acquisition of long-term investments	(103 597)	(479 513)
Loans granted	-	(560 000)
Dividends and interest received	163 788	338 195
Other decreases in cash flows from investing activities	(4 086 988)	(6 104 319)
Net cash flows from investing activities	**(4 569 836)**	**(7 403 324)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash flows related to entity's owners	(246 136)	-
Issue of shares	5 991	-
Dividends paid	(252 127)	-
Increase in financial debts	-	2 240 000
Cash flows related to other financing sources	(1 943 342)	535 000
Increase in financial debts	90 000	2 240 000
Loans received	90 000	300 000

Article	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
Issue of bonds	-	(1 705 000)
Decrease in financial debts	(2 033 342)	(255 000)
Loans returned	(370 000)	(1 450 000)
Redemption of bonds	(1 530 000)	-
Interest paid	(133 342)	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	(2 189 478)	535 000
Adjustments due to exchange rates on the balance of cash and cash equivalents	(620)	(856)
Increase (decrease) of net's cash flows	**(7 450 979)**	**1 224 611**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**15 485 697**	**14 261 086**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**8 034 718**	**15 485 697**

I. General Information

NEO Finance, AB (hereinafter – the Company) was registered in the JV "Registrų centras" on 21 January 2014. The Company's address is Ukmergės st. 126, Vilnius, reg. No. 303225546. Data about the Company are collected and stored in the Register of Legal Entities.

The Company's authorized capital is EUR 1 859 477.84, consisting of 4 226 086 ordinary registered shares with a nominal value of EUR 0.44.

The Company's shareholders as at 30 June 2026:

• UAB ERA CAPITAL – 83,20%

• Minority (<5%) shareholders – 16,80%

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

The Company owns:

• 100% of Neo Finance BV, reg. No. 859887984, address: Joan Muyskenweg 38, 1114 AN Amsterdam Duivendrecht, Netherlands.

• 89.62% of Finomark, UAB, reg. No. 305538582, address: Ukmergės g. 126, Vilnius.

• 100% of NEO Invest1, UAB, reg. No. 306975108, address: Ukmergės g. 126, Vilnius.

• 100% of NEO Invest2, UAB, reg. No. 306997058, address: Ulonų g. 5, Vilnius.

The Company has no branches or representative offices.

The average number of employees:

• In 2026 01-06: 53 employees

• In 2025: 49 employees

II. Accounting Policy

1. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

2. Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

• Software: 3 years

• Other intangible assets: 4 years

3. Tangible Fixed Assets

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

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

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

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

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

Asset Group	Average Useful Life
Machines and Equipment	4–6 years
Vehicles	6–10 years
Other Equipment, Tools, Devices	3–6 years
Other Material Assets	4 years

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

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

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

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

4. Financial Property

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

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

Available-for-sale investments are investments that the Company has acquired with the purpose of selling or with the aim of profiting from short-term fluctuations in the price of investments. Investments intended for sale are valued at acquisition cost at the time of acquisition, and at fair value each time the financial statements are prepared.

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

5. Receivables

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

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

7. Costs for Future Periods

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

8. Equity and Reserves

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

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

According to the Law on Joint Stock Companies of the Republic of Lithuania, the mandatory reserve must be 1/10 of the value of the authorized capital. Until the set size of the mandatory reserve is reached, the Company's deductions to it must amount to at least 1/20 of the net profit. The part of the mandatory reserve exceeding the determined amount can be redistributed during the distribution of the Company's profit. The mandatory reserve for covering the Company's losses must be re-established. The amount presented under retained earnings (losses) represents profit earned during the reporting and previous periods that has not yet been distributed, or losses that have not yet been covered.

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

9. Financial Obligations

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

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

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

(-) Provision accounting policy

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

On the day of the granting of remunerative suretyship, the amount of expected losses due to a certain debtor's unfulfilled debt instrument conditions of the debt instrument is taken into account. The assessment of expected losses was made on the basis of accumulated historical information of similar transactions, the amount of incurred losses, as well as taking into account the management's assessments.

(-) Doubtful Debt Recognition Policy

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

10. Sales Revenue

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

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

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

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

11. Costs

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

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

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

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

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

12. Corporate Tax and Deferred Tax

The calculation of profit tax is based on the requirements of the Law on Profit Tax of the Republic of Lithuania. The corporate tax rate is 17%.

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

13. Foreign Currencies

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

14. Accounting Estimates

When preparing financial statements, management needs to make certain assumptions and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of uncertainties.

Future events may change the assumptions used in the valuations. The result of such changes in estimates will be accounted for in the financial statements as and when they occur.

15. Error Correction and Reclassifications

The company considers an error that amounts to more than 5% of the net profit of the reporting period to be a material error.

If the information presented in the reporting year is classified differently, the comparative year is also reclassified in order to compare the figures.

16. Contingent Liabilities and Assets

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

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

17. Post-Reporting Events

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

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

Notes

1. Fixed intangible assets

	Software	Total
Acquisition value		
As at 2025 December 31	**2 222 396**	**2 222 396**
Purchased	543 039	543 039
Written off (-)	-	-
As at 2026 June 30	**2 765 435**	**2 765 435**
Accumulated amortization		
As at 2025 December 31	**1 061 350**	**1 061 350**
Credited for the period	297 066	297 066
Written off (-)	-	-
As at 2025 December 31	**1 161 046**	**1 161 046**
As at 2026 June 30	**1 407 019**	**1 407 019**

2. Fixed tangible assets

	Other equipment, tools and devices	Total
Acquisition value		
As at 2025 December 31	**97 277**	**97 277**
Purchased	-	-
Written off (-)	-	-
As at 2026 June 30	**97 277**	**97 277**
Accumulated amortization		
As at 2025 December 31	**43 739**	**43 739**
Credited for the period	8 872	8 872
Written off (-)		
As at 2025 December 31	**53 538**	**53 538**
As at 2026 June 30	**44 666**	**44 666**

3. Financial property

	Other equipment, tools and devices	Total
Investment activity debtors	1 036 473	1 460 771
Impairment loss (–)	(335 719)	(479 666)
Long-term term deposits	100 000	100 000
Loans to group companies	1 085 000	1 085 000
Shares of group companies	1 489 347	1 385 750
Total:	**3 375 101**	**3 551 855**

4. Other fixed assets

	2026.06.30	2025.12.31
Deferred tax assets	147 971	147 971
Other fixed assets	30 761	30 761
Total:	**178 732**	**178 732**

5. Amounts receivable within one year

	2026.06.30	2025.12.31
Buyers' debts	414 686	417 778
Borrowers of investment activity	691 661	1 191 658
Loans to related parties	1 766 945	2 851 402
Doubtful debts (-)	(130 747)	(125 688)
Other accounts receivable	16 344	26 340
Total:	**2 758 889**	**4 361 490**

6. Short term investments

	2026.06.30	2025.12.31
Lithuanian Gov. 3Y Bond 63010 2026-08-02 bonds	643 592	607 324
Lithuanian Gov. 5Y Bond 65008 2027-07-13 bonds	2 644 167	2 645 680
Latvia Bonds 25mar2027 bonds	2 050 965	2 051 315
Austria Bonds, 20apr2027 bonds	1 821 284	1 814 039
France Bonds, 25feb2026 bonds	-	1 490 724
FINLAND EUR 2.75% DUE 04.07.28 bonds	2 488 625	2 488 625
Belgium Bonds 0.9% 22jun2029, EUR	971 834	969 808
Belgium Bonds, 0% 13aug2026, EUR	1 057 507	1 047 252
Spain Bonds, 0.6% 31oct2029 bonds	1 080 059	1 068 584
Spain Bonds, 31may2028 bonds	348 371	351 921
France Bonds, 25MAY2030	994 912	1 004 550
Belgium Bonds, 0.8% 22jun2028, EUR bonds	1 999 176	-
France Bonds, 0.75% 25nov2028, EUR bonds	1 509 040	-
France Bonds, 0.75% 25feb2028 bonds	1 484 824	-
Lithuanian Gov. 3Y Bond 05aug2008 bonds	525 545	-
Short-term fixed-term deposits	925 000	925 000
Interest on short-term fixed-term deposits	8 186	1 279
Total:	**20 553 087**	**15 485 697**

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026.06.30	2025.12.31
Cash at commercial bank acc.	2 828 354	1 594 673
Cash at the Bank of Lithuania	5 206 364	13 891 024
Total:	**8 034 718**	**15 485 697**

8. The structure of the authorized capital

	Number of shares	Sum
Structure of share capital at the end of the financial year		
1. By types of shares		
1.1. Common shares	4 202 123	1 848 934
1.2. Preference shares	-	-
1.3. Employee shares	23 964	10 544
1.4. Special shares	-	-
1.5. Other shares	-	-
Total:	**4 226 087**	**1 859 478**
2. State capital	-	-
3. Treasury shares	-	-
4. Shares held by subsidiaries	-	-
5. Share premium	-	1 421 302

All shares as at 2026-06-30 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 (2026 H1): EUR 7 046 of reserves were formed.
- At the end of the previous financial year (2025): EUR 8 981 of reserves were formed.

10. Financial debts

	2026.06.30	2025.12.31
Long-term debts (from 2 to 5 years)	2 720 000	2 665 000
Loans received from related companies	-	-
Loans received from unrelated persons	780 000	725 000
Bonds	1 940 000	1 940 000
Short-term debts	332 553	2 237 076
Loans received from related persons	-	-
Loans received from unrelated persons	285 000	620 000
Bonds	-	1 530 000
Interest on loans (related persons)	-	-
Interest on loans (unrelated persons)	47 553	87 076
Total:	**3 052 553**	**4 902 076**

11. Amounts payable within one year

	2026.06.30	2025.12.31
Amounts received in advance	87 540	43 013
Trade payables	184 023	233 752
Payroll obligations	115 779	113 883
Vacation accrual	118 427	97 034
Social insurance obligations	43 329	42 893
Personal income tax payable	37 392	37 339
Corporate tax obligations	-	55 133
Clients' money kept in NEO Finance accounts	27 121 081	30 957 371
Other obligations to clients	-	96 232
Other tax obligations	4 031	5 747
Other amounts payable	69	1 600
Total:	**27 711 671**	**31 683 997**

12. Income

	2026.06.30	2025.12.31
Sales revenue	4 466 172	8 415 861
Income from payment activities	1 685 504	3 121 214
Operating income of the consumer credit provider	490 150	1 037 867
Income from P2P lending activities	2 290 518	4 256 780

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 instalments to the borrower.

13. Costs

	2026.06.30	2025.12.31
Cost of Sales	1 833 077	3 643 350
Cost of services provided	1 833 077	3 643 350
General and Administrative Costs	1 584 525	3 155 536
Wages and social insurance	742 769	1 577 824
Provision fund accumulation costs	-	-
Audit costs	16 940	12 161
Depreciation	305 938	534 957
Other cots	518 878	1 030 594
Other Operating Costs	2 792	22 050
Other costs	2 792	22 050

14. Relations with Managers and Other Related Persons

In 2026 H1, EUR 65 476 was paid to the heads of administration (EUR 120 121 in 2025). 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 as at June 30, 2026 amounted to EUR 157 360. 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.

The Company is not involved in any legal proceedings the outcome of which could have a material impact on the Company's financial position and/or financial results.

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, 2026, the Company disbursed consumer credit funds in the total amount of EUR 275 838 thousand. The remaining outstanding part of the credit: EUR 88 104 thousand.