

Bendras finansavimas UAB

Independent auditor's report and the
Set of Annual Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

Table of contents

Independent auditor's report	3 - 4
Financial statements:	
Condensed Balance sheet	5
Income statement	6
Explanatory Notes	7 - 17

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder of Bendras finansavimas UAB:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bendras finansavimas UAB (hereafter – „the Company”), which comprise the condensed balance sheet as at 31 December 2022, and the income statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Lithuanian Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Law on Audit of Financial Statements of the Republic of Lithuania and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Auditor Romanas Skrebnevskis
Auditor's Certificate No. 000471

ROSK Consulting UAB
Company's audit certificate No. 001514

Vilnius, Lithuania
30 May 2023

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Romanas Skrebnevskis".

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022

30 May 2023
 (report preparation date)

1/1/2022 – 31/12/2022 (reporting period)		EUR (currency)		
Eil. Nr.	Entry name	Notes	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
ASSETS				
A.	NON-CURRENT ASSETS		4 845 680	2 892 100
1.	Intangible assets	3	940 595	749 293
2.	Tangible assets	4	117 548	45 864
3.	Financial assets	5	3 787 537	2 096 943
4.	Other non-current assets		-	-
B.	CURRENT ASSETS		2 376 989	2 001 574
1.	Inventories	6	8 989	11 906
2.	Current accounts receivable	5	2 211 085	1 782 380
3.	Short-term investments		-	-
4.	Cash and cash equivalents	7	156 915	207 288
C.	DEFERRED CHARGES AND ACCRUED INCOME		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS			7 222 669	4 893 674
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
D.	EQUITY	8	507 800	475 520
1.	Capital		550 000	550 000
2.	Share premium		340 800	340 800
3.	Revaluation reserve		-	-
4.	Reserves		-	-
5.	Retained earnings (accumulated losses)		(383 000)	(415 280)
E.	GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES		-	-
F.	PROVISIONS		-	-
G.	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES	9	6 714 869	4 418 154
1.	Non-current payables and other long-term liabilities		3 346 294	4 133 430
2.	Current payables and other short-term liabilities		3 368 575	284 724
H.	ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			7 222 669	4 893 674

Director

(head of the company, job title)

(signature)

Audrius Žiugžda

(name and surname)

Chief accountant

(chief accountant or other person responsible for
accounting, job title)

(signature)

Indrė Babarikinė

(name and surname)

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

30 May 2023
 (report preparation date)

	1/1/2022 – 31/12/2022 (reporting period)	EUR (currency)
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Eil. Nr.	Entry name	Note	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
1	Sales income	10	2 837 672	2 163 407
2	Cost of sales	11	(216 340)	(186 441)
3	Changes in fair value of biological assets		-	-
4	GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)		2 621 332	1 976 966
5	Selling expenses	12	(456 414)	(365 475)
6	General and administrative expenses	13	(1 688 818)	(1 318 479)
7	Result from other operating activities	14	1 988	300
8	Revenue from investments to the parent company, subsidiaries and associated companies shares		-	-
9	Income from other long-term investments and loans		-	-
10	Other interest and similar income	15	40 306	15 938
11	Impairment of financial assets and short-term investments		-	-
12	Interest and other similar expenses	16	(466 379)	(278 119)
13	PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		52 015	31 132
14	Income tax	17	(19 735)	(6 362)
15	NET PROFIT (LOSS)		32 280	24 770

Director
 (head of the company, job title)

Chief accountant
 (chief accountant or other person responsible for
 accounting, job title)



Audrius Žiugžda
 (name and surname)

Indrė Babarikinė
 (name and surname)

Explanatory Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General information

Bendras finansavimas UAB (hereinafter – the Company) is a private limited liability company registered in the Republic of Lithuania. Its registered office address is Latvių str. 36A LT-08113 Vilnius.

The company is a financial institution that administers a mutual lending and crowdfunding platform operator and portal www.gosavy.com (SAVY), in which individuals in need of a loan can apply for a loan electronically and registered natural persons as lenders can participate in an auction and lend to borrowers. The activities of the Company are supervised by the Bank of Lithuania. The Company also has a consumer lender license and can therefore lend its own funds to consumer credit recipients.

During 2022 the average number of employees of the Company was 29 (2021 - 24).

Basis for preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Law on Financial Accounting of the Republic of Lithuania and Law on Reporting of Entities of the Republic of Lithuania and Lithuanian Financial Reporting Standards (LFRS). The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 do not include statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity because according to the Law on Reporting of Entities of the Republic of Lithuania financial statements of small entities consist of a balance sheet, an income statement and explanatory notes. An entity is considered small if at least two indicators on the last day of the financial year do not exceed the following limits:

- 1) net sales revenue during the reporting period – EUR 8 000 000;
- 2) value of the assets on the balance sheet – 4 000 000;
- 3) the average annual number of payroll employees during the reporting period – 50 employees.

According to Article 25 of the Law on Financial Reporting of Entities of the Republic of Lithuania, the company is allowed not to prepare the annual report provided that such company meets the aforementioned criteria.

The Company's financial year starts on the 1st of January and ends on the 31st of December.

The financial statements have been presented in euro (EUR).

2. Principles of accounting

The main principles for accounting used to prepare the Company's financial statements for 2022 are as follows:

Non-current intangible assets

Non-current intangible assets are recorded at their acquisition cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of the estimated useful life. The residual value is undetermined. The amortization expenses are accounted for as operating expenses.

Impairment losses on intangible assets and write-offs are included in operating expenses.

The gain or loss arising from the disposal of an intangible asset is recognized in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Intangible assets consist of software and the SAVY brand, with a amortization period of 15 years.

Non-current tangible assets

Non-current tangible assets when acquired or manufactured are recorded at cost. After initial recognition non-current tangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

The minimum value of non-current tangible assets comprises EUR 300.

Non-current tangible assets depreciation is calculated using the straight-line basis. The residual value is determined to be EUR 1-4.

The period of useful life is reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that the depreciation period corresponds to the expected period of useful life of non-current tangible assets. Depreciation expenses are accounted for as operating expenses.

The useful lives by asset groups are provided below:

Tangible assets	Useful life (years)
Computers	3
Other tangible assets	6
Vehicle	6

Financial assets

The financial assets on the balance sheet consist of: non-current financial assets, short-term accounts receivable, short-term investments and cash and cash equivalents.

During the evaluation of financial assets, they are classified as: held-for-sale, held-to-maturity and loans granted and accounts receivable.

On initial recognition the financial assets are accounted for at their acquisition cost.

The financial assets classified as held-for-sale after the initial recognition are accounted for at their fair value.

The financial assets classified as held-to-maturity or loans granted and accounts receivable after the initial recognition are accounted for at amortized cost which is calculated using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment loss of a financial asset is determined and recognized in the income statement only when there is an objective evidence which states that the value of the asset has decreased.

Receivables

Receivables are accounted for and presented in the balance sheet at acquisition cost. Receivables include trade receivables and other receivables. Impairment of receivables is recognized in the income statement when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

Deferred charges

Deferred charges are incurred when the Company has paid in the current and previous reporting periods for continuing services to be received in future periods, for which the amounts paid will be recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis in future periods when incurred. The Company recognizes premiums paid for loans obtained on the secondary market or from third parties as deferred expenses.

Share capital

The amount of share capital is equal to the sum of all nominal value shares signed in the articles of the Company. If shareholders make a decision to increase (decrease) the share capital then the increase (decrease) in the share capital is accounted for only after the new articles are registered according to the law in the Register of legal entities.

Share premium comprise a part of the capital, which is the difference between shares emission price and their nominal value. Share premium may be used to increase the share capital or cover losses.

Reserves

Legal reserve is formed from retained earnings. Legal reserve is required to be not less than 10 percent of the share capital and can only be used to cover the Company's losses. The amount of legal reserve that exceeds 10 percent of the share capital can be reallocated during the next year's profit distribution.

Revaluation reserve is the amount of non-current tangible and financial assets value increase after revaluation of the assets. Revaluation reserve can be used to increase the share capital and cannot be used to cover losses.

Provisions

A provision is recorded when, and only when, the Company has a present legal obligation or an irrevocable commitment as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle it, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are made by the Company for loans granted and received at its own expense.

The provisions are reviewed at the end of each balance sheet date and adjusted accordingly to reflect the current best estimate. If the effect of the time value of money is material then provisions must be discounted to their present value. The difference between undiscounted and discounted amount is recognized as selling or general and administrative expenses.

Accounts payable

Short-term and long-term accounts payable at initial recognition are accounted for at acquisition cost. After initial recognition liabilities which are related to market prices are accounted for at fair value and other liabilities are accounted for at amortized cost.

Revenue and expenditure recognition

Revenue and expenditure are recognized using accrual and comparison basis.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

The Company's sales revenue consists of:

- contract brokerage fee income;
- monthly brokerage fee income;
- interest income on loans granted;
- income from other services provided.

The contract brokerage fee paid to the Company includes a one-time fee for collecting data from registers, evaluating them, determining the probability of insolvency and finding a person who wants to finance a loan (to lend). Revenue is recognized when the loan agreement is entered into and the funds are transferred to the borrower.

The monthly brokerage fee paid to the Company includes a fee for the administration of the loan agreement and monthly installments granted, debt collection in case of delay in fulfillment of obligations. The monthly brokerage fee is paid until the full fulfillment of obligations under the loan agreement. The Company recognizes this tax as revenue on a monthly basis in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

Interest income, other sales income and expenses on loans are recognized on an accrual and comparative basis.

Expenditure is recognized, accounted for and presented in the income statement when it meets the expenditure definition and a reliable estimate of the expenditure value can be made. Expenditure is accounted for in the same reporting period as it is incurred in cases where it is impossible to directly link the expenses incurred over the reporting period to particular income earned.

Income tax

Current income tax expense is calculated based on the profit for the year, adjusted for certain income/expenses that are non-taxable/non-deductible. Income tax expense is calculated using the income tax rate applicable at the date of preparation of the financial statements and in accordance with the requirements of the tax laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

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

Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period which provide additional information on the Company's position at the balance sheet date and that have direct impact on the information of not yet approved financial statements are considered as adjusting events. Events after the reporting period that are non-adjusting events are disclosed in the notes, if material.

3. Note. Intangible assets (EUR)

	Software	SAVVY brand	Total:
Acquisition cost			
31 December 2020	414 401	-	414 401
- Acquisitions	120 155	292 525	412 680
- Write-offs and transfers	-	-	-
31 December 2021	534 556	292 525	827 081
- Acquisitions	248 727	-	248 727
- Write-offs and transfers	-	-	-
31 December 2022	783 283	292 525	1 075 808
Impairment			
31 December 2020	-	-	-
Impairment (reversal) (-)/+	-	-	-
31 December 2021	-	-	-
Impairment (reversal) (-)/+	-	-	-
31 December 2022	-	-	-
Accumulated amortization			
31 December 2020	46 066	-	46 066
- Amortization	30 097	1 625	31 722
- Write-offs and transfers	-	-	-
31 December 2021	76 163	1 625	77 788
- Amortization	41 173	16 252	57 425
- Write-offs and transfers	-	-	-
31 December 2022	117 336	17 877	135 213
Net book value			
31 December 2021	458 393	290 900	749 293
31 December 2022	665 947	274 648	940 595

4. Note. Tangible assets (EUR)

	Computers, other assets	Vehicles	Total:
Acquisition cost			
31 December 2020	7 114	-	7 114
- Acquisitions	16 512	35 050	51 562
- Write-offs and transfers	-	-	-
31 December 2021	23 626	35 050	58 676
- Acquisitions	44 328	73 899	118 227
- Write-offs and transfers	413	35 050	35 463
31 December 2022	67 541	73 899	141 440
Revaluation/impairment			
31 December 2020	-	-	-
Value increase (+)	-	-	-
Value decrease (-)	-	-	-
31 December 2021	-	-	-
Value increase (+)	-	-	-
Value decrease (-)	-	-	-
31 December 2022	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation			
31 December 2020	4 387	-	4 387
- Depreciation	3 752	4 673	8 425
- Write-offs and transfers	-	-	-
31 December 2021	8 139	4 673	12 812
- Depreciation	10 770	5 716	16 486
- Write-offs and transfers	149	5 257	5 407
31 December 2022	18 760	5 132	23 891
Net book value			
31 December 2021	15 487	30 377	45 864
31 December 2022	48 781	68 767	117 548

5. Note. Financial assets and current accounts receivable (EUR)

Financial assets and current account receivable were composed as follows:	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
Long-term loans granted	3 852 780	2 141 687
Short-term loans granted	2 245 340	1 830 862
Brokerage fees receivable	395 292	267 218
Trade receivables	1 413	200
Rental deposit	8 400	-
Impairment of loans and other receivables (-)	(504 603)	(360 644)
Impairment of receivables (-)	-	-
Total	5 998 622	3 879 323

Since 2018 the Company finances at least 12% of every consumer loan granted with its own funds. In 2019 the Company acquired a loan portfolio from Creditstar Lithuania UAB, for which it paid a premium. The Company recognizes the premium paid as a deferred expense, proportionate to the maturities of the acquired loan agreements. In 2022 the Company's loan portfolio grew due to increased new lending.

6. Note. Inventories (EUR)

Inventories was composed as follows:	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
Prepayments	8 989	11 891
Other inventories	-	15
Write down to net realizable value (-)	-	-
Total	8 989	11 906

7. Note. Cash and cash equivalents (EUR)

Cash and cash equivalents were composed as follows:	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
Cash in bank accounts	104 930	138 829
Cash in an electronic money institution	51 985	39 419
Cash in transit	-	29 040
Total	156 915	207 288

8. Note. Equity (EUR)

As at 31 December 2021 and as at 31 December 2022 the Company's share capital was composed of EUR 550 000, which is divided into 550 000 common shares with nominal value of 1 EUR each. In 2021 and 2022 the authorized capital was not increased and no new shares were issued.

All shares are fully paid in. As at 31 December 2022 and during 2022 the Company did not own or acquire its own shares.

9. Note. Accounts payable and other liabilities (EUR)

Accounts payable and other liabilities in 2022 were composed as follows:

	Within one year	From 1 to 5 years	After 5 years
Leasing liabilities	11 577	46 294	-
Other financial debts	3 063 700	3 300 000	-
Trade payables	95 945	-	-
Income tax liability	14 735	-	-
Employment related liabilities	162 527	-	-
Other accounts payable	20 091	-	-
Total	3 368 575	3 346 294	-

Accounts payable and other liabilities in 2021 were composed as follows (corrected):

	Within one year	From 1 to 5 years	After 5 years
Leasing liabilities	10 389	13 430	-
Other financial debts	20 384	4 120 000	-
Trade payables	119 325	-	-
Income tax liability	1 626	-	-
Employment related liabilities	120 017	-	-
Other accounts payable	12 983	-	-
Total	284 724	4 133 430	-

In 2021, the Company repaid these loans: a loan of EUR 300 000 repaid to an unrelated person. During 2021 the Company borrowed EUR 1 120 000 from the sole shareholder of the Company Neverest Capital UAB.

By the decision of the sole shareholder, in 2020 - 2021 the Company distributed a non-public 3-year bond issue for EUR 3 000 000.

In 2022, EUR 3 000 000 of bonds were raised for the current year, and the total bond obligation was increased to EUR 3 500 000. In 2022 the Company increased its payable loan from Neverest Capital UAB to EUR 1 800 000. The Company also borrowed EUR 1 000 000 from Gravity LT UAB.

10. Note. Sales income (EUR)

Sales income was composed as follows:

Monthly brokerage fee income
 Contract brokerage fee income
 Interest income on loans granted
 Other revenue from services provided
Total

Reporting period	Previous reporting period
1 190 050	912 130
913 606	716 520
690 766	509 349
43 250	25 408
2 837 672	2 163 407

11. Note. Cost of sales (EUR)

Cost of sales were composed as follows:

Service costs
Total

Reporting period	Previous reporting period
216 340	186 441
216 340	186 441

The cost of the provided services includes the costs of checking the applicants' databases and remote identification, as well as license fees to the Bank of Lithuania.

12. Note. Selling expenses (EUR)

Selling expenses were composed as follows:

Advertising
Total

Reporting period	Previous reporting period
456 414	365 475
456 414	365 475

13. Note. General and administrative expenses (EUR)

General and administrative expenses were composed as follows:

Salaries and insurance costs
 Subscription fees for services
 Provisions
 Bank commission expenses
 Depreciation and amortization
 Legal and consultancy costs
 Information technology costs
 Rental costs
 Support costs provided
 Representation costs
 Staff training costs
 Other expenses
Total

Reporting period	Previous reporting period
984 625	721 114
151 030	162 156
143 960	112 567
82 506	64 974
73 763	40 147
71 973	46 925
44 166	31 091
49 171	29 033
9 313	17 548
7 245	14 945
9 281	12 513
61 785	65 466
1 688 818	1 318 479

Salaries and insurance costs increased because the average number of employees and the average salary increased. The Company did not reduce the number of employees and sales even under quarantine conditions. During 2022 additional provisions were formed for possible loan losses.

14. Note. Result from other operating activities (EUR)

Other performance results consisted of:

The result of the transfer of long-term assets
 Other operating income
Total

	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
	1 988	-
	-	300
Total	1 988	300

15. Note. Interest and other similar income (EUR)

Other interest and similar income were composed as follows:

Interest income
 Fines and penalties
Total

	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
	16	-
	40 290	15 938
Total	40 306	15 938

16. Note. Interest and other similar expenses (EUR)

Interest and other similar expenses were composed as follows:

Interest on loans issued
 Negative impact of changes in exchange rates
 Fines and penalties
Total

	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
	462 362	277 639
	443	178
	3 574	302
Total	466 379	278 119

17. Note. Income tax (EUR)

Income tax was composed as follows:

Profit (loss) before taxes
 Income tax calculated at applicable statutory rate
 Tax effect of non-deductible expenses / non-taxable income
 Taxable losses used
 Occurrence of taxable losses
Income tax

	Reporting period	%	Previous reporting period	%
	52 015		31 132	
	7 802	15	4 670	15
	16 336	31	16 844	54
	(4 403)	(8)	(15 152)	(49)
Income tax	19 735	38	6 362	20

18. Note. Transactions with management and other related parties (EUR)

Transactions with managers and other related parties were composed as follows:

Income from investments in the parent company and subsidiary shares
 Income from other long-term investments and loans
 Other income
Total

	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
	-	-
	-	-
Total	211 243	14 889

During 2021 the Company lent an additional EUR 595 000 to the sole shareholder Neverest Capital UAB and accrued annual interest of EUR 5 496. The loan was fully repaid by the end of the year and interest was received.

During 2021 The company borrowed EUR 1 120 000 from Neverest Capital UAB on market terms and in 2022 increased the loan to EUR 1 800 000. During 2022 calculated annual interest EUR 185 073.

From the associated company Gravity LT UAB, in 2022 Company borrowed EUR 1 000 000 at market conditions and charged EUR 26 170 in annual interest.

The Company lent EUR 500 000 to a related company Hodleris UAB and accrued EUR 9 393 in annual interest. The loan was repaid in full by the end of the year and received interest.

During 2021 and 2022 the head of the Company was not granted any loans, guarantees, sureties. The Company did not have a board or supervisory board.

19. Note. Commitments and contingencies

As at 31 December 2021 and 2022 the Company took part in legal proceedings in which it is a creditor in 1 158 executive cases, currently in 31 cases the Company is a plaintiff, litigating for the awarding of debts from borrowers. Litigation is conducted with the expectation of recovery and/or enforcement of the amount awarded by the court, but due to the different credit risks of the defendants, it is not possible to determine the probability or calculate the profit/loss amount.

After the Russian military invasion of Ukraine at 24 February 2022 the Company is closely monitoring the impact of the war on the Company's results. During the first 2022 in the third quarter, business volumes continued to grow, with no negative impact. As a result of Russia's hostilities against Ukraine, the European Union, the United States, Britain, and other countries have imposed sanctions on Russian and Belarusian companies and individuals. The Company responsibly complies with the applicable norms and sanction regimes, has analyzed, and evaluated the client lists and will not make or accept investments if they are related to the entities included in the sanction lists. 2022 April 12 the Company has updated its business continuity plan in response to Russian military aggression.

As at 31 December 2021 and 2022 the Company did not have any other significant contingent liabilities that, in the opinion of management, would have a material impact on the financial statements.

20. Note. Subsequent events

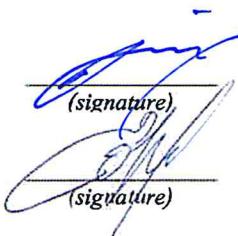
In 2023 March 27 The Company sold its long-term intangible assets to the parent company Neverest Capital UAB. The transaction totaled EUR 980 000, which included the sale of the SAVY brand for EUR 280 000 and the software sale for EUR 700 000.

There were no other subsequent events that would have a significant effect on the financial statements.

The financial statements were signed on 30 May 2023:

Director
(head of the company, job title)

Chief accountant
(chief accountant or other person responsible for accounting, job title)


(signature)

Audrius Žiuožda
(name and surname)

Indrė Babarikinė
(name and surname)

