

**Bendras finansavimas UAB**

Independent auditor's report and  
Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2023

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## 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 2023, 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 2023 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 the 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 Handbook of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the requirements of the Law on Audit of the Financial Statements of the Republic of Lithuania that are relevant to audit in the Republic of Lithuania, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Law on Audit of Financial Statements 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, Lietuva  
30 May 2024

**CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2023**

30 May 2024  
 (report preparation date)

31/12/2023 (reporting period)		EUR (currency)		
No.	Entry name	Note	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>A.</b>	<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>4 245 210</b>	<b>4 845 680</b>
1.	Intangible assets	3	225 150	940 595
2.	Tangible assets	4	95 520	117 548
3.	Financial assets	5	3 924 539	3 787 537
4.	Other non-current assets		-	-
<b>B.</b>	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>4 665 784</b>	<b>2 376 989</b>
1.	Inventories	6	21 507	8 989
2.	Current accounts receivables	5	4 111 702	2 211 085
3.	Short-term investments		-	-
4.	Cash and cash equivalents	7	532 575	156 915
<b>C.</b>	<b>DEFERRED CHARGES AND ACCRUED INCOME</b>	8	<b>7 306</b>	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>			<b>8 918 300</b>	<b>7 222 669</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>D.</b>	<b>EQUITY</b>		<b>1 084 991</b>	<b>507 800</b>
1.	Capital	9	1 050 000	550 000
2.	Share premium		340 800	340 800
3.	Revaluation reserve		-	-
4.	Reserves		-	-
5.	Retained earnings (accumulated losses)		(305 809)	(383 000)
<b>E.</b>	<b>GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES</b>		-	-
<b>F.</b>	<b>PROVISIONS</b>		-	-
<b>G.</b>	<b>ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES</b>	10	<b>7 833 309</b>	<b>6 714 869</b>
1.	Non-current payables and other long-term liabilities		7 480 902	3 346 294
2.	Current payables and other short-term liabilities		352 407	3 368 575
<b>H.</b>	<b>ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME</b>		-	-
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			<b>8 918 300</b>	<b>7 222 669</b>

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Director



\_\_\_\_\_  
 Danatas Čerjazdanovas

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Representative of the accounting firm



\_\_\_\_\_  
 Gabrielė Riaubaitė

### INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

30 May 2024  
(report preparation date)

1/1/2023 – 31/12/2023 (reporting period)		EUR (currency)		
No.	Entry name	Note	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
1	Sales income	11	3 353 248	2 837 672
2	Cost of sales	12	(225 785)	(216 340)
3	Changes in fair value of biological assets		-	-
<b>4</b>	<b>GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)</b>		<b>3 127 463</b>	<b>2 621 332</b>
5	Selling expenses	13	(542 203)	(456 414)
6	General and administrative expenses	14	(2 179 293)	(1 688 818)
7	Result from other operating activities	15	312 597	1 988
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	16	57 343	40 306
11	Impairment of financial assets and short-term investments		-	-
12	Interest and other similar expenses	17	(670 662)	(466 379)
<b>13</b>	<b>PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX</b>		<b>105 245</b>	<b>52 015</b>
14	Income tax		(28 054)	(19 735)
<b>15</b>	<b>NET PROFIT (LOSS)</b>		<b>77 191</b>	<b>32 280</b>

Director

Danatas Čerjazdanovas

A representative of the accounting firm

Gabrielė Riaubaitė

## 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](http://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 2023 the average number of employees of the Company was 32 (2022 - 29).

### Basis of 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 2023 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 23 of the Law on Corporate Reporting of the Republic of Lithuania, a company may not prepare an annual report if it meets the criteria listed above. The information required to be disclosed by the Law on Corporate Reporting shall be provided by the Company in the notes.

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). The financial statements are drawn up to the nearest whole euro.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to continue in business for the foreseeable future operations.

### 2 Accounting principles.

The main principles for accounting used to prepare the Company's financial statements for 2023 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.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method. No residual value is determined. Amortisation expense is charged to operating expenses.

Gains or losses on disposals of intangible fixed assets are recognised in the income statement for the year.

Intangible fixed assets consist of software, concessions, patents and other intangible assets with an amortisation period of 3 years. The Company also has an intangible fixed asset - a licence with an amortisation period of 7 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 comprise EUR 300.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is calculated using the direct proportional method. The residual value is determined and is equal to EUR 1.

Useful lives are regularly reviewed to ensure that the depreciation period is consistent with the expected useful life of the property, plant and equipment useful life. Depreciation expense is charged to general and administrative expenses.

The useful lives of assets by asset group are as follows:

Tangible asset group	Useful life of the asset (years)
Vehicles	4-10
Computer equipment	3
Other tangible assets	4

#### **Financial asset**

In the balance sheet, financial assets comprise: non-current financial assets, receivables due within one year, short-term investments and cash and cash equivalents equivalents.

For the purpose of valuation, financial assets are classified into three groups: available-for-sale, held-to-maturity and loans and receivables.

On Initial recognition, financial assets are measured at cost.

Financial assets held for sale after initial recognition are carried at fair value.

Financial assets held to maturity and loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost after initial recognition at cost, which is determined using the imputed interest method.

An impairment loss on a financial asset is calculated and recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

#### **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 more or equal to 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 if, and only if, as a result of past events, the Company has a legal obligation or an irrevocable commitment, it is probable that an available asset will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The Company makes provisions for its own borrowings and purchased loans.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect new events and circumstances. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted to their present value. The difference between the undiscounted and discounted amounts is recognised as selling or general and administrative expenses.

## **Accounts payables**

Current and non-current payables are carried at historical cost at initial recognition. Subsequent payables that relate to market prices are carried at fair value and other payables are carried at amortised cost.

## **Revenue and expenditure recognition**

Sales revenue and expenses are recognised on an accruals and comparative basis.

The amount of revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

The company's sales revenue is made up 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-off fee for the service of collecting data from registers, assessing the probability of insolvency and finding persons willing to finance the loan (lending). Revenue is recognised when the loan agreement is concluded 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 instalments, and for the collection of the debt in case of default. The monthly brokerage fee is payable until the loan agreements are fully discharged. The Company recognises this fee as income on a monthly basis in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

Interest income on loans granted and other sales revenue and expenses are recognised on an accruals and comparative basis.

Costs are recognised, recorded and reported in the income statement when they meet the definition of an expense and can be measured reliably. Costs are recorded in the same period in which they are incurred when they cannot be directly attributed to specific revenue earned.

## **Profit tax**

The current year's corporation tax expense is calculated on the current year's profit, adjusted for certain expenses/income that do/do not reduce taxable profit. The income tax expense is calculated using the income tax rate enacted at the date of the financial statements 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.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements, but are described in the financial statements when it is probable that revenue or economic benefits will be received.

### **Subsequent events**

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	SAVY brand	Licenses	Is viso:
<b>Acquisition cost</b>				
<b>31 December 2021</b>				
- Acquisitions	534 556	292 525	-	827 081
- Write-offs and transfers	248 727	-	-	248 727
<b>31 December 2022</b>				
- Acquisitions	783 283	292 525	-	1 075 808
- Write-offs and transfers	525 606	-	81 278	606 884
<b>31 December 2023</b>	(1 164 167)	(292 525)		(1 456 692)
	144 722	-	81 278	226 000
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>				
<b>31 December 2021</b>				
- Amortization	76 163	1 625	-	77 788
- Amortization of assets transferred and written off	41 173	16 252	-	57 425
<b>31 December 2022</b>				
- Amortization	117 336	17 877	-	135 213
- Amortization of assets transferred and written off	18 706	4 875	-	23 582
<b>31 December 2023</b>	(135 193)	(22 752)		(157 945)
	850	-	-	850
<b>Net book value</b>				
<b>31 December 2022</b>				
	665 947	274 648	-	940 595
<b>31 December 2023</b>				
	143 873	-	81 278	225 150

In 2023 the Company sold its intangible fixed assets to its parent company Neverest Capital UAB. The total amount of the transaction was EUR 1 611 000, which included the sale of the SAVY brand for EUR 551 000 and the sale of software for EUR 1 060 000 (the amounts of the sales were determined on the basis of a professional valuation of the assets). The profit on the sale of the SAVY brand amounted to EUR 281 227,10 and the profit on the sale of the software amounted to EUR 31 026,16.

1 December 2023 The Company has obtained a European Union (EU) crowdfunding provider licence and will start amortising from 1 January 2024.

**4 Note** **Non-current tangible asset (EUR)**

	Computer equipment, other assets	Vehicles	Total:
<b>Acquisition cost</b>			
<b>31 December 2021</b>			
- Acquisitions	23 626	35 050	58 676
- Write-offs and transfers	44 328	73 898	118 226
<b>31 December 2022</b>	(413)	(35 050)	(35 463)
- Acquisitions	67 541	73 898	141 439
- Write-offs and transfers	6 770	-	6 770
<b>31 December 2023</b>	(1 209)	-	(1 209)
	73 102	73 898	147 000
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
<b>31 December 2021</b>			
- Depreciation	8 139	4 673	12 812
- Write-offs and transfers	10 770	5 716	16 486
<b>31 December 2022</b>	(149)	(5 257)	(5 407)
- Depreciation	18 760	5 132	23 891
- Write-offs and transfers	16 145	12 316	28 462
<b>31 December 2023</b>	(872)	-	(872)
	34 032	17 448	51 481
<b>Net book value</b>			
<b>31 December 2022</b>			
	48 781	68 767	117 548
<b>31 December 2023</b>			
	39 070	56 450	95 520

**5 Note. Financial asset and current accounts receivables (EUR)**

**Financial assets and current account receivable were composed as follows:**

Long-term loans granted  
 Short-term loans granted  
 Amounts receivable from customers  
 Brokerage fees receivable  
 Proceeds and rental deposit  
 Other financial assets  
 Other receivables

Impairment of loans and other receivables (-)  
 Impairment of receivables (-)

**Total:**

	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
Long-term loans granted	3 921 351	3 852 780
Short-term loans granted	2 539 402	2 245 340
Amounts receivable from customers	1 472 955	1 413
Brokerage fees receivable	600 058	395 292
Proceeds and rental deposit	8 400	8 400
Other financial assets	90 503	-
Other receivables	32 966	-
Impairment of loans and other receivables (-)	(629 394)	(504 603)
<b>Total:</b>	<b>8 036 241</b>	<b>5 998 622</b>

The increase in financial assets and receivables within one year in 2023 is due to an increase in trade receivables, which increased as a result of the sale of the Company's intangible assets to its parent company Neverest Capital UAB (Neverest Capital UAB's debt at the end of the year amounted to EUR 1 481 569.86). Also, in 2023, the Company's loan portfolio grew due to an increase in new loan originations. The fundraising for the growth of the portfolio was driven by newly issued bonds and shareholder loans.

**6 Note. Inventory (EUR)**

**Inventories were composed as follows:**

Prepayments  
 Write-down to net realisable value (-)  
**Total:**

	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
Prepayments	21 507	8 989
Write-down to net realisable value (-)	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>21 507</b>	<b>8 989</b>

**7 Note. Cash and cash equivalents (EUR)**

**Cash and cash equivalents were composed as follows:**

Cash in bank accounts  
 Company's cash in an electronic money institution  
 Cash in transit

**Total:**

	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
Cash in bank accounts	432 919	104 930
Company's cash in an electronic money institution	98 657	51 985
Cash in transit	1 000	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>532 575</b>	<b>156 915</b>

**8 Note. Deferred charges and accrued income (EUR)**

**Deferred charges and accrued income were composed as follows:**

Deferred charges  
**Total:**

	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
Deferred charges	7 306	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>7 306</b>	<b>-</b>

Deferred expenses include the Company's annual licence fees to the Bank of Lithuania, the annual membership fee of the association Unicorns LT, the annual subscription to the newspaper Verslo Žinios, the annual subscription to software, the annual general liability insurance and the Company's property insurance.

**9 Note. Equity (EUR)**

In 2023, the Company's authorised capital was increased to EUR 1 050 000 and divided into 1 050 000 ordinary registered shares. Each share has a nominal value of EUR 1.

On 21 December 2023, a resolution of the sole shareholder was adopted to increase the Company's share capital, on the basis of which 500 000 ordinary registered shares with a nominal value of EUR 1 were issued in the Company, with a total issue value of EUR 500 000.

All the Company's shares are fully paid up. As at 31 December 2023 and during the year 2023, the Company did not hold or acquire any treasury shares.

**10 Note. Accounts payable and other liabilities (EUR)**

**Accounts payables and other liabilities in 2023 were:**

	Within one year	From 1 to 5 years	After 5 years
Other financial debts		7 445 759	-
Employment related liabilities	205 980	-	-
Trade payables	98 577	-	-
Other accounts payables	21 272	-	-
Income tax liability	15 004	-	-
Leasing liabilities	11 573	35 144	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>352 407</b>	<b>7 480 902</b>	-

**Accounts payables and other liabilities in 2022 were:**

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

In 31 December 2023 and 2022 the Company had no pledged assets.

The balance of the loan received from the sole shareholder Neverest Capital UAB at 31 December 2023 is EUR 2 700 000. Loan from Gravity LT UAB with a balance of EUR 787 963,97 at 31 December 2023.

By decision of the sole shareholder, the Company issued a private placement of a first bond for EUR 3 000 000 in 2020-2021. The first bond issue was fully redeemed during 2023 through early redemptions, for which the Company paid a total of EUR 21 500 in fees, which were agreed in the bond subscription agreements.

By decision of the sole shareholder, the Company issued a non-public second bond issue for EUR 3 875 613 between 2022 and 2023. The total bond liability as at 31 December 2023 is EUR 3 875 613, which is classified as a non-current liability of the Company.

**11 Note. Sales income (EUR)**

**Sales revenue consisted of:**

	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
Monthly brokerage fee income	1 506 477	1 190 050
Contract brokerage fee income	1 043 985	913 606
Interest income on loans granted	792 110	690 766
Other income from services rendered	10 676	43 250
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3 353 248</b>	<b>2 837 672</b>

**12 Note. Cost of sales (EUR)**

**Cost of sales were composed as follows:**

Cost of services provided

**Total:**

	<b>Reporting period</b>	<b>Previous reporting period</b>
Cost of services provided	225 785	216 340
<b>Total:</b>	<b>225 785</b>	<b>216 340</b>

The cost of the services provided includes the cost of the applicant's verification database and remote identification, as well as licence fees to the Bank of Lithuania.

**13 Note. Selling expenses (EUR)**

**Selling expenses were composed as follows:**

Advertising and publicity costs

**Iš viso:**

	<b>Reporting period</b>	<b>Previous reporting period</b>
Advertising and publicity costs	542 203	456 414
<b>Iš viso:</b>	<b>542 203</b>	<b>456 414</b>

**14 Note. General and administrative costs (EUR)**

**General and administrative expenses consisted of:**

Payroll and insurance costs

Provisions

Subscription fees for services

Commission expense

Bank commission expense

Information technology and communication costs

Cost of intermediation services

Rental costs

Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets

Cost of bailiff services

Representation costs

Costs of support granted

Staff development costs

Translation costs

Costs of legal services

Cost of notarial services

Bad debts

Other costs

	<b>Reporting period</b>	<b>Previous reporting period</b>
Payroll and insurance costs	1 196 963	984 625
Provisions	124 790	143 960
Subscription fees for services	121 566	122 135
Commission expense	120 599	66 501
Bank commission expense	95 832	82 506
Information technology and communication costs	77 962	44 166
Cost of intermediation services	58 544	28 895
Rental costs	55 932	49 171
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets	52 044	73 763
Cost of bailiff services	36 175	4 863
Representation costs	20 222	7 245
Costs of support granted	7 940	9 313
Staff development costs	6 012	9 281
Translation costs	2 833	664
Costs of legal services	1 260	5 472
Cost of notarial services	625	318
Bad debts	351	-
Other costs	199 643	55 941
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2 179 293</b>	<b>1 688 818</b>

The increase in salary and insurance costs is due to an increase in the average number of employees. During 2023, additional provisions for possible loan losses were made.

**15 Note. Results of other activities (EUR)**

	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
<b>Revenue from other activities consisted of:</b>		
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	312 597	1 988
<b>Total:</b>	<b>312 597</b>	<b>1 988</b>

In 2023, the Company sold its intangible fixed assets to its parent company Neverest Capital UAB. The total amount of the transaction was EUR 1 611 000, which included the sale of the SAVY brand for EUR 551 000 and the sale of software for EUR 1 060 000 (the amounts of the sales were determined on the basis of a professional valuation of the assets). The profit on the sale of the SAVY brand amounted to EUR 281 227,10 and the profit on the sale of the software amounted to EUR 31 026,16. Also, in 2023, the Company will sell its tangible fixed asset, a computer, to the credit union 'Saulėgrąža'. The amount of the transaction was EUR 680 and the profit amounted to EUR 343,51.

**16 Note. Other interest and similar income (EUR)**

	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
<b>Other interest and similar income included:</b>		
Interest, penalties	48 816	40 290
Other interest and similar income	8 527	-
Interest income	-	16
<b>Total:</b>	<b>57 343</b>	<b>40 306</b>

**17 Note. Interest and other similar charges (EUR)**

	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
<b>Interest and other similar costs included:</b>		
Interest expense on loans received	607 893	462 362
Negative effect of exchange rate changes	714	443
Fines and interest	513	3 574
Other expenses	61 542	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>670 662</b>	<b>466 379</b>

**18 Note. Profit tax (EUR)**

	Reporting period	%	Previous reporting period	%
<b>Income tax consisted of:</b>				
Profit (loss) before tax	105 245		52 015	
Income tax expense (income) calculated at the applicable corporate tax rate (15%)	15 786	15	7 802	15
Costs/revenues not reducing/increasing taxable income tax effect on taxable profit	12 268	12	16 336	31
Utilisation of losses	-	-	(4 403)	(8)
<b>Profit tax</b>	<b>28 054</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19 735</b>	<b>38</b>

**19 Note. Transactions with key management personnel and other related parties (EUR)**

Transactions with related companies consisted of:	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
Investments in shares of parent and subsidiary undertakings income	-	-
Assets sold to related companies	1 611 000	-
Income from other long-term investments and loans	-	-
Interest expense with related companies	285 489	211 243
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1 896 489</b>	<b>211 243</b>

The Company borrowed EUR 1 120 000 from Neverest Capital UAB at market conditions in 2021 and increased the loan to EUR 1 800 000 in 2022. The loan was increased to EUR 2 700 000 in 2023. Annual interest accrued in 2023 is EUR 249 383,56.

The Company borrowed EUR 1 000 000 from Gravity LT UAB, an associate, during 2022, with a loan balance of EUR 787 963,97 as at 31 December 2023. Annual interest accrued during 2023 is EUR 36 105,25.

In 2023, the Company sold its intangible fixed assets to its parent company Neverest Capital UAB. The total amount of the transaction was EUR 1 611 000, which included the sale of the SAVY brand for EUR 551 000 and the sale of software for EUR 1 060 000 (the amounts of the sales were determined on the basis of a professional valuation of the assets). The profit on the sale of the SAVY brand amounted to EUR 281 227,10 and the profit on the sale of the software amounted to EUR 31 026,16.

**20 Note. Contingent liabilities.**

Until 31 December 2023 The company has been involved in legal proceedings in which it is a creditor in 826 enforcement proceedings, litigating for the recovery of debts from borrowers. The litigation is conducted with the expectation of recovering and/or enforcing the amount awarded by the court, but given the different credit risk of the defendants, it is not possible to determine the likelihood or to calculate the amount of profit/loss.

**21 Note. Subsequent events.**

There were no subsequent events that had a material impact on the financial statements.

Director



Danatas Čerjazdanovas

Representative of the accounting firm



Gabrielė Riaubaitė