



EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT AD

Activity Report

Non-financial Declaration

Independent Auditor's Report

Individual Financial Statements

For the year ending December 31, 2025

EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT AD
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ACTIVITY REPORT

The present annual management activity report of EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT AD is prepared in line with the requirements of chapter seven of the Bulgarian Accountancy Law and Commercial Law.

The management presents its Annual Activity Report and Individual Financial Statements for the year ending 31 December 2025, prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS accounting standards as adopted by the EU"). This Individual Financial Statements has been audited by MGI Delta OOD.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

"EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT" AD, UIC: 131576434 (the "Company") is a joint-stock company established on December 8, 2005, operating in Bulgaria. The headquarters and address of the Company's management are: 28 Jawaharlal Nehru Blvd., Sofia, Bulgaria. The company is represented jointly and separately by Galin Todorov Todorov and Angel Vasilev Madzhirov - Executive Directors.

As of 31.12.2025, "Easy Asset Management" AD is managed by a Board of Directors, with a mandate until 05.03.2028. The Board of Directors consists of the following members:

- Galin Todorov Todorov;
- Angel Vasilev Madzhirov;
- Nia Nedelchova Spasova;
- Ivan Stanimirov Vasilev;
- Ivelina Tsankova Kavurska;
- Nedelcho Yordanov Spasov;
- Stanimir Svetoslavov Vasilev.

The remuneration of key management personnel for 2025 is disclosed in Note 26.3 Related Party Balances.

Participation of members of the Board of Directors in commercial companies as unlimited partners, ownership of more than 25 percent of the capital of another company, as well as their participation in the management of other companies or cooperatives as procurators, managers or board members.

Galın Todorov Todorov does not participate in commercial companies as a general partner, does not own more than 25 percent of the capital of another company.

Angel Vasilev Madzhirov does not participate in commercial companies as a partner with unlimited liability, does not own more than 25 percent of the capital of another company. Participates in the management of:

1. Management Financial Group AD – Member of the Board of Directors;
2. Sofia Fin Invest Private Limited – Executive Director and member of the Board of Directors;
3. Easy Asset Management DOO Beograd – Executive Director.
4. Financial Bulgaria EOOD – Manager
5. GoldTrust Management AD – Member of the Board of Directors

Ivelina Tsankova Kavurska does not participate in commercial companies as a general partner. Owns more than 25 percent of the capital of "Trojan Vacation Complexes" EOOD (Sole owner of the capital) and 11235 LTD (sole owner of the capital). Participates in the management of:

1. 11235 Ltd – Executive Director;
2. 11235 LTD – Executive Director;
3. MFG Micro-credit Ghana Limited – Executive Director;

4. EASY INDIVIDUAL SOLUTIONS, SA de CV, SOFOM ENR – Executive Director and member of the Board of Directors;
5. April Services Ltd. – Executive Director;
6. Access Asset Management, SA de CV – Executive Director;
7. Management Financial Group AD – Member of the Board of Directors;
8. Chiron Management AD – Member of the Board of Directors;
9. Agency for control of outstanding debts SRL – Member of the Board of Directors;

Nedelcho Yordanov Spasov does not participate in commercial companies as a general partner. Owns more than 25 percent of the capital of the following companies: Management Financial Group AD and Chiron Management AD. Participates in the management of:

1. Liquid Dreams Ltd. – Executive Director;
2. MFG Partners EOOD – Executive Director;
3. MFG Invest AD – Executive Director and member of the Board of Directors;
4. New Pay EAD – Executive Director and member of the Board of Directors;
5. MFG Digital Limited – Executive Director and Member of the Board of Directors;
6. Chapeau AD - Executive Director and Member of the Board of Directors;
7. iCredit Inc - Executive Director and Member of the Board of Directors;
8. Seewines AD – Member of the Board of Directors;
9. EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT IFN SA – Member of the Board of Directors;
10. "MFG Foundation" FOUNDATION - Member of the Board of Directors;
11. Access Finance Inc. – Member of the Board of Directors;
12. Aya Equestrian Centre AD - Member of the Board of Directors;
13. Insurance Company Instinct AD – Executive Director and Member of the Board of Directors;
14. Zornitsa Family Estates EAD – Executive Director and Member of the Board of Directors;
15. Borgo Estates EAD - Executive Director and Member of the Board of Directors.

Stanimir Svetoslavov Vasilev does not participate in commercial companies as a general partner. Owns more than 25 percent of the capital of the following companies: Management Financial Group AD, Chiron Management AD and FINTRADE FINANCE IFN S.A. Participates in the management of:

1. Liquid Dreams Ltd. – Executive Director;
2. EASY INDIVIDUAL SOLUTIONS, SA de CV, SOFOM ENR – Executive Director and member of the Board of Directors;
3. MFG Invest AD – Executive Director and member of the Board of Directors;
4. MFG Digital Limited – Executive Director and Member of the Board of Directors;
5. Seewines AD – Member of the Board of Directors;
6. Fintrade Finance AD – Member of the Board of Directors;
7. EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT IFN SA – Member of the Board of Directors;
8. Seewines Spirit AD – Member of the Board of Directors;
9. Agency for control of outstanding debts SRL – Member of the Board of Directors;
10. FINTRADE FINANCE IFN S.A – Member of the Board of Directors;
11. New Pay EAD – Member of the Board of Directors;
12. Access Finance Inc. – Member of the Board of Directors.
13. Aya Equestrian Centre AD - Member of the Board of Directors;
14. Chapeau AD - Member of the Board of Directors;
15. Zornitsa Family Estates EAD –Member of the Board of Directors;
16. Insurance Company Instinct AD – Executive Director and Member of the Board of Directors.

Ivan Stanimirov Vassilev does not participate in commercial companies as a general partner. He participates in the management of:

1. Viva Credit AD – Member of the Board of Directors;

2. Access Finance AD – Member of the Board of Directors;
3. Management Financial Group AD – Member of the Board of Directors;
4. Chiron Management AD – Member of the Board of Directors;
5. Funding Alliance AD – Member of the Board of Directors

Subsidiaries

The Company owns 100% of Easy Credit LLC ("Subsidiary"). The subsidiary is registered in accordance with Ukrainian legislation and regulatory requirements regarding non-banking financial institutions. The value of the initial registered capital of the Subsidiary Company is 6,922 Ukrainian hryvnias, which on the date of capital registration was equivalent to EUR 800 thousand or BGN 1,565 thousand. As of 31.12.2025, the capital is in the amount of BGN 14,970 thousand.

The Company owns 100% (99.999938%) of SC Easy Asset Management IFN AD ("Subsidiary"). The Subsidiary is registered in accordance with Romanian legislation and regulatory requirements regarding non-banking financial institutions, with a total number of shares - 459 800 and capital in the amount of BGN 861 thousand (equivalent to EUR 440 thousand). The currency in which the capital of the Subsidiary is registered is Romanian lei. As of 31.12.2025, the capital of the Romanian company is BGN 5 770 thousand, equivalent to EUR 2 950 thousand (13 722 thousand lei).

The Company owns 100% of Ai Credit SP.Z.O.O. ("Subsidiary"), established in 2014. The Subsidiary is registered in accordance with Polish legislation and regulatory requirements regarding non-banking financial institutions. The value of the registered capital of the Subsidiary is BGN 2 thousand (equivalent to PLN 5 thousand) as of the date of establishment. In 2016, a decision was made to increase the capital to 200 thousand zlotys. In 2023, a decision was made to increase the capital to 1,000 thousand zlotys.

The Company owns 99.60% of Easy Payment Services EOOD ("Subsidiary"), established in 2016. The Subsidiary is registered in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Bulgaria. The value of the capital at the time of registration is BGN 1 000 thousand. The activity of the Subsidiary Company is related to the execution of payment operations, issuance of payment instruments and/or acceptance of payments with payment instruments. As of 31.12.2025, the registered capital is BGN 14 900 thousand.

In 2017, "Easy Asset Management" EAD initiated the acquisition of the shares of the local division of the British group for non-bank consumer lending International Personal Finance (IPF) - "Provident Financial Bulgaria" OOD. The Company owns 100% of Financial Bulgaria EOOD ("Subsidiary"), the value of the registered capital at the time of acquisition being BGN 51 million. It is registered in accordance with the legislation and regulatory requirements of the Republic of Bulgaria. In 2019, actions were taken to restructure the capital of the Subsidiary and it was reduced to BGN 1 500 thousand.

- Financial Company M Cash Macedonia DOOEL Skopje, (Macedonia) – 100%

In 2019, the Company purchased from Access Finance OOD 100% of the shares of Financial Company M Cash Macedonia DOOEL Skopje ("Subsidiary"), established in 2014. The Subsidiary is registered in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of North Macedonia and the regulatory requirements for non-banking financial institutions. In 2024, the value of the registered capital of the Subsidiary increased and reached 1,000 thousand euros.

The company owns 98% of A.D.P.K Easy Individual Solutions F.D.M.D. ("Subsidiary"), incorporated on July 29, 2019. The Subsidiary is registered under the laws of Mexico. The value of the registered capital is 402 thousand Mexican pesos (equivalent to BGN 37 thousand) at the date of incorporation. In 2025, the company did not carry out any commercial activity.

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• Easy Asset Management Iberia SL, (Spain) – 100%

In 2022, Easy Asset Management AD entered the Spanish market with its subsidiary Easy Asset Management Iberia SL. The subsidiary is registered in accordance with the legislation of Spain. The value of the registered capital is 3 thousand euros (equivalent to 6 thousand leva).

• Access Finance Sp z.o.o., (Poland) – 100%

In 2024, the Company purchased from Access Finance AD 100% of the shares of Access Finance Sp z.o.o., Poland ("Subsidiary"), established in 2023. The Subsidiary is registered in accordance with Polish legislation and regulatory requirements regarding non-banking financial institutions. The value of the registered capital is PLN 200 thousand.

• Easy Asset Management d.o.o. (Croatia) – 100%

In 2021, Easy Asset Management d.o.o., a Subsidiary Company, was established, registered in accordance with the laws of Croatia. The Subsidiary Company will carry out its activities with a local partner, owning 50% of the registered capital, equivalent to BGN 46 thousand. In 2025, Easy Asset Management AD acquired 100% of the capital of Financial Solutions d.o.o., which at the date of acquisition held a 50% shareholding in Easy Asset Management d.o.o. As a result of the transaction, Easy Asset Management AD increased its direct and indirect participation in Easy Asset Management d.o.o. to 100% and acquired control over it.

• Financial Solutions d.o.o. (Croatia) – 100%

On 17.03.2025, "Easy Asset Management" AD concluded an agreement for the acquisition of a controlling stake in Easy Asset Management d.o.o., Croatia. The transaction was finalized in December 2025. The value of the registered capital is 3 thousand euros.

Shareholder structure

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's capital is BGN 8 503 000, divided into 8 503 000 shares of BGN 1 each, as follows:

Shareholders	Number of shares	Value of a share in BGN	Total value in BGN	% of capital
Management Financial Group AD	7 539 357	1,00	7 539 357	88,667 %
Angel Vassilev Madzhirov	34 012	1,00	34 012	0,400 %
Galin Todorov Todorov	17 006	1,00	17 006	0,200 %
Ivelina Tsankova Kavurska	8 503	1,00	8 503	0,100 %
Blagoy Petrov Kozarev	420 898	1,00	420 898	4,950 %
Dimitar Vasilev Raychev	420 898	1,00	420 898	4,950 %
Miroslav Ivanov Angelov	17 006	1,00	17 006	0,200 %
Apostol Ustianov Mushmov	8 510	1,00	8 510	0,100 %
Zdravko Antonov Yakimov	8 503	1,00	8 503	0,100 %
Tsvetan Petkov Krastev	8 503	1,00	8 503	0,100 %
Minority shareholders - natural persons	19 804	12,00	19 804	0,233 %
Total capital	8 503 000	1.00	8 503 000	100%

Each ordinary share gives the right to one vote in the General Shareholders' Meeting, the right to a dividend and a liquidation share. The right to a dividend and a liquidation share is determined in proportion to the nominal value of the share. The company did not acquire and transfer its own shares as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, and does not own any. The Company may buy back its shares under the conditions and order provided by law.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

"Easy Asset Management" AD is a non-banking financial institution, with a focus in the field of microcredit and uses the trademark Easy Credit. The company provides small unsecured short-term loans to customers with low or moderate incomes. The company carries out its activity through a wide distribution network, which consists of nearly 200 offices in the country.

As of December 31, 2025, the total number of employees on employment contract amounts to 1 613 people.

In the financial year 2025, "Easy Asset Management" AD realized a profit after taxation in the amount of BGN 1 309 thousand. The net income from interest, fees and penalties, in the amount of BGN 48 562 thousand, was formed by received interest income and fees in the amount of BGN 58 072 thousand and accrued expenses for interest and fees in the amount of BGN 9 510 thousand.

Based on its provisioning policy, in 2025, the Company charged expenses for impairment of financial assets in the amount of BGN 7 590 thousand.

The operating expenses related to the maintenance of the Company amount to BGN 118 748 thousand, a detailed breakdown can be seen in the notes to the AFS.

As of 31.12.2025, the total assets of the Company are BGN 375 598 thousand.

Receivables under granted loans are in the amount of BGN 317 222 thousand.

As of 31.12.2025, Easy Asset Management AD's total equity amounts to BGN 188 876 thousand.

The management of the Company currently observes the following financial indicators:

Ratios	2025 year	2024 year	Difference	
	Value	Value	Value	%
Profitability Ratios				
Return on Equity	0,007	0,060	-0,053	-89,47%
Return on Assets	0,003	0,030	-0,027	-89,41%
Return on Liabilities	0,007	0,080	-0,073	-90,87%
Net Profit Margin	0,023	0,250	-0,227	-91,78%
Liquidity Ratios				
Current Ratio	0,86	1,06	-0,20	-18,69%
Solvency Ratios				
Financial Autonomy	0,50	0,55	-0,06	-10,20%
Debt-to-equity	0,50	0,44	0,06	12,98%

Development, results of the activity and state of the company in 2025.

" Easy Asset Management " AD (Easy Credit) is among the largest companies in Bulgaria for non-bank consumer loans granted to customers' homes and one of the fastest growing in its segment in Eastern Europe. And in 2025, Easy Credit continues to make its services more and more accessible and user-friendly. It lends money nationwide with the help of more than 2,000 credit counselors and nearly 200 offices serving more than 1,200 localities. Apart from Bulgarian Post branches, loans are also offered by more and more partners of the Company. Customers have the opportunity to apply for a loan entirely through the Easy Credit website or mobile application. The partnership with Western Union, which started in 2019, allows receiving and sending money quickly and easily to/from anywhere in Europe. Through one of its subsidiaries - "Financial Bulgaria" EOOD, Easy Credit offers its users the provision of a guarantor when granting loans. Against a certain fee and conditions, the guarantee company undertakes to repay the debts to the lending company. In June 2023, Easy Credit started a successful

partnership with Insurance Company Instinct AD, offering its customers an insurance product that protects and supports them in unforeseen circumstances related to their health.

Since its launch more than 20 years ago, the Easy Credit group has granted more than 5 478 thousand loans in Europe. For the past year 2025, nearly BGN 300 million have been allocated as loans to consumers (BGN 268 million in 2024) or a growth of 11.85%. The amounts collected for the period are nearly BGN 331 million. (BGN 294 million in 2024) or a growth of 12.48%. The gross credit portfolio of the Company as of December 2025 is BGN 125 million or a growth of 16.97% compared to the previous year.

Bulgaria - Portfolio dynamics (in thousand BGN)

	2025 year	2024 year	Change %
Portfolio:			
Granted amounts	299 836	268 078	11.85%
Amounts collected	330 439	293 771	12.48%
Receivables from customers:			
Total	124 682	106 593	16.97%
<i>of which Performing</i>	54 717	44 429	23.16%
<i>from 4 to 90 days overdue</i>	36 489	33 311	9.54%
<i>from 91 to 360 days overdue</i>	32 522	27 882	16.64 %
<i>with indefinite maturity (incl. judicial)</i>	954	971	-1.75%
Active customers	128 294	124 363	3.16%
Number of loans granted	286 305	277 646	3.12%

In its activity, the Company operates in a highly developed and competitive financial services market, which is why it is affected by price risk. Part of the Company's competitors are banking and financial institutions that have access to a cheap financial resource, providing them with an advantage in the pricing of competitive products.

"Easy Asset Management" AD manages the risk of non-payment by the customers of the sums due on loans and the interest due through developed internal rules for managing the credit activity. The rules regulate the requirements for granting loans, classification of risk exposures and formation of provisions for impairment losses.

In order to manage credit risk, the Company has developed strict procedures for the analysis and evaluation of potential borrowers, including developed scoring procedures and detailed verification of the data provided. Easy Credit has an effective system for monitoring payments, as well as active measures to collect receivables. Management carefully monitors its exposure to this risk at each stage of the loan.

In terms of liquidity, Easy Asset Management AD at all times maintains liquid assets (including cash and current accounts) sufficient to satisfy the demand for loans and cover current payments. This is necessary due to the special distribution network of the Company - over 200 regional offices and over 2,000 credit consultants, who need to have available funds on a daily basis in order to be able to realize one of their main goals of quick and easy service and granting of credit.

	2025	2024
Consultants	2 136	2 249
Offices	251	215
Loans	286 305	277 646

Going concern

The management of Easy Asset Management AD considers that the Company is and will continue as a going concern entity and has no plans or intentions to discontinue its activities.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair values of loans and receivables, as well as liabilities to third parties, are determined using a present value model based on agreed cash flows, taking into account credit quality, liquidity and costs; their fair value does not differ materially from their net carrying amount. The fair values of contingent liabilities and non-cancellable loan liabilities correspond to their carrying amounts.

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short-term maturity (less than three months), it is assumed that the carrying amount is close to their fair value. This assumption also applies to demand deposits and time savings deposits.

IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure" requires the explanatory notes to the financial statement to contain information on the determination of fair value in accordance with IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" of financial assets and liabilities that are not presented at fair value in the statement of financial condition. IFRS 13 defines a hierarchy of valuation techniques, depending on the extent to which the inputs to the models are observable or unobservable. Inputs that can be monitored include market information obtained from external information sources; unobservable inputs include the Company's assumptions and judgments.

These two types of inputs define the following hierarchy of fair value estimates:

- Level 1 – quotes from active markets for identical financial instruments. This includes listed equity and debt instruments
- Level 2 – inputs other than Level 1 data that can be observed directly or indirectly (i.e. can be derived from market prices).
- Level 3 – inputs that cannot be observed and/or based on external market information. This group includes instruments whose significant components cannot be observed.

The above hierarchy of valuation methods requires the use of market information whenever possible. When performing the evaluations, the Company takes into account relevant observable market prices in cases where this is possible.

Fair value of financial instruments:

	<i>As of December 31 , 2025</i>		<i>As of December 31, 2024</i>	
	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	8 310	8 310	3 672	3 672
Microloans granted to individuals	123 684	123 684	105 582	105 582
Individually significant loans granted	193 538	193 538	177 598	177 598
Other assets	3 663	3 663	22 711	22 711
Total financial assets	329 195	329 195	309 563	309 563

	<i>As of December 31 , 2025</i>		<i>As of December 31, 2024</i>	
	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	119 512	119 512	103 374	103 374
Lease liabilities	8 400	8 400	3 051	3 051
Trade and other payables	46 366	46 366	36 188	36 188
Total financial liabilities	174 278	174 278	142 613	142 613

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The following table provides information on the financial instruments for which fair value disclosure is required in accordance with IFRS 7, distributed according to the valuation methods used as of 31 December 2025:

	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	8 310	-	-	8 310
Microloans granted to individuals	-	-	123 684	123 684
Individually significant loans granted	-	-	193 538	193 538
Other assets	-	-	3 663	3 663
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	119 512	119 512
Lease liabilities	-	-	8 400	8 400
Trade and other payables	-	-	46 366	46 366

The following table provides information on the financial instruments for which fair value disclosure is required in accordance with IFRS 7, distributed according to the valuation methods used as of 31 December 2024:

	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3 672	-	-	3 672
Microloans granted to individuals	-	-	105 582	105 582
Individually significant loans granted	-	-	177 598	177 598
Other assets	-	-	22 711	22 711
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	103 374	103 374
Lease liabilities	-	-	3 051	3 051
Trade and other payables	-	-	36 188	36 188

The main risks faced by the Company are market and operational risk.

- **Market risk**

The Company is exposed to market risk, which is the probability that the fair value or cash flows associated with financial instruments will vary due to changes in market prices. Market risks arise primarily from positions in interest rate, currency and equity products that are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of market rate or price dynamics. Due to the specificity of the Company's financial instruments, it is primarily exposed to interest rate risk.

- ✓ **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk related to cash flows can occur when changes in market interest rates affect future cash flows from financial instruments. A possible interest rate risk related to the fair value is that when the value of a financial instrument changes due to a change in market interest rates.

The company is exposed to both risks – related to fair value and related to cash flow. Interest margins may increase as a result of these changes, which in turn would limit potential losses to the Company arising from changes in market interest rates. Trade and other receivables / liabilities are not interest-bearing.

- ✓ **Currency risk**

Fluctuations in exchange rates affect the Company's financial position and cash flows. As a result of the currency board, the Bulgarian lev is pegged to the euro at a leva-to-euro ratio of 1.95583/EUR, which means that positions in this currency do not lead to significant currency risk unless the ratio is changed in the future.

- Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of losses due to systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When the established control systems and activities do not prevent such events, operational risks may damage the reputation, have legal or regulatory consequences or lead to financial losses for the Company. The Company does not expect to eliminate all operational risks, but strives to manage these risks by building a good control environment, as well as by monitoring and managing potential risks. Control measures include effective segregation of duties, definition of access rights, authorization of transactions, and reconciliation of information from different sources, training and evaluation of personnel, and other types of control.

The Company benefits from all the new approaches, bordering on art, which contribute to optimizing the balance sheet according to the business objectives. Invests in a team of big data analysts leading in terms of knowledge and performance (data scientists). There are outstanding software developments in risk valuation and monitoring.

Another priority is related to the ability to respond to the increasingly demanding legislative framework for processes related to money laundering, customer identification, storage and protection of customer data, etc. In this direction, investments were made at the group level (MFG) in a technological partner and in a complete solution unique to our market, which is already used in various markets of the Group. The solution provides fully digital full team scoring compatibility – checks in all sanction lists, negative media, special scoring that is customized for each product. This platform also provides transaction monitoring. Processes unique to Bulgaria have been developed for deep identification and customer identification. Cybersecurity training is part of the onboarding process of every employee, along with training on GDPR and AML, as new and new forms of training on the topics are introduced. Performing in the organization and are passed at each company level.

Actions in the field of research and development

The Company has not taken any action in this direction.

Company's branches

The Company has no branches located in the country or abroad.

Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are to maintain a strong capital base to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide conditions for development. There were no changes in the capital management approach during the period.

The leverage ratio (the ratio of net debt to total capital) as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total debt	186 722	152 887
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	(8 310)	(3 672)
Net debt	178 412	149 215
Equity	188 876	190 683
Total capital	367 288	339 898
Debt-to-equity	0.50	0.44

Contracts under Art. 240b of the Commercial Law concluded during the year

In 2025, the members of the Board of Directors or persons related to them did not enter into any contracts with "Easy Asset Management" AD, which go beyond the Company's usual activity or significantly deviate from the market conditions.

Information on the acquisition of own shares, required pursuant to Art. 187e of the Commercial Law

The company has not acquired and does not own its own shares.

Human capital management

One of the main priorities of the Company is the continuous improvement, training and development of employees. The directions in which we work are:

- Increasing technical skills and
- The successful creation, management and participation in teamwork

The Company's annual budgets include mandatory funding for the development of the technical and soft skills of all employees at every level in the organization. The internal training system is constantly upgraded with content to meet specific and growing needs, both for internal training on various topics such as cybersecurity and personal data processing, and for the acquisition of new knowledge and skills and the upgrading of existing ones.

Additionally, people have access to various online learning resources.

Responsibility to society

"Easy Asset Management" AD, as part of the MFG group, creates sustainable business models, using group resources (human, technological, financial and time) efficiently and effectively to promote a sustainable business environment inside and outside the group.

The main mission, goal and activity of the Company - to provide an opportunity for financial inclusion to everyone regardless of their current social and financial status, influences the development of communities and economies not only at the local but also at the national level.

The Company's work also affects the lives and businesses of our clients.

The regional divisions of the Company, as well as the centralized structures, periodically participate in projects to improve the urban environment, incl. with the Company's funds and with the employees' personal funds and voluntary work.

In order for employees to feel useful and satisfied, it is necessary not only to offer them interesting and profitable work, high social status and harmonious relations in the family, but also to have the opportunity to return to society at least a little of what they received through charity or voluntary work. It is an integral part of the general policy of the company and the Group (MFG), which further increases their commitment and inspiration.

At the group level, a calendar has been developed with internal activities aimed at the well-being of employees and at the development of local communities, environmental protection and support for vulnerable groups.

Calendar 2026

January - Humanity Month: focus on volunteering as an act, relationships with colleagues, customer service, ethical funding.

March - Women's Empowerment Month: focus on career development, harmony between work and private life, support of victims of violence with voluntary work and material assistance.

April - Earth month with a focus on environmental protection.

May is the month of innovation with a focus on the innovation of products, services and business processes.

June - month of the children in the group with a focus on their personal growth.

July-August – a month of responsibility with a focus on the development of local communities and causes recognized by the group (child health, sports, support of vulnerable groups).

November - men's health month with a focus on physical and mental health in the group, support and mutual aid, career and personal growth.

Responsible management

For years, Easy Asset Management AD, as part of MFG, has been building its management structure with a focus on sustainability. The company strictly follows its values and principles of responsible behavior with its customers, employees, collaborators and partners.

The Company observes a uniform code of ethics, has working policies for reporting irregularities, and develops a categorical policy of non-discrimination, including in pay, on the basis of gender, sexuality, ethnicity and origin.

Statistics show that the predominant percentage of employees are women, with which the Company fulfills in practice its commitment to gender equality, in addition to its processes of attracting, hiring and retaining talent and for the social integration of vulnerable groups in society. As of 31.12.2025, the total number of employees in the Company is 1 613, in a ratio of 67.95% women against 32.05% men (as of 31.12.2024, the total number of employees in the Company is 1 619, in a ratio of 71.46% women vs. 28.54% men).

The Company has a code of ethics with a whistleblowing policy and anti-corruption policy.

Conditions are being created for Easy Asset Management AD to be a company where:

- people are hired and promoted on their merits (results and professional experience);
- opportunities for development exist and where a work-life balance is achieved;
- teamwork within individual business units is valued;
- people have the opportunity to develop their full potential;
- compliance with competitive standards in terms of remuneration, in accordance with the business strategy, philosophy and values of the Company;
- feedback is encouraged in every activity and in every workplace. Opinions and opinions are sought and accepted from employees, actively participating in solving problems in the Company;
- Managers develop their leadership qualities;
- Employees are encouraged to be proactive and deal with change constructively, anticipating it where possible;
- People are incentivized to proactively manage risks in their daily tasks.

Ecology and environmental protection

The management of the Company pays attention to the reasonable way of using resources in order to optimize expenses and protect the environment. Highlights:

- Separate collection of waste in offices;
- Separate collection and recycling of batteries and depreciated office and other equipment;
- Collection and delivery of plastic caps;
- Reduction of paper documentation;
- Support of various environmental protection initiatives at the local and national level;
- Reducing the energy used - turning off work equipment, sparing use of air conditioners and lighting equipment;
- Direct purification of drinking water;
- Reduction of used water resources with the use of modern techniques.

Important events that occurred after the end of the reporting period

For the period after the date of the report, the Company has not identified significant or corrective events that are related to its activity and that should be separately disclosed or require changes to the individual financial statements as of December 31, 2025.

The functional and reporting currency of the company is Bulgarian lev (BGN). In accordance with the adopted decisions of the competent authorities of the Republic of Bulgaria, the date for the introduction of the euro as the official currency has been set – 01.01.2026.

Until this date, the company continues to keep its accounting records and present its financial statements in Bulgarian lev. After the official introduction of the euro, the company will apply the requirements of the current legislation and applicable accounting standards, including the translation of accounting balances at the fixed exchange rate.

In February and March 2026, in accordance with decisions of the Board of Directors, a loan granted to the subsidiary Easy Asset Management IFN, Romania was capitalized. As a result, the capital of the subsidiary was increased by a total of EUR 4,300 thousand.

The management has taken the necessary organizational and technical measures to prepare the accounting and information systems in connection with the transition to the euro. As of the date of these financial statements, no quantitative assessment of the effect of the introduction of the euro on the financial position, financial results and cash flows of the company has been performed.

Planned development of the Company and prospects for 2026

The correct attitude and the security, discretion, speed and convenience that Easy Credit provides to its customers are the leading reasons why consumers prefer the Company's loans.

We continue to follow the strategy of expanding into new markets in Europe, where the services we provide are well known and sought after by consumers. Our ambitions are to establish ourselves as one of the leaders in our sector in the region in the long term. Our strategy also envisages expansion into new markets outside of Europe.

Responsibilities of management

The management of "Easy Asset Management" AD has prepared the financial statement for 2025, which gives a true and fair view of the state of the Company at the end of the year and its accounting results. The financial statement is prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards as adopted by the EU.

EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT AD
ACTIVITY REPORT
For the year ending December 31, 2025

The management confirms that it has consistently applied an adequate accounting policy and that in the preparation of the financial statements as of December 31, 2025, the principle of prudence has been observed in the valuation of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The management also confirms that it has adhered to the current accounting standards, and the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

The management is responsible for the correct keeping of the accounting registers, for the expedient management of the assets and for taking the necessary measures to avoid and detect possible abuses and other irregularities.



Galín Todorov
Executive Director



Angel Madzhirov
Executive Director

Date: June 04, 2026

NON-FINANCIAL DECLARATION OF "EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT" AD FOR 2025

This non-financial declaration has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Art. 41 and Art. 48 of the Accounting Law and is an integral part of the Annual Activity Report.

1. Business model

"Easy Asset Management" AD is a joint-stock company established on December 8, 2005, and operating in Bulgaria. The Company's headquarters and management address are: 28 Jawaharlal Nehru Blvd., Sofia, Bulgaria. The main activity of the Company, in accordance with the Law on Credit Institutions, is the granting of loans with funds not raised through public attraction of deposits or other recoverable funds.

As of the date of preparation of this financial statement, the Company is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of 5 people and represented by two executive directors.

2. Company Policies

Environmental policy

"Easy Asset Management" EAD does not produce any product and does not carry out activities related to the pollution of the environment and water.

Social policy

For the Management of "Easy Asset Management" AD, it is of great importance that the employed personnel are satisfied with their work and feel empathetic with the problems and achievements of the Company. The Company considers that social benefits for the personnel are an important prerequisite for the economic development of the Company and staffing with highly qualified personnel.

Employee Policy

Driven by the serious shortage of qualified labor and the dynamics of the market situation, the Company's Management is focused on constant care in order for every employee to feel satisfied with the provided working conditions and the provided opportunities for personal and professional development. The main tasks before the Management are the following:

- **Equality and respect for human rights**

The Company's management strictly observes the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Bulgaria and, in particular, all other normative acts concerning labor-legal relations. There is equality in employment, with no discrimination based on gender, race, nationality, ethnicity, citizenship, religion, political affiliation, disability and age.

- **Occupational health and safety**

The Company's management appreciates the importance of providing additional benefits in the field of health insurance, as a key tool for motivation and retention, and through a contract with a health insurance company offers additional health coverage to all employees under an employment contract with the Company.

EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT AD
NON-FINANCIAL DECLARATION
For the year ending December 31, 2025

(All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated)

- **Professional development**

The Company's management gives every employee the opportunity to improve their qualifications by participating in seminars and training courses.

Gender equality in management positions

The Company effectively practices the equal treatment of men and women in their appointment to management positions, as well as the balanced representation of men and women in the decision-making process.

Anti-corruption policy

"Easy Asset Management" AD does not tolerate any form of bribery and corruption. In particular, the Company agrees to refrain from any actions and behavior that could be perceived as active or passive bribery.

Major environmental risks

The Company's activity does not lead to the creation of environmental risks.



Galín Todorov
Executive Director



Angel Madzhírov
Executive Director

Date: June 04, 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Easy Asset Management AD
ID Nr: 131576434
Sofia, Bulgaria

Report on the Audit of the Individual Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the individual financial statements of Easy Asset Management AD („the Company”), which comprise the individual statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025, and the individual statement of comprehensive income, individual statement of changes in equity and individual cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the individual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying individual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS accounting standards adopted by the EU.

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 Individual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Standards for Independence) (IESBA Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bulgaria, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Impairment of Loans Granted

As of December 31, 2025, the individual financial statements include:

- Gross value of microloans granted to individuals in the amount of BGN 124,682 thousand (December 31, 2024: BGN 106,593 thousand) and Expected credit loss in the amount of BGN 998 thousand (December 31, 2024: BGN 1,011 thousand), as presented in Note 12 to the individual financial statements;
- Gross value of individually significant loans granted in the amount of BGN 209,632 thousand (December 31, 2024: BGN 188,405 thousand) and Expected credit loss in the amount of BGN 16,094 thousand (December 31, 2024: BGN 10,807 thousand), as presented in Note 14 to the individual financial statements;
- Impairment loss of financial assets, recognized in the individual statement for comprehensive income, in the amount of BGN 7,590 thousand (2024: BGN 1,758 thousand), as presented in Note 7 to the individual financial statements.

See also the following notes on the individual financial statements:

- 2.4 Financial Instruments
- 25.A Credit Risk

<i>Key Audit Matter</i>	<i>How this key audit matter was addressed in our audit</i>
The impairment represents a significant management judgment regarding the losses incurred within the Company's credit portfolio. Management evaluates the need for loan impairment on an individual and portfolio basis. The loans granted represent a significant part (84%) of the Company's total assets as of December 31, 2025. The Company applies impairment model based on expected credit losses (ECL) in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Determining the impairment of loans by applying this model involves the use of a significant level of judgment by the Company's Management, due to the high level of complexity	In this area, our audit procedures included: Gaining an understanding of the process of determining the ECL for loan impairment, including the models for calculating the ECL on a collective and individual basis. Evaluation of the adequacy of accounting policies and impairment methodology based on the requirements of IFRS 9 and our understanding of the Company's business. Inquiries to employees in the Company's risk management, internal audit and information technology departments in order to gain an understanding of the ECL calculation process, the IT applications used in it, the main data sources and the assumptions used in the ECL model.

Key Audit Matter	How this key audit matter was addressed in our audit
in determining the amount of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are calculated using available historical data and expected future developments. The statistical models used are based on the probability of default and the expected amount of loss given default. The key inputs used to measure ECL are: Probability of Default (PD); Loss Given Default (LGD); and Exposure to Default (EAD). Due to the materiality of the loans granted as an element of the Company's individual financial statements, as well as the high degree of inherent uncertainty in the approximate estimates of ECL, we have defined this matter as a key audit matter.	Gaining an understanding and evaluation of internal controls related to the determination of loans impairment. With respect to impairment calculated on a collective basis, we reviewed the methodology used by the Company to determine it, the reasonableness of the underlying assumptions and the completeness and accuracy of the input data. With respect to impairment calculated on an individual basis, for a risk-based sample of loans, a detailed review of credit files and an analysis of the assumptions and judgments used by the Company in determining the amount of expected future cash flows. Evaluation of the adequacy, completeness, and relevance of the Company's disclosures related to loan impairment losses.

Information Other than the Individual Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Activity report and the Non-financial declaration prepared by management in accordance with Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act, but does not include the individual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the individual financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, unless and to the extent explicitly specified in our report.

In connection with our audit of the individual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the individual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the individual financial statements in accordance with IFRS accounting standards adopted by the EU and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of individual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the individual 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 the oversight of the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Individual Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the individual 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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the individual 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 individual 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 individual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the individual 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Additional Matters to be Reported under the Accountancy Act

In addition to our responsibilities and reporting in accordance with ISAs, in relation to the Activity report and the Non-financial declaration, we have also performed the procedures added to those required under ISAs in accordance with the "Guidelines on new and extended audit reports and communication by the auditor" of the professional organization of certified public accountants and registered auditors in Bulgaria, the Institute of Certified Public Accountants (ICPA). These procedures refer to testing the existence, form and content of this other information to assist us in forming a position about whether the other information includes the disclosures and reporting provided for in Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act applicable in Bulgaria.

Position regarding Art. 37, paragraph 6 of the Accountancy Act

Based on the procedures performed our position is that:

- The information included in the Activity report and the Non-financial declaration referring to the financial year for which the individual financial statements have been prepared is consistent with those individual financial statements.
- The Activity report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act.
- The Non-financial declaration has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act.

Reporting in accordance with Art. 10 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 in connection with the requirements of Art. 59 of the Law on Independent Financial Audit and Assurance on Sustainability

In accordance with the requirements of the Law on Independent Financial Audit and Assurance on Sustainability (LIFAAS) in connection with Art. 10 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, we hereby additionally report the information stated below.

- MGI Delta LLC was appointed as a statutory auditor of the financial statements of Easy Asset Management AD („the Company”) for the year ended 31 December 2025 by the general meeting of shareholders held on 29 September 2025 for a period of one year.
- The audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025 represents fifth total uninterrupted statutory audit engagement for that entity carried out by us.
- We hereby confirm that the audit opinion expressed by us is consistent with the additional report, provided to Company's audit committee, in compliance with the requirements of Art. 60 of the LIFAAS.
- We hereby confirm that we have not provided the prohibited non-audit services referred to in Art. 64 of the LIFAAS.
- We hereby confirm that in conducting the audit we have remained independent from the Company.

Vladimir Kolmakov
Manager and Engagement Partner
MGI Delta LLC, audit firm Nr 177

June 04, 2026
Sofia

EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT AD
INDIVIDUAL STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ending December 31, 2025

(All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	2025	2024
Income from interest, fees and penalties		58 072	45 894
Interest and fee expenses		(9 510)	(6 286)
Net income from interest, fees and penalties	3	48 562	39 608
Commissions income	4	78 454	71 807
Dividend income	5	1 029	13 380
Other operating income, net	6	422	1 024
Impairment loss of financial assets	7	(7 590)	(1 758)
Loss on disposal of investment in subsidiary		-	(2 000)
Impairment loss on investments in subsidiaries	15	(491)	-
Employee benefits expense	8	(91 864)	(84 444)
General administrative and other operating expenses	9	(26 884)	(25 927)
Profit before tax		1 638	11 690
Income tax expense	10	(329)	(140)
Profit for the year		1 309	11 550
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Actuarial loss		(116)	(123)
Total comprehensive income for the year		1 193	11 427

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements
These financial statements were approved on June 04, 2026

Executive Director



Galín Todorov

Executive Director



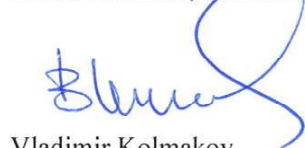
Angel Madzhirov

Preparer



Diana Stefanova

In accordance with the Independent Auditor's Report dated June 04, 2026
MGI Delta LLC, audit firm Nr 177



Vladimir Kolmakov
Manager and engagement partner

EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT AD
INDIVIDUAL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as of December 31, 2025

(All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	8 310	3 672
Microloans granted to individuals	12	123 684	105 582
Other assets	13	3 663	22 711
Individually significant loans granted	14	193 538	177 598
Investments in subsidiaries	15	37 023	30 068
Property, plant and equipment	16	532	513
Intangible assets	17	187	187
Right-of-use assets	18	8 376	2 980
Deferred tax assets	19	285	259
TOTAL ASSETS		375 598	343 570
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Income tax liability		115	-
Payables to the guaranteeing company	26.3	45 006	34 870
Other liabilities	20	13 689	11 492
Lease liabilities	21	8 400	3 051
Borrowings	22	119 512	103 374
TOTAL LIABILITIES		186 722	152 887
EQUITY			
Share capital		8 503	8 503
Reserves		15 588	15 704
Retained earnings		164 785	166 476
TOTAL EQUITY	24	188 876	190 683
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		375 598	343 570

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements
This financial statements were approved on June 04, 2026

Executive Director



Galin Todorov

Executive Director



Angel Madzhirov

Preparer



Diana Stefanova

In accordance with the Independent Auditor's Report dated June 04, 2026
MGI Delta LLC, audit firm Nr 177



Vladimir Kolmakov
Manager and engagement partner

EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT AD
INDIVIDUAL STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ending December 31, 2025

(All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Reserves</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total Equity</u>
Balance on January 1, 2024	8 503	15 827	156 926	181 256
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year, incl.</i>		(123)	11 550	11 427
Profit for the year	-	-	11 550	11 550
Other components of comprehensive income, net of taxes		(123)	-	(123)
<i>Transactions with owners reported directly in equity</i>	-	-	(2 000)	(2 000)
Distributed dividend	-	-	(2 000)	(2 000)
Balance on December 31, 2024	8 503	15 704	166 476	190 683
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year, incl.</i>	-	(116)	1 309	1 193
Profit for the year	-	-	1 309	1 309
Other components of comprehensive income, net of taxes		(116)	-	(116)
<i>Transactions with owners reported directly in equity</i>	-	-	(3 000)	(3 000)
Distributed dividend	-	-	(3 000)	(3 000)
Balance on December 31, 2025	8 503	15 588	164 785	188 876

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements
This financial statements were approved on June 04, 2026

Executive Director

Galin Todorov

Executive Director

Angel Madzhirov

Preparer

Diana Stefanova

In accordance with the Independent Auditor's Report dated June 04, 2026
MGI Delta LLC, audit firm Nr 177

Vladimir Kolmakov
Manager and engagement partner

EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT AD
INDIVIDUAL CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31, 2025

(All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments for microloans granted to individuals		(299 167)	(267 727)
Proceeds from repayment of microloans granted to individuals		327 692	292 145
Payments for individually significant loans granted		(72 807)	(70 635)
Proceeds from repayment of individually significant loans granted		60 084	29 935
Payments related to personnel		(87 803)	(79 651)
Proceeds from customers		124 665	107 043
Payments to suppliers		(62 055)	(49 854)
Income tax paid		(151)	(334)
Other (payments)/ proceeds from operating activity, net		(255)	(391)
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>		(9 797)	(39 469)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of fixed assets		(409)	(360)
Payments for investments in subsidiaries		(7 400)	(214)
Proceeds from the sale of investments in subsidiaries		615	5
Dividend received		978	14 229
<i>Net cash flows from investing activities</i>		(6 216)	13 660
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		(2 983)	(1 988)
Proceeds from Borrowings		122 753	58 385
Repayments of Borrowings, including interest		(96 008)	(26 681)
Payments under lease contracts		(3 111)	(2 518)
<i>Net cash flows from financing activities</i>		20 651	27 198
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		4 638	1 389
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		3 672	2 283
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	8 310	3 672

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements
This financial statements were approved on June 04, 2026

Executive Director



Galim Todorov

Executive Director



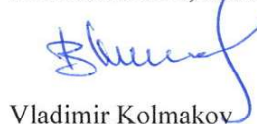
Angel Madzhirov

Preparer



Diana Stefanova

In accordance with the Independent Auditor's Report dated June 04, 2026
MGI Delta LLC, audit firm Nr 177



Vladimir Kolmakov
Manager and engagement partner

EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT AD
NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ending on December 31, 2025

(All amounts are in BGN'000, unless otherwise stated)

1. General information

1.1. Legal status

"EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT" AD (the "Company") is a joint-stock company established on December 8, 2005, operating in Bulgaria, UIC 131576434. The headquarters and address of the Company's management are: 28 Jawaharlal Nehru Blvd., Sofia, Bulgaria. The company is managed by a Board of Directors, which consists of:

- Stanimir Svetoslavov Vasilev – Chairman of the Board of Directors;
- Nedelcho Yordanov Spasov – Member of the Board of Directors;
- Ivelina Tsankova Kavurska – Member of the Board of Directors;
- Nia Nedelchova Spasova - Member of the Board of Directors;
- Ivan Stanimivor Vasilev - Member of the Board of Directors;
- Galin Todorov Todorov – Member of the Board of Directors and Executive Director;
- Angel Vasilev Madzhirov – Member of the Board of Directors and Executive Director.

The Company is represented jointly and separately by Galin Todorov Todorov and Angel Vasilev Madzhirov – Executive Directors.

The share capital was not increased during the year. The number of issued ordinary shares is 8,503,000 with a nominal value of BGN 1, amounting to a total share capital of BGN 8,503 thousand as of December 31, 2025. Each ordinary share gives the right to vote in the General Meeting of Shareholders, the right to a dividend and liquidation share. Each share gives the right to one vote. The right to a dividend and a liquidation share is determined in proportion to the nominal value of the share. The company can buy back its shares under the conditions and order provided by law.

1.2. Main activities

"Easy Asset Management" EAD is a non-banking financial institution, with a focus in the field of microcredit and uses the trademark Easy Credit. The company provides small unsecured short-term loans to customers with low or moderate incomes. The company carries out its activity through a wide distribution network, which consists of almost 200 offices in the country. As of December 31, 2025, the total number of employees on an employment contract amounted to 1,613 people (as of December 31, 2024: 1,619 people).

The company has the following investments in subsidiaries:

- Easy Credit LLC (Ukraine) – 100%
- SC Easy Asset Management IFN AD (Romania) – 100% (99.999938 %)
- Ai Credit SP.Z.O.O. (Poland) – 100%
- Easy Payment Services OOD (Bulgaria) – 99.60%
- Financial Bulgaria EOOD – 100%
- A.D.P.K Easy Individual Solutions F.D.M.D. (Mexico) – 98%
- M Cash Macedonia DOOEL Skopje (North Macedonia) – 100%
- Easy Asset Management d.o.o. (Croatia) – 100%
- Easy Asset Management Iberia SL (Spain) – 100%
- Access Finance Sp z.o.o. (Poland) – 100%
- Financial Solutions Ltd. (Croatia) – 100%

In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", the Company also prepares a consolidated financial statement.

The ultimate parent company, which compiles a consolidated financial statement for the largest group of enterprises in which the Company is included, is "Management Financial Group" EAD.

EASY ASSET MANAGEMENT AD
NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ending on December 31, 2025

(All amounts are in BGN'000, unless otherwise stated)

2. Accounting policy

The main accounting policies applied in the preparation of this Individual Financial Statement are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied for all reporting periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

The individual financial statement includes: statement of comprehensive income for the year, statement of financial position as of December 31, statement of changes in equity for the year, statement of cash flows for the year and explanatory notes thereto. It has been prepared in compliance with the historical cost principle, with the exception of items in the statement of financial position requiring presentation at fair value in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The Company classifies its expenses according to their nature.

2.1. Basis for preparing the individual financial statement

These financial statements have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IFRS accounting standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS accounting standards as adopted by the EU"). The reporting framework "IFRS accounting standards as adopted by the EU" essentially represents the national accounting basis defined as the International Accounting Standards (IAS) adopted by the EU, as regulated by the Accounting Act and specified in item 8 of its Supplementary Provisions.

2.1.1 Comparative data

The Company has decided to present comparative information in its financial statements for a previous period.

When, for the purposes of a more reliable presentation of the reporting objects and operations, it is necessary to make changes in their classification and their presentation as separate components of the financial statement, the comparative data for the previous year are reclassified in order to achieve comparability with the current reporting period. In the event of a change in accounting policy, correction of an error from a previous period or a change in the presentation of financial information, the correction is reflected with retroactive effect and the Company presents an additional report on the financial position at the beginning of the comparative period.

2.1.2 Going concern principle

These Individual Financial Statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern principle. As of the date of preparation of the individual financial statements, management has made an valuation of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, taking into account all available information for the foreseeable future, which is at least, but not limited to twelve months from the date of the statement of financial position.

2.1.3 Degree of liquidity and maturity structure

The Company presents its individual of financial position generally by degree of liquidity. An analysis of the settlement of liabilities is presented in Note 25.B.2. An analysis of the recovery of assets or settlement of liabilities within twelve months after the reporting date of the individual statement of financial position (current) and more than twelve months after the reporting date of the individual statement of financial position (non-current) is presented in the notes to the individual financial statements.

2.1.4 Changes in accounting policy and errors

The Company accounts for changes in accounting policy retroactively, adjusting the opening balance of each affected item of capital for the previous presented period, as well as other comparative amounts disclosed in the previous presented period, as if the newly adopted accounting policy had always been applied.

The Company retroactively corrects material errors from previous periods by recalculating the comparative amounts for the presented previous period in which the error occurred.

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2.1.5 New Standards and Clarifications

Standards and amendments to existing standards issued by the ISMS and adopted by the EU, which have not yet entered into force

As of the date of approval of these financial statements, the following new standards issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU have not yet entered into force:

- **Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates** - Non-convertibility. The amendments clarify how to assess whether a currency is convertible and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

The adoption of the new amendments to the existing IFRS accounting standard has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

New and revised IFRS accounting standards adopted by the EU but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following amendments to IFRS accounting standards that have been issued by IASB and adopted by EU but are not yet effective:

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7** - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026);
- **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7** - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026);
- **Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7** - Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11 - effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026;

New and revised IFRS accounting standards in issue but not adopted by the EU

At present, IFRS accounting standards as adopted by the EU do not significantly differ from IFRS Accounting Standards adopted by the IASB except for the following new accounting standards and amendments to the existing accounting standards, which were not endorsed for use in EU as at the date of authorization of these financial statements (the effective dates stated below is for IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by IASB):

- **IFRS 18** - Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027);
- **IFRS 19 with further amendments** - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027);
- **Amendments to IAS 21** - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027);
- **IFRS 14** Regulatory Deferral Accounts (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016) - the European Commission has decided not to launch the endorsement process of this interim standard and to wait for the final standard;
- **Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures** - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and further amendments (effective date deferred by IASB indefinitely but earlier application permitted). Endorsement process postponed indefinitely until the research project on the equity method has been concluded.

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The Company expects that the adoption of these new standards and amendments to existing standards will not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements in the period of their initial application.

2.2 Functional currency and recognition of exchange differences

(a) Functional currency and presentation currency

The individual elements of the Company's financial statements are valued in the currency of the main economic environment in which the company operates ("functional currency"). The individual financial statement is presented in thousand Bulgarian leva, which is the functional and presentation currency.

The Bulgarian lev is pegged to the euro (EUR) by means of the currency board mechanism introduced in the Republic of Bulgaria on January 1, 1999.

(b) Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currency are transformed into functional currency, applying the official exchange rate of the Bulgarian National Bank for the relevant day. Gains and losses from changes in exchange rates arising as a result of payments for transactions in foreign currency, as well as from revaluation at the closing exchange rate of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are recognized in the income statement.

The gain and loss from foreign currency transactions that relate to receivables and cash are presented in the income statement as "finance income or expense". All other gains and losses are presented in the income statement as 'other (losses)/gains - net.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are reported at the closing exchange rate of the BNB as of the reporting date.

Significant exchange rates:

	December 31 2025 BGN	December 31 2024 BGN
1 US dollar is equal to	1.66355	1.8826
1 euro is equal to	1.95583	1.95583

2.3 Recognition of income and expenses

Interest income and expense

For all financial instruments reported at amortized cost, interest-bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale and financial instruments reported at fair value, interest income and expenses are reported as "interest income" and "interest expense" in the financial statement, using the effective interest method. It is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability and allocating the interest income or interest expense for the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the interest rate that accurately discounts the estimated future cash flows for the life cycle of the financial instrument, or when necessary – a shorter period, relative to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

In calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates cash flows that take into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (eg prepayment options), but does not take into account future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and commissions paid or received between the parties to the contract that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction expenses and all other premiums and discounts given or received.

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Income from and expenses for fees and commissions

Revenues from fees and commissions are accrued at the time the service is rendered. Fees received for providing services for a specified period of time are accrued within that period of time. Revenues from fees for provided guarantees are recognized according to the validity period of the issued guarantee. Fees for loan commitments that are most likely to be withdrawn and other credit-related charges are deferred (together with any additional expenses) and recognized by changing the effective interest rate on the loan.

Revenue from penalties

Income from penalties and in the event of non-fulfillment of the contractual liabilities of borrowers under granted loans are recognized in proportion to the term of the loan. In cases of early repayment, the residual amount of the claim is recognized as income on the date of early repayment.

Income from ceded receivables

Revenues from ceded receivables represent amounts collected in excess of the carrying amount of the ceded receivable.

Customer loyalty programs

Loans granted under customer loyalty programs represent a separate identifiable component of the transaction under which they are granted. The fair value of the consideration received in respect of the initial sale is allocated between the loans and the other components of the transaction. Loans granted under loyalty programs are reported as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the loan portfolio and interest income for the period.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment arises.

Revenue from contracts with customers

The company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers, in accordance with the settlement of the performance obligation embedded in the contract, according to the rules of IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers, namely:

- if the performance obligation is satisfied at a specific point in time ("point in time"), the related revenue is recognized in profit or loss when the service is provided,
- if the performance obligation is satisfied over time, the related revenue is recognized in profit or loss to reflect the progress of the performance of such liability.

To determine whether and how to recognize revenue, the Company uses the following 5 steps:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identification of performance obligations
3. Determining the price of the transaction
4. Allocation of transaction price to performance obligations
5. Revenue recognition when performance obligations are satisfied.

Operating expenses are recognized in profit or loss when the services are used or on the date they are incurred.

2.4 Financial Instruments

Classification

According to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, the Company classifies financial assets based on the financial asset management business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset as (1) measured at amortized cost, (2) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and (3) measured at fair value in profit or loss.

A financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost if the following conditions are met:

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- The financial asset is held within a business model that aims to collect the agreed cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on certain dates, to cash flows that are only payments of principal and interest on the principal balance.

Financial assets in the Amortized cost category comprise debt instruments (loans granted) whose business model is held to collect cash flows. The business model may be such that the assets are held for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows even if the Company sells the financial assets when there is an increase in the credit risk of the asset. In order to determine whether there is an increase in the credit risk of the assets, the Company takes into account all reasonable and reasoned information, including the estimated one. Regardless of their frequency and value, sales driven by an increase in the credit risk of the assets are not incompatible with a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows, as the credit quality of the financial assets is relevant on the Company's ability to collect contractual cash flows. The business model used by the Company in relation to loans granted is "held for collection". The company sells a financial asset when the asset's credit risk is increased, which is not inconsistent with this model.

A financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose purpose is to collect the contractual cash flows and sell, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to payments on specified dates of cash flows that are only payments of principal and interest on the principal balance.

A financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through profit and loss if it is not measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

Initial recognition

The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the statement of financial position when it becomes a party to a financial instrument contract. When the Company initially recognizes a financial asset or liability, it classifies and measures it in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 mentioned above.

The trade date is the date on which the Company undertakes to buy or sell a financial asset or financial liability. In terms of reporting, the trade date refers to (a) the recognition of the asset to be received or the liability to be paid on the trade date, and (b) the write-off of the asset that has been sold, the recognition of gains and losses on sale and recognition of a receivable from the buyer upon payment on the trade date.

Transaction expenses include intrinsic expenses directly related to the acquisition, issuance or sale of a financial asset or liability. An intrinsic expense is that expense that would not have been incurred if the Company had not acquired, issued or sold a given financial instrument. These expenses include fees and commissions paid to brokers, consultants and dealers, fees to regulatory agencies and stock exchanges, and transfer taxes and fees. Transaction expenses do not include debt securities premiums or discounts, financing expenses or internal administrative expenses, or holding expenses.

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, which represents the issuance proceeds (the fair value of the consideration received) net of transaction expenses, when material. Subsequently, they are presented at amortized cost and any difference between the net proceeds and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the loan using the effective interest method.

Subsequent valuation

After initial recognition, the Company values the financial instrument by:

- amortized cost; or
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

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Amortized cost is equal to:

- the value at which the financial asset was measured at initial recognition
- minus the principal repayments
- plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for impairment loss.

When applying the effective interest rate method, the Company identifies the fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument. Fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument shall be treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate, unless the financial instrument is measured at fair value, the change in fair value being recognized in profit or loss. In such cases, fees shall be recognized as income or expense upon initial recognition of the instrument.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date (in the principal or most advantageous market) under market conditions (i.e., exit price) whether or not the price can be directly observed or determined by other methods of estimation.

In order to improve consistency and comparability in the measurement of fair value and related disclosures, the Company complies with IFRS 13, which defines a fair value hierarchy that categorizes into three levels the inputs used in valuation methods used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

Impairment

At each reporting date, the Company estimates the impairment loss for a financial instrument at a value equal to the expected credit losses over the entire term of the instrument, if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly from initial recognition, the Company estimates the impairment loss for the financial instrument at a value equal to the expected credit losses for 12 months. If the Company has measured the impairment loss for a financial instrument at a value that is equal to the expected credit losses over the entire term of the instrument in previous reporting periods, but determines that the requirements for the expected credit losses for the entire term of the instrument are no longer met in the current reporting period, the Company shall measure the impairment loss at a value that is equal to the expected credit losses for 12 months as of the current reporting period. The Company recognizes as impairment profit or loss in the income statement the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to be adjusted for impairment loss at the reporting date.

Impairment loss is equal to the expected credit losses for 12 months (stage 1), if there is no significant increase in the credit risk as of the reporting date since initial recognition. Impairment loss is equal to the expected credit losses over the life of the instrument, if there is a significant increase in the credit risk as of the reporting date since initial recognition (stage 2) or if there is a default of the asset since initial recognition (stage 3). The transaction is always in stage 1 as of the initial date. Financial instruments with a maturity of less than 12 months are allocated to stage 1 or stage 2, but the relevant expected credit losses shall always be calculated taking into account the lifetime of the instrument that is less than 12 months - stage 1.

In accordance with the general approach, the criterion for transferring from one stage to another is symmetrical at transaction level. In particular, if in subsequent reporting periods the credit risk quality of the financial asset allocated to stage 2 improves and there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the asset is allocated to stage 1.

The criterion for recognizing an impairment loss equal to the expected credit losses over the life of the instrument could, in some cases, be based only on quality information or only on quantitative information. In other cases, quality information and quantitative information shall also be taken into account to determine the transfer criterion.

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Impairment of receivables from individually significant loans granted

The Company applies the general approach of IFRS 9 for measuring expected credit losses on receivables from individually significant loans granted.

Expected credit losses are calculated on the date of each reporting period.

Valuation of receivables under granted individually significant loans for the purposes of risk management is a process that requires the use of models that reflect the impact on the exposure of changes in market conditions and the debtor's activity, expected cash flows and time to maturity. The valuation of the credit risk of individually significant loans granted leads to further judgments about the probability of default, the loss ratios associated with these judgments and the correlations between counterparties. The Company measures credit risk using probability of default (PD), exposure given default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD).

To determine the credit risk of individually significant loans granted, the company's management has developed a methodology that includes two main components: determining the debtor's credit rating, and statistical models for calculating marginal PD by year for each rating. Regarding the rating, management uses internal valuations of the credit rating of individual debtors based on global methodologies of leading global rating agencies. The rating reflects financial ratios of leverage, liquidity, profitability, etc., quantitative (eg sales levels) and qualitative (eg financial policy, diversification, etc.) criteria according to the relevant methodology and industry.

Through statistical models based on historical global data on probabilities of default (PD) and transitions between different ratings, as well as on forecasts of key macroeconomic indicators (GDP growth, inflation, etc.), the required marginal PDs by year are determined for each rating.

Based on the established specific rating and the analysis of the characteristics of the debtor, including the changes that have occurred in them compared to the previous period, the stage of the instrument is determined (Stage 1, Stage 2 or Stage 3). The Company considers that a financial instrument has experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following criteria are met:

a) Quantitative criteria

- Increase in the lifetime probability of default (PD) of the financial asset at the reporting date compared to the lifetime probability of default at the date the asset was first recognized in the amount of 30%;
- The debtor is in arrears for more than 180 days, but less than 365 days, except for cases where the credit period could reach up to and over 2 years due to the financial specifics of the debtor;
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in the debtor's operating results, above the permissible range, as measured by the debtor's key financial and operational indicators.

b) Qualitative criteria:

- Significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the debtor operates;
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in the debtor's operating results;
- Early signs of cash flow / liquidity problems, such as delays in payments on trade payables / bank loans;

The criteria used to determine a significant increase in credit risk are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the company's management.

The Company defines a financial instrument in default and with an incurred credit loss when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

a) Quantitative criteria

- The debtor is more than 365 days in arrears on his contractual payments, except for cases where the credit period could reach up to and over 2 years due to the financial specifics of the debtor;
- Occurred or imminent material adverse changes and events in the debtor's business, financial conditions and economic environment, measured by a serious decline in the debtor's main financial and operational indicators;
- The debtor reports a series of losses and negative net assets;

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b) Qualitative criteria:

The debtor is unable to pay due to significant financial difficulties. These are cases when:

- The debtor is in breach of the financial contract, e.g. interest payments, collateral and/or other essential contract, incl. and for financing;
- Adverse changes in the debtor's business, market, environment and regulations;
- Discounts and reliefs made in connection with the debtor's financial difficulties;
- It is likely that the debtor will be declared bankrupt.

The definition of default is consistently applied to model probability of default (PD), exposure given default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD) throughout the company's expected loss calculations.

Expected credit losses are calculated by discounting the resulting value from the product of: probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD), defined as follows:

- PD represents the probability that the obligor will not fulfill its financial liability either in the next 12 months or during the lifetime of the financial asset (lifetime PD), determined on the basis of public data on PD of generally accepted sources and statistical models for the effects of predictable macroeconomic factors. Also, the company's management has performed a historical analysis and identified the main economic variables affecting the credit risk and expected credit losses for each individually significant loan receivable.
- EAD is the amount owed to the company by the debtor at the time of default, during the next 12 months or during the residual period of the claim, determined according to the specific characteristics of the instrument (amount owed, repayment plans, interest, term, etc.).
- LGD represents the company's expectation of the amount of loss given an exposure in default. LGD varies according to the type of debtor, the type and seniority of the claim and the availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is measured as a percentage loss for the amount of the claim at the time of default.

The discount rate used in calculating the expected credit loss (ECL) is the original effective interest rate on the instrument.

The categorization used by the company to assess the credit risk associated with receivables from individually significant loans is as follows:

Category	Description	Basis for recognition of expected credit losses
Performing (Stage 1)	The debtor has a low risk of default and no overdue payments	12-month expected credit losses
Doubtful (Stage 2)	Amounts overdue for more than 180 days or a material increase in credit risk compared to initially recognized	Expected credit losses over the lifetime of the asset
In default (Stage 3)	Amounts overdue for more than 2 years or evidence that the asset is credit-impaired	Expected credit losses over the lifetime of the asset

Financial liabilities

This category includes loans from banks, related parties and P2P investors. After their initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowed funds are valued at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are written off and through the amortization process using the effective interest rate method.

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Loans from P2P investors

The company has signed a cooperation agreement with an operator of a peer-to-peer (P2P) investment internet platform, regulated according to the legal framework of the Republic of Estonia. The purpose of the cooperation agreement is to attract funding through the P2P platform.

The P2P platform enables individual and corporate investors to receive proportional interest cash flows and principal cash flows from debt instruments (receivables under granted microloans to individuals) issued by the Company in exchange for an advance payment. These rights are established through transfer agreements between the investors and the P2P platform, which acts as an agent on behalf of the Company. The investor can choose what part of the loan to invest in, with the maximum threshold being up to 70% of the principal. The Company must pay the investor the pro rata share of the funding raised for each debt instrument under the terms of the relevant individual agreement with the Company's client.

Transfer agreements are agreements (assignments) with the right of recourse, which require the Company to guarantee the full payment of the remaining part of the investor's principal in the event of a default of more than 60 days by the Company's client (repurchase guarantee). Transfers with rights of recourse provide direct recourse to the Company, thus not qualifying as pass-through arrangements in accordance with IFRS 9. In particular, neither the investors nor the P2P platform bear any risks related to the creditworthiness of the Company's client. In practice, the Company retains the risks and benefits of ownership of the financial asset. Therefore, these debt instruments of the Company do not meet the conditions for consideration for a partial write-off, therefore the Company does not write off the loans transferred through the P2P platform from the statement of financial position. On the other hand, liabilities to investors are recognized in the statement of financial position as liabilities for Borrowings.

Liabilities arising from assignments with right of recourse are initially recognized at cost, which represents the fair value of the consideration received from the investors. After initial recognition, financing raised through a P2P platform is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is calculated taking into account all issue expenses and any settlement discount or premium. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss as interest income/expense when liabilities are written off. Interest expense paid to investors is shown in a gross amount calculated using the effective interest method in the Interest expense item of the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when the Company has a legal right to offset the recognized amounts and intends to settle the asset and liability on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously .

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents shown in the statement of cash flows include cash, checking accounts and bank deposits with an initial maturity of at least three months.

2.6. Property, plant and equipment

Initial measurement

At their initial acquisition, property, machinery, equipment and equipment (fixed tangible assets) are valued at the acquisition price (cost), which includes the purchase price, incl. customs fees and all direct expenses necessary to bring the asset into working order. Direct expenses are: site preparation costs, initial delivery and handling costs, installation costs, project-related fees costs , non-refundable taxes, etc. The company has determined a value threshold of BGN 700, below which the acquired assets, regardless of the fact that they have the characteristics of a long-term asset, are treated as a current expense at the time of their acquisition.

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Subsequent measurement

The approach chosen by the Company for the subsequent evaluation of tangible fixed assets is the cost model according to IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment - the acquisition price (cost), reduced by accrued depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation methods

The Company uses the straight-line method of depreciation of fixed tangible assets. Land does not depreciate. The useful lives of asset groups are determined in accordance with physical wear and tear, the specifics of the equipment, future intentions of use and assumed moral obsolescence.

The useful life by asset group is as follows:

- Buildings 25 years
- Equipment 25 years
- Computers and peripherals 2 years
- Cars 4 years
- Office furniture 6-7 years

The useful life of fixed tangible assets is reviewed at the end of each year, and if significant deviations are found from the future expectations for the period of use of the assets, the same is adjusted prospectively.

Subsequent expenses

Repairs and maintenance expenses are recognized as current in the period in which they are incurred. Subsequent expenses incurred related to fixed tangible assets, which have the nature of replacement of certain nodal parts or of remodeling and reconstruction, are capitalized to the carrying amount of the relevant asset and its remaining useful life is reviewed as of the date of capitalization. At the same time, the unamortized part of the replaced components is written off from the carrying amount of the assets and recognized in the current expenses for the period of the reconstruction.

Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are subject to review for impairment when events or changes in circumstances occur that indicate they could be permanently different from their recoverable amount. If such indicators are present, an impairment test is made and if the recoverable amount is lower than their carrying amount, the latter is reduced to the recoverable amount of the assets. The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use. To determine the value in use of assets, future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market conditions and valuations of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset in question. Impairment losses are reported in the statement of comprehensive income.

Gains and losses on sale

Fixed tangible assets are written off from the statement of financial position when they are permanently removed from use and no future economic benefits are expected from them or they are sold. Gains or losses on sales of individual assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from the sale and the carrying amount of the asset at the date of sale. They are stated net, in "Other operating income" to the statement of comprehensive income.

2.7 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are presented in the financial statements at acquisition cost (cost), less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

The Company applies the straight-line method of amortization of intangible assets with a specified useful life of 2 years.

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The carrying amount of intangible assets is subject to review for impairment when events or changes in circumstances occur that indicate that the carrying amount of the assets could exceed their recoverable amount. The impairment is then included as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year).

Expenses related to the maintenance of intangible assets are capitalized only when the future economic benefit of the asset increases. All other expenses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year).

Intangible assets are derecognized from the Statement of Financial Position when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from their disposal or they are sold.

Gain or loss on sale of individual intangible assets is determined by comparing revenues from their sale and their carrying amount at the date of sale. They are recognized net in 'Other operating income/(loss)' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (in profit or loss for the year).

2.8 Investments in Subsidiaries

Long-term investments representing shares in subsidiaries are presented in the financial statements at acquisition price (cost), which represents the fair value of the consideration paid, including the direct expenses of acquiring the investment, less accumulated impairment.

Investments in subsidiaries held by the Company are subject to impairment review. When impairment conditions are established, it is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year).

Investments in subsidiaries are written off when the rights arising from them are transferred to other persons when the legal grounds for this occur and thus control over the economic benefits of the relevant specific type of investment is lost. The gain or loss on their sale is presented under "finance income" or "finance expense" respectively in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the period).

2.9 Investments in Joint Ventures

A joint venture is an enterprise in which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is a contractual sharing of control over an entity and exists only when decisions regarding the activities involved require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Company recognizes its equity interest in the jointly controlled entity as an investment and accounts for this investment using the equity method. Under the equity method, an investment in a joint venture is initially recognized in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint venture. When the Company's share of the losses of a joint venture exceeds the Company's share of that joint venture, the Company derecognizes its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognized only to the extent that the Company has assumed legal or constructive liabilities or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

If there is objective evidence that the Company's net investment in a joint venture is impaired, the requirements of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss in respect of the Company's investment. Any reintegration of this impairment loss is recognized in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment has subsequently increased.

2.10 Leasing

At the lease commencement date, whichever is earlier - the date of the lease agreement or the date of the parties binding with the main terms and conditions of the lease agreement, the Company shall assess whether the agreement constitutes or contains a lease. An agreement constitutes or contains a lease, if by virtue of that agreement the right to control the use of an asset for a certain period of time is conveyed for consideration.

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Lessee

The Company applies a uniform model of recognition and valuation of all lease contracts, except for short-term lease contracts (a lease contract with a term of 12 months or less from the date of commencement of the lease and which does not contain a purchase option) and lease contracts of low value assets (such as tablets, personal computers, phones, office equipment and others).

The Company did not take advantage of the practical expedient of IFRS 16, which allows the lessee for each class of identified asset not to separate the non-lease from the lease components, but instead to account for each lease component and related non-lease components as a separate lease component. For contracts that contain a lease of one or more lease and non-lease components, the Company applies a policy of allocating remuneration under contracts that contain lease and non-lease components based on the relative unit prices of the lease components and the aggregate unit price of the non-lease components.

a) right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes in the statement of financial position the asset "right of use" on the date of commencement of the lease contracts, i.e. the date on which the underlying asset is available for use by the Company.

Right-of-use assets are presented in the statement of financial position at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation, impairment losses and adjustments due to revaluations and adjustments to the lease liability. The acquisition price includes:

- the amount of the initial valuation of the lease liabilities;
- lease payments made on or before the commencement date, less any incentives received under the lease agreements;
- the initial direct expenses incurred by the Company in its capacity as a lessee;
- recovery costs to be incurred by the Company for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which the asset is located, or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required under the contract.

The Company shall depreciate the right-of-use asset to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. If ownership of the underlying asset is transferred under the lease agreement by the end of the lease term, it shall be depreciated over its useful life. Depreciation starts to accrue from the commencement date of the lease. The Company has chosen to apply the cost model for all right-of-use assets.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment as per IAS 36 Impairment of Assets, applying impairment measurement and reporting policy similar to that applied to property, plant and equipment. The recoverable amount of right-of-use assets is the higher of the fair value less disposal costs of an asset and its value in use. In measuring asset's value in use, future cash flows are discounted to their current value by using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market conditions and valuations of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment loss is defined as the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

"Right-of-use" assets are presented in the individual statement of financial position, and their amortization - under General administrative and other operating expenses in the individual statement of comprehensive income.

b) lease liabilities

The Company recognizes lease liabilities on the lease inception date, measured at the present value of the lease payments outstanding at that date. They include:

- fixed payments (including substantially fixed lease payments) less lease incentives receivable;

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- variable lease payments dependent on indices or rates initially assessed using the indices or rates on the lease inception date;
- the price for exercising the purchase option, if it is sufficiently certain that the lessee company will exercise this option;
- payments of penalties for termination of lease contracts, if the lease contract term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the contract by the lessee company;
- the amounts the company expects to pay to lessors as residual value guarantees.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on indices or revaluations, but are related to performance or the use of the underlying asset, are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. They are recognized as a current expense in the period in which the event or circumstance giving rise to these payments occurs.

Lease payments are discounted at the interest rate embedded in the contract, if it can be directly determined, or at the differential interest rate the Company would pay if it borrowed funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the asset "right of use", for a similar period of time, with similar collateral and in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments (installments) contain, in a certain ratio, the financial expense (interest) and the accrued part of the lease liability (principal). Lease interest expense is presented in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year) of the Company over the term of the lease on a periodic basis so as to achieve a constant interest rate on the remaining outstanding principal of the lease liability by presenting as "financial expenses".

Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the individual statement of financial position: "Lease liabilities"

The Company subsequently assesses the lease liability as:

- increases the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liabilities;
- reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made;
- revalues the carrying amount of lease liabilities to reflect revaluations or lease amendments;
- residual value guarantees are reviewed and adjusted as necessary at the end of each reporting period.

The Company remeasures its lease liabilities (in which it also makes corresponding entries to the relevant "right-of-use" assets) when:

- there is a change in the term of the lease or an event or circumstance has occurred that results in a change in the valuation of the option to purchase whereby the adjusted lease liabilities are recalculated at an adjusted discount rate;
- there is a change in lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate or there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees whereby the adjusted lease liabilities are recalculated at the unchanged (original) discount rate (except where the change in lease payments resulting from a change in floating interest rates, in which case an adjusted discount rate is used that reflects interest rate changes);
- the lease is amended and that amendment is not reflected as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is recalculated based on the term of the amended lease, discounting the amended lease payments at the adjusted discount rate at the effective date of the amendment.

c) Short-term leases and leases where the underlying asset is of low value

The Company applies the exemption under IFRS 16 from the requirement to recognize a right-of-use asset and lease liability to its short-term leases of buildings and vehicles and to its leases of low-value assets representing printers and other devices, which the Company considers to be of low value as new and used independently in the Company without being dependent and closely related to other assets.

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Payments related to short-term leases and leases where the underlying asset is of low value are recognized directly as a current expense in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year) on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.11 Income Taxes

Current income taxes

Current taxes on the Company's profit are determined in accordance with the requirements of the Bulgarian tax legislation - the Law on Corporate Income Taxation. The nominal income tax rate for 2025 is 10% (2024: 10%).

Deferred income taxes

Deferred income taxes are determined using the balance sheet method on all temporary differences as of the financial statements date, between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities and their tax bases. A deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and the carryforward of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable they will reverse and a taxable profit will be available or taxable temporary differences might occur, against which these deductible temporary differences can be utilized, with the exception of the differences arising from the recognition of an asset or liability, which has affected neither the accounting nor taxable profit (loss) as of the transaction date.

The carrying amount of all deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is probable that they will reverse, and sufficient taxable profit will be generated or taxable temporary differences will occur in the same period, whereby they could be deducted.

Deferred taxes related to items directly recognized in equity or other as other components of comprehensive income, balance sheet item or other component of comprehensive income are also reported directly in the relevant equity component, balance sheet item, or other component of comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset will be realized, and the liabilities will be settled (repaid) on the basis of the tax laws that have been enacted or are expected to be enacted with a high degree of certainty.

As of 31 December 2025, the deferred tax assets and liabilities of the Company were measured at a rate of 10% (31 December 2024: 10%).

2.12 Employee Benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefits (other than employment termination benefits) include salaries, bonuses, compensation for unused leave, social and health insurance contributions.

The Company recognizes the estimated undiscounted amount of short-term personnel benefits as an expense in the period in which the personnel provided the services related to those benefits (regardless of the date of payment), corresponding to other liabilities in the statement.

The amount of short-term personnel income resulting from unused leave is calculated as the sum of each employee's unused days of paid leave multiplied by the daily rate of their gross salary.

Long-term benefits

The Company's liabilities arising from long-term employee benefits other than pension plans represent future benefits payable to employees in exchange for services rendered to the Company in the current or prior periods

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that are not due in full within 12 months. from completion of service.

The Company has an established plan for additional pension insurance. According to the Labor Code, upon termination of the employment relationship, after the worker or employee has acquired the right to a pension for length of service and age, the Company is obliged to pay him compensation in the amount of twice the gross monthly remuneration on the date of termination of the employment relationship. In the event that the worker or employee has worked for the Company for the last 10 years, the amount of compensation amounts to six months' amount of his gross remuneration.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when:

- The Company has a present liability (legal or constructive) as a result of past events;
- it is likely that an outflow of resources containing economic benefits will be required to repay it, and
- a reliable estimate of the amount of the liability can be made.

The amounts recognized as provisions represent the best estimate of the expenses required to settle the present liability. The risks and uncertainties inherent in the relevant events and circumstances are taken into account in order to make the best judgment about the provision.

In cases where there are multiple obligations of a similar nature, the likelihood of settlement is determined by considering those similar obligations in general. A provision is recognized even if the probability of payment of an individual liability from the group of similar liabilities is low. Provisions are discounted when the effect is material, in which case the amount of the provision represents the present value of the payments expected to be made to settle the liability. The discount rate is the pre-tax rate that reflects the current market valuation of timing differences in the value of money and liability-specific risks. The discount rate does not reflect risks for which future cash flows have already been recalculated. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

During the next accounting period, the actual expenses incurred for the repayment of the current liability are reported not as a current expense, but as a reduction of the previously accrued provision. After the liability is settled in full, the unutilized portion of the provision, if any, is written off.

2.14 Equity

Equity consists of the Company's registered share capital based on applicable legal provisions and articles of association. The nominal value of the Company's share capital is indicated in the amount specified in the articles of association and in the Commercial Register.

According to the requirements of the Commercial Law and the statutes, the Company is obliged to form a "reserve fund", as the sources of the fund can be:

- at least one-tenth of the profit, which is allocated until the funds in the fund reach one-tenth of the share capital or a larger part, determined by a decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders;
- the funds received above the nominal value of the shares upon their issuance (premium reserve);
- other sources provided for by decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The funds from the fund can only be used to cover the annual loss and losses from previous years. When the funds in the fund reach the minimum amount defined in the articles of association, the funds above this amount can be used to increase the share capital.

Retained earnings includes net profit (loss) for the year recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and accumulated profits (losses) from prior years.

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2.15 Distribution of Dividends

The distribution of dividends to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which it is approved by the Company's shareholders.

2.16 Related Parties

For the purposes of this financial statement, the Company presents as related parties the parent company, its subsidiaries and associated companies, the members of key management personnel, as well as close members of their families, and the companies controlled by all the above-mentioned persons.

2.17 Share-Based Payments

The Company's personnel receive share-based compensation, with employees providing services in exchange for compensation received in the form of equity instruments. Share-related transaction expense is recognized together with a corresponding increase in capital over the period during which the performance and/or service conditions are met, as of the date the relevant employees become fully entitled to receive them ("vesting date of rights"). The cumulative expense recognized for share-related transactions for each reporting date through the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best judgment as to the number of equity instruments that will ultimately rights are acquired. The expense is stated as "Personnel Expense". In cases where the terms of share-based payments are amended, the minimum expenses recognized in Personnel Expenses are the expenses as they would have been if the terms had not been changed. An additional expense is recognized for any modifications that increase the total value of the share-based payment arrangement or otherwise benefit the employee. In cases where share-based payments are cancelled, the cancellation is treated as a vested right from the date of cancellation and any expense not yet recognized by the date of cancellation is recognized immediately.

If a new program is introduced in place of an old stock pay program, the canceled and new programs are treated as if they were a modification of the original program as described above.

Share-based payment expense is measured initially at fair value using a pricing model, taking into account the terms under which the instruments are granted. This fair value is reported as an expense over the vesting period. The program liability is remeasured to fair value in each statement of financial position up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value reported in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.18 Treasury Shares Repurchased and Treasury Share Contracts

The Company's own capital instruments, which are acquired by it or its subsidiaries (the company's own shares), are deducted from the capital, being accounted for at the weighted average cost of acquisition. The consideration paid or received for the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized directly in equity. Gains or losses are not recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Treasury share contracts that relate to the issuance of treasury shares for consideration are classified as equity and are added to or deducted from equity. Contracts for own shares that require a net cash settlement or provide a choice to settle while preserving the value of the contractual liability leading to a change in the number of shares when their fair value changes are classified as financial liabilities.

2.19 Significant accounting estimates, judgements, and assumptions when applying the accounting policy

In preparing these financial statements in accordance with IFRS accounting standards, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

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These estimates are based on information available at the date of preparation of the financial statements, and actual results could differ from these estimates. Adjustments to estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are adjusted and in any future periods that are affected.

The main areas that require estimates and judgments are as follows:

- Expected credit loss on receivables – note 2.4
- Valuation of "right-of-use" assets and liabilities under lease agreements - note 2.10
- Recognition of deferred tax assets – note 2.11
- Determination of fair value – note 2.4

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3. Net income from interest, fees and penalties

	2025	2024
Interest income	49 419	37 731
Income from fees	8 561	8 072
Income from penalties	92	91
Income from interest, fees and penalties	58 072	45 894
Interest expenses on loans from P2P platforms	(7 765)	(3 889)
Interest expenses on bank loans	(637)	(975)
Expenses for fees and commissions	(620)	(543)
Interest expense on loans from related parties	(357)	(577)
Interest expense on leases	(86)	(117)
Interest expense on defined employee benefit plans	(45)	(40)
Interest expense on loans from individuals	-	(145)
Interest and fee expenses	(9 510)	(6 286)
Net income from interest, fees and penalties	48 562	39 608

4. Commissions Income

	2025	2024
Commissions income from guarantee agreements	72 989	66 628
Commissions income from insurance contracts	5 465	5 179
	78 454	71 807

5. Dividend Income

	2025	2024
FD M Cash Macedonia DOOEL Skopje	1 029	2 497
SC Easy Asset Management IFN AD - Romania	-	10 883
	1 029	13 380

6. Other operating income, net

	2025	2024
Income from ceded receivables	26	30
Income from foreign exchange operations and revaluations	6	13
Other operating income	430	965
Share of profit or loss of joint venture	-	46
Expenses of foreign exchange operations and revaluations	(40)	(30)
	422	1 024

7. Impairment loss of financial assets

	2025	2024
(Impairment loss) / Reversal of impairment loss of microloans granted to individuals	8	(707)
Impairment loss of individually significant loans granted	(6 538)	(1 051)
Impairment loss of trade receivables	(1 060)	-
	(7 590)	(1 758)

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8. Employee benefits expense

	2025	2024
Salaries and benefits	(78 494)	(71 839)
Social security	(10 501)	(9 688)
Social benefits	(2 839)	(2 852)
Expenses for defined employee benefit plans	(30)	(65)
	(91 864)	(84 444)

9. General administrative and other operating expenses

	2025	2024
Leasing of assets	(3 538)	(3 843)
Depreciation and amortization	(3 370)	(2 841)
Advertising and marketing	(2 512)	(3 757)
Transport and business trips	(2 509)	(2 309)
Expenses for materials	(2 046)	(2 518)
Telecommunication and postal expenses	(1 946)	(1 883)
Representative and unrelated to the activity	(1 927)	(1 579)
Consumables, incl. electrical energy	(827)	(671)
Consulting, legal services	(648)	(588)
Insurances	(414)	(379)
Repair and technical support	(222)	(674)
Office security	(153)	(131)
Audit services	(74)	(50)
Other operating expenses	(6 698)	(4 704)
	(26 884)	(25 927)

The amounts paid during the year for the independent financial audit services provided by the registered auditors are VAT inclusive and are disclosed in note 9 General administrative and other operating expenses. The registered auditors have not provided any other services to the Company, outside of an independent financial audit.

On the line Other operating expenses in note 9 General administrative and other operating expenses, in the amount of BGN 6 698 thousand, the Company presents expenses related to commissions under contracts for services received, expenses related to maintenance of assets other than rent, consumables and repairs, software maintenance and cyber security expenses, training expenses.

10. Income tax expense

	2025	2024
Profit before tax	1 638	11 690
Tax rate	10%	10%
Estimated income tax expense	(164)	(1 169)
Tax effect of increases and decreases in the financial result for tax purposes	(191)	1 019
Current income tax expense	(355)	(150)
Deferred income taxes related to the occurrence and reversal of temporary differences	26	10
Total income tax expense reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(329)	(140)
Effective tax rate	20,09%	1,20%

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11. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash in bank accounts	4 865	2 409
Cash on hand	3 445	1 079
Cash in transit	-	184
	8 310	3 672

Cash and cash equivalents represent amounts denominated in Bulgarian leva. Cash on hand is non-interest-bearing, while cash in bank accounts is interest-bearing at a floating interest rate.

12. Microloans granted to individuals

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Guaranteed receivables from customers on microloans granted, gross	123 183	105 185
Unguaranteed receivables from customers on microloans granted, gross	545	437
Receivables under litigation	954	971
Expected credit loss	(998)	(1 011)
Microloans granted to individuals, net, incl.	123 684	105 582
<i>Current</i>	<i>123 684</i>	<i>105 582</i>

The change in expected credit loss of receivables from customers on microloans granted is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance as of January 1	1 011	1 182
Impairment loss for the year	37	746
Reversal of impairment loss during the year	(45)	(39)
<i>Net change in impairment loss reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (note 7)</i>	<i>(8)</i>	<i>707</i>
Receivables written-off	(5)	(878)
Balance as of December 31	998	1 011

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13. Other Assets

	31 December 2025	December 31, 2024
Receivables from intermediaries on loans granted	1 229	463
Trade receivables	1 105	904
Prepaid expenses	410	281
Guarantee receivables	326	234
Withholding tax	107	131
Receivables from P2P platform related to borrowings from P2P investors	79	19 651
Overpaid taxes	31	120
Advances paid, gross	616	142
Impairment of advances paid	(391)	-
Other receivables, gross	819	124
Impairment of other receivables	(668)	-
Investment in joint venture	-	46
Receivables from associates	-	615
Total other assets, including:	3 663	22 711
<i>Current</i>	<i>3 663</i>	<i>22 711</i>

14. Individually significant loans granted

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade loans granted to related parties, incl. accrued interest, gross	209 632	187 509
Trade loans granted to non-related parties, incl. accrued interest, gross	-	895
Trade loans granted to individuals, incl. accrued interest, gross	-	1
Expected credit loss	(16 094)	(10 807)
Individually significant loans granted, net, including:	193 538	177 598
<i>Current</i>	<i>6 176</i>	<i>28 493</i>
<i>Non-current</i>	<i>187 362</i>	<i>149 105</i>

Additional information on individually significant loans granted to related parties is contained in note 26 to this individual financial statement.

The change in losses from impairment of receivables under granted individually significant loans to companies and individuals is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance as of January 1	10 807	10 222
Impairment loss for the year	7 140	4 048
Reversal of impairment loss during the year	(601)	(2 997)
Net change in impairment losses reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (note 7)	6 539	1 051
Receivables written-off	(1 252)	(466)
Balance as of December 31	16 094	10 807

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15 . Investments in Subsidiaries

	As of December 31 , 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
	<i>Investment, gross</i>	<i>Impairment losses</i>	<i>Investment, net</i>	<i>Investment, gross</i>	<i>Impairment losses</i>	<i>Investment, net</i>
Easy Credit LLC	14 970	(14 970)	-	14 970	(14 970)	-
Easy Asset Management IFN AD	5 770	-	5 770	5 770	-	5 770
Ai Credit SP.Z.O.O.	448	(448)	-	448	(6)	442
M Cash Macedonia DOOEL	2 249	-	2 249	2 249	-	2 249
Easy Payment Services Ltd	14 840	-	14 840	14 840	-	14 840
Financial Bulgaria Ltd	6 656	-	6 656	6 656	-	6 656
Easy Individual Solutions, Mexico	37	(37)	-	37	-	37
Easy Asset Management Iberia SL	6	(6)	-	6	-	6
Easy Asset Management Ltd.	46	-	46	-	-	-
Financial Solutions Ltd.	7 400	-	7 400	-	-	-
Access Finance SP.Z.O.O.	68	(6)	63	68	-	68
	52 490	(15 467)	37 023	45 044	(14 976)	30 068

The Company owns 100% of Easy Credit LLC ("Subsidiary"). The subsidiary is registered in accordance with Ukrainian legislation and regulatory requirements regarding non-banking financial institutions. The value of the initial registered capital of the Subsidiary Company is 6 922 Ukrainian hryvnias, which on the date of capital registration was equivalent to EUR 800 thousand or BGN 1 565 thousand. As of 31.12.2025, the capital is in the amount of BGN 14 970 thousand.

The Company owns 100% (99.999938%) of SC Easy Asset Management IFN AD ("Subsidiary"). The Subsidiary is registered in accordance with Romanian legislation and regulatory requirements regarding non-banking financial institutions, with a total number of shares - 459 800 and capital in the amount of BGN 861 thousand (equivalent to EUR 440 thousand). The currency in which the capital of the Subsidiary is registered is Romanian lei. As of 31.12.2025, the capital of the Romanian company is BGN 5 770 thousand, equivalent to EUR 2 950 thousand (13 722 thousand lei).

The company owns 100% of Ai Credit SP.Z.O.O. ("Subsidiary"), established in 2014. The Subsidiary is registered in accordance with Polish legislation and regulatory requirements regarding non-banking financial institutions. The value of the registered capital of the Subsidiary is BGN 2 thousand (equivalent to PLN 5 thousand) as of the date of establishment. In 2016, a decision was made to increase the capital to 200 thousand zlotys. In 2024, a decision was made to increase the capital to 1,000 thousand zlotys.

The company owns 99.60% of Easy Payment Services EOOD ("Subsidiary"), established in 2016. The Subsidiary is registered in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Bulgaria. The value of the capital at the time of registration is BGN 1 000 thousand. The activity of the Subsidiary Company is related to the execution of payment operations, issuance of payment instruments and/or acceptance of payments with payment instruments. As of 31.12.2025, the registered capital is BGN 14 900 thousand.

• Financial Bulgaria EOOD, (Bulgaria) – 100%

In 2017, Easy Asset Management AD initiated the acquisition of the shares of the local division of the British non-bank consumer lending group International Personal Finance (IPF) – Provident Financial Bulgaria OOD. The company owns 100% of Financial Bulgaria EOOD ("Subsidiary"), with the value of the registered capital at the time of acquisition being BGN 51 million. It is registered in accordance with the legislation and regulatory requirements of the Republic of Bulgaria. In 2019, actions were taken to restructure the capital of the Subsidiary and it was reduced to 1,500 thousand BGN.

• Financial Company M Cash Macedonia DOOEL Skopje, (Macedonia) – 100%

In 2019, the Company purchased from Access Finance OOD 100% of the shares of Financial Company M Cash Macedonia DOOEL Skopje ("Subsidiary"), established in 2014. The Subsidiary is registered in accordance with

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the legislation of the Republic of North Macedonia and the regulatory requirements for non-banking financial institutions. In 2024, the value of the registered capital of the Subsidiary increased and reached 1,000 thousand euros.

- Easy Individual Solutions, (Mexico) – 98%

A subsidiary was established in 2019 and is registered in accordance with the laws of Mexico. The value of the registered capital is 402 thousand Mexican pesos (equivalent to 37 thousand BGN) as of the date of establishment. In 2025, the company did not carry out commercial activities.

- Easy Asset Management Iberia SL, (Spain) – 100%

In 2022, Easy Asset Management AD entered the Spanish market with its subsidiary Easy Asset Management Iberia SL. The subsidiary is registered in accordance with the laws of Spain. The value of the registered capital is 3 thousand euros (equivalent to 6 thousand BGN).

- Access Finance Sp z.o.o., (Poland) – 100%

In 2024, the Company purchased from Access Finance AD 100% of the shares of Access Finance Sp z.o.o., Poland ("Subsidiary"), established in 2023. The Subsidiary is registered in accordance with Polish legislation and regulatory requirements for non-banking financial institutions. The value of the registered capital is PLN 200 thousand.

- Easy Asset Management d.o.o. (Croatia) – 100%

In 2021, Easy Asset Management d.o.o., a Subsidiary, was established, registered in accordance with the legislation of Croatia. The Subsidiary will operate with a local partner, owning 50% of the registered capital, equivalent to BGN 46 thousand. In 2025, Easy Asset Management AD acquired 100% of the capital of Financial Solutions d.o.o., which at the date of acquisition held a 50% stake in Easy Asset Management d.o.o. As a result of the transaction, Easy Asset Management AD increased its direct and indirect stake in Easy Asset Management d.o.o. to 100% and acquired control over it.

- Financial Solutions d.o.o. (Croatia) – 100%

On 17.03.2025, "Easy Asset Management" AD concluded an agreement for the acquisition of a controlling stake in Easy Asset Management d.o.o., Croatia. The transaction was finalized in December 2025. The value of the registered capital is 3 thousand euros.

The change in impairment loss on investments in subsidiaries is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance as of January 1	14 976	34 998
Impairment loss for the year	491	-
<i>Net change in impairment losses reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>-</i>
Written off investments	-	(20 022)
Balance as of December 31	15 467	14 976

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16 Property, plant and equipment

	Computer equipment	Other equipment	Office furniture	Others	Total
Acquisition cost					
As of 01.01.2024	1 284	76	157	954	2 471
Additions	281	-	15	64	360
Disposals	(50)	-	-	(1)	(51)
As of 31.12.2024	1 515	76	172	1 017	2 780
Additions	337	-	4	67	408
Disposals	(15)	-	-	(1)	(16)
As of 31.12.2025	1 837	76	176	1 083	3 172
Accumulated depreciation					
As of 01.01.2024	(1 053)	(76)	(108)	(646)	(1 883)
Depreciation charge	(211)	-	(17)	(208)	(436)
Eliminated on disposals	51	-	-	1	52
As of 31.12.2024	(1 213)	(76)	(125)	(853)	(2 267)
Depreciation charge	(297)	-	(15)	(77)	(389)
Eliminated on disposals	15	-	-	1	16
As of 31.12.2025	(1 495)	(76)	(140)	(929)	(2 640)
Carrying amount					
As of 31.12.2025	342	-	36	154	532
As of 31.12.2024	302	-	47	164	513
As of 01.01.2024	231	-	49	308	588

17. Intangible assets

	Software	Total
Acquisition cost		
As of 01.01.2024	1 171	1 171
Additions	-	-
As of 31.12.2024	1 171	1 171
Additions	-	-
As of 31.12.2025	1 171	1 171
Accumulated amortization		
As of 01.01.2024	(984)	(984)
Amortization charge	-	-
As of 31.12.2024	(984)	(984)
Amortization charge	-	-
As of 31.12.2025	(984)	(984)
Carrying amount		
As of 31.12.2025	187	187
As of 31.12.2024	187	187
As of 01.01.2024	187	187

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18. Right-of-use assets

	Buildings	Total
Acquisition cost		
As of 01.01.2024	6 961	6 961
Additions	832	832
Disposals	(205)	(205)
As of 31.12.2024	7 588	7 588
Additions	8 528	8 528
Disposals	(7 053)	(7 053)
As of 31.12.2025	9 063	9 063
Accumulated depreciation		
As of 01.01.2024	(2 300)	(2 300)
Depreciation charge	(2 407)	(2 407)
Eliminated on disposals	99	99
As of 31.12.2024	(4 608)	(4 608)
Depreciation charge	(2 981)	(2 981)
Eliminated on disposals	6 902	6 902
As of 31.12.2025	(687)	(687)
Carrying amount		
As of 31.12.2025	8 376	8 376
As of 31.12.2024	2 980	2 980
As of 01.01.2024	4 661	4 661

<i>Amounts recognized in profit and loss</i>	2025	2024
Right-of-use asset amortization expense	(2 981)	(2 407)
Interest expense on the lease liability	(86)	(117)
Expenses related to short-term rentals	(3 252)	(3 287)
Expenses related to the lease of low-value assets	(286)	(555)

19. Deferred tax assets

As deferred tax assets under IAS 12 Income Taxes, the Company has recognized the amount of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of reduced temporary differences and unused tax loss carryforwards as follows:

	Unused paid leave	Personnel income	Others	Total
As of 01 January 2024	128	112	8	248
(Expense)/income on the income statement	6	3	2	11
As of January 01, 2025	134	115	10	259
(Expense)/income on the income statement	14	15	(3)	26
As of December 31, 2025	148	130	7	285

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20. Other liabilities

	31 December 2025	December 31, 2024
Payables to personnel and social security	10 463	9 251
Payables to suppliers	1 360	1 318
<i>incl. payables to related parties</i>	738	568
Tax payables other than corporation tax	1 011	817
Payables under assignment agreements	-	26
Other payables	855	180
Total trade and other payables, including:	13 689	11 592
<i>Current</i>	<i>12 476</i>	<i>10 570</i>
<i>Non-current</i>	<i>1 213</i>	<i>1 022</i>

Personnel and social security liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Payables to the personnel, including:		
Current remuneration payables	6 038	5 368
Current payables for unused paid leave	1 242	1 125
Long-term payables on defined employee benefit plans	1 213	1 022
	8 493	7 515
Social security payables, including:		
Current payables	1 970	1 736
	1 970	1 736
Total	10 463	9 251

Long-term payables on defined employee benefit plans

	2025	2024
<i>Present value of liabilities on January 1</i>	<i>1 022</i>	<i>794</i>
Current service cost	189	132
Interest expense	45	40
Retirement benefits paid during the period	(194)	(76)
Actuarial (profit) loss for the period	151	132
<i>Present value of liabilities on December 31</i>	<i>1 213</i>	<i>1 022</i>

The key assumptions used in determining the employee benefit liabilities at retirement are set out below:

	2025	2024
Discount rate	3.5%	4.0%
Future increase in remuneration	10.0%	5.0%

The average duration of the employee benefit liability at retirement is 10.0 years.

The table below presents a sensitivity analysis of the significant assumptions as of 31.12.2025, calculated based on a method that extrapolates the effect on personnel retirement benefit liabilities given a reasonable change in the underlying assumptions at the end of the reporting period.

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Significant assumptions	Amendment	Absolute effect	Relative effect
Discount rate	+0,50%	(51)	-4%
Discount rate	-0,50%	55	+5%
Reward	+0,50%	55	+5%
Reward	-0,50%	(51)	-4%

The expected payments as of 31.12.2025 in relation to the liabilities for personnel retirement benefits are as follows:

	Estimated Payments
Payments in 2026	146
Payments in 2027	83
Payments in 2028	119
Payments in 2029	102
Payments in 2030	91

21. Lease Liabilities

During the year, the Company was a party to numerous lease agreements as an office tenant

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of lease payments	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Due within 1 year	3 166	2 704	2 955	2 649
Due between 1 and 5 years	5 606	413	5 445	402
Due above 5 years	-	-	-	-
	8 773	3 117	8 400	3 051
Less: future interest	(373)	(66)	-	-
Present value of lease liability	8 400	3 051	8 400	3 051

22. Borrowings

	Average interest rate	Term	31 December 2025	December 31, 2024
Loans from P2P investors	9%	2026	78 723	75 574
Bank loan 1	1m EURIBOR+1.9%	2026	13 992	11 617
Bank loan 2	1m EURIBOR+1.9%	2029	6 883	-
Bank loan 3	1m EURIBOR+1.9%	2030	3 282	4 410
Loans from related parties	9%	2026	11 412	-
Loans from related parties	5%	2028	5 220	11 773
Total, including:			119 512	103 374
<i>Current</i>			<i>104 126</i>	<i>87 190</i>
<i>Non-current</i>			<i>15 386</i>	<i>16 184</i>

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23. Equity

Share capital

As of December 31, 2025, the share capital remains unchanged compared to the end of the previous reporting period. The number of ordinary shares issued is 8 503 000 with a nominal value of BGN 1, amounting to a total share capital of BGN 8 503 thousand as of December 31, 2025. The majority owner of the Company is "Management Financial Group" AD with 88.47%.

Reserves

The Company forms legal reserves in accordance with the requirements of the Commercial Law in the amount of BGN 15 910 thousand statutory reserves.

Change in accumulated actuarial gain/(loss) reserve in capital

	2025	2024
Accumulated actuarial gain/(loss) on 1 January	(206)	(83)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on liability recognized as other comprehensive income	(116)	(123)
Accumulated actuarial profit/(loss) at 31 December	(322)	(206)

Retained earnings

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Retained earnings from previous years	166 476	156 926
Distributed dividend	(3 000)	(2 000)
Current profit	1 309	11 550
	164 785	166 476

The changes in equity in 2024 are as follows:

- Reported profit for the period in the amount of BGN 11 550 thousand
- During the reporting period, a decision was made to distribute a dividend in the amount of BGN 2 000 thousand.

The changes in equity in 2025 are as follows:

- Reported profit for the period in the amount of BGN 1 309 thousand
- During the reporting period, a decision was made to distribute a dividend in the amount of BGN 3 000 thousand.

24. Notes to the statement of cash flows

Non-cash transactions

Part of the commission receivables from Financial Bulgaria EOOD, amounting to BGN 71 539 thousand, were offset in 2025 (2024: BGN 65 678 thousand) against the Company's liabilities to Financial Bulgaria EOOD related to collected guarantees.

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Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

The tables below describe changes in the Company's liabilities resulting from financing activities, including monetary and non-monetary changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows have been or future cash flows will be classified in the Company's separate statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	01.01.2025	Cash flows from financing activities	Non-monetary changes	31.12.2025
Borrowings	103 374	26 745	(10 607)	119 512
Lease liabilities	3 051	(3 111)	8 460	8 400
	106 425	23 634	(2 147)	127 912
	01.01.2024	Cash flows from financing activities	Non-monetary changes	31.12.2024
Borrowings	45 582	31 704	26 088	103 374
Lease liabilities	4 729	(2 518)	840	3 051
	50 311	29 186	26 928	106 425

25 . Financial risk management

The nature of the Company's activity requires the assumption and professional management of known financial risks, which includes their identification, measurement and management. The Company Performingly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and/or market practices.

The Company's objective is to achieve an appropriate balance between the risks assumed and the returns received, as well as to minimize the potential adverse effects on the financial results. In this context, risk is defined as the probability of experiencing losses or lost benefits due to factors internal or external to the organization. Risk management is carried out within the framework of rules and procedures approved by the Management. The company identifies, assesses and manages financial risks in close cooperation with operational units. The management sets the principles for overall control and risk management, as well as written policies, regarding areas specific to the Company. The risks that arise in connection with financial instruments to which the Company is exposed include credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and operational risk, disclosed below.

A. Credit risk

Credit risk is related to incurring financial losses due to non-fulfilment of the liabilities of the Company's customers, suppliers, and creditors. The credit risk is primarily related to the guarantee services provided to the Company's customers.

The Company's credit policy and its implementation are analyzed on an ongoing basis and changed if necessary at the suggestion of the management. It is responsible for the operational approach to risk management and sets work priorities, according to the risk management strategy and principles, adopts credit risk controls and reviews the procedures and system for its management.

A.1. Measurement of credit risk

The valuation of credit risk for the portfolio of micro-loans is done on a portfolio basis and requires the performance of additional calculations of the probability of non-payment at maturity, as well as the related loss rates, correlation dependencies in the portfolio of assets, etc.

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For its internal needs, the Company uses its own credit risk measurement and analysis models. These models are subject to periodic review and comparison of their behavior against real quantities, and adjustments are made to the underlying variables to optimize model performance. These credit risk measurement procedures are part of the Company's routine operational activity.

The key inputs used to measure expected credit loss (ECL) are:

- Probability of Default (PD);
- Loss Given Default (LGD); and
- Exposure at Default (EAD).

These data are typically derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data and are adjusted to reflect probability-weighted forecast information.

Probability of default (PD) is a forecast of the probability of default over a specified time range. Estimated at a given time. The calculation is based on statistical rating models and is evaluated using rating tools tailored to the different categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on internal data including quantitative and qualitative factors. Estimated values are calculated taking into account the agreed terms of exposures and estimated prepayment rates. The rating is based on current conditions adjusted to account for future conditions that will affect the probability of default.

Probability of default is a combination of application valuation and behavioral valuation. A client is considered to be in default when he has not fulfilled his liabilities for more than 90 days or at least one of his exposures has been restructured. During the Performing credit risk valuation process, when a persistently late paying customer is identified, it may trigger a default event, even if the previous two criteria are met (probability of default or an event leading to a probability of default).

Impairment is based on probability of default for 12 months when the customer is not in default and there is no significant increase in credit risk. The significant increase is assessed based on quantitative and qualitative criteria. When one of the criteria for a significant increase in credit risk is present, the corresponding exposure is impaired with a probability of default for the entire term. Full term probability of default is related to the remaining maturity of the loan and default events over the expected term of the financial instrument.

Loss Given Default (LGD) is an estimate of the loss given default and is stated as a percentage of the exposure. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those the Company expects to receive. LGD calculation models for unsecured assets take into account recovery time (customer payments or assignment payments). The loss at default varies widely, depending on the characteristics of the counterparty, the type and structural features of the loan, the availability of collateral or credit support of the debtor.

Exposure at default (EAD) is a forecast of exposure at a future date of default, taking into account expected changes in exposure after the reporting date, including payments. Exposure at default and loss given default are measured on a portfolio basis for the underlying pool of micro-loans.

A.2. Credit risk management policy

The Company manages credit risk by setting limits related to single customer, office and other categories of portfolio diversification. Exposure to credit risk is managed through a Performing age analysis of claims for fees under granted guarantees, changing the criteria, requirements and approval procedures for pricing limits and the guarantee itself in a manner appropriate to the situation.

A.3. Maximum exposure to credit risk

For the financial assets owned by the Company, the maximum exposure to credit risk is best represented by their carrying amount as follows:

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	<i>Maximum exposure</i>	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	8 310	3 672
Microloans granted to individuals	123 684	105 582
Individually significant loans granted	193 538	177 598
Other assets	3 663	22 711
	329 195	309 563

A.4. Analysis of the credit risk of unguaranteed receivables from customers on microloans granted

The tables below analyze the credit risk of unguaranteed receivables from customers on microloans granted:

Receivables gross				
As of December 31, 2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Performing	-	-	-	-
Overdue up to 30 days	527	-	-	527
Overdue from 31 to 90 days	-	11	-	11
Overdue more than 90 days	-	-	7	7
Total	527	11	7	545

Receivables gross				
As of December 31, 2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Performing	-	-	-	-
Overdue up to 30 days	400	-	-	400
Overdue from 31 to 90 days	-	1	-	1
Overdue more than 90 days	-	-	19	19
Total	400	1	19	420

As of December 31, 2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables gross	527	11	7	545
Impairment	(34)	(5)	(5)	(44)
Receivables, net	493	6	2	501

As of December 31, 2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables gross	400	1	19	420
Impairment	(25)	(1)	(15)	(41)
Receivables, net	375	-	4	379

Receivables gross				
2025 year	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2025	400	1	19	420
Transfer to Stage 1	(12)	-	-	(12)
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	1	1
Acquired financial assets	518	11	6	535
Settled receivables	(379)	(1)	(19)	(399)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	527	11	7	545

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Receivables gross				
2024 year	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2024	600	23	209	832
Transfer to Stage 1	(18)	-	-	(18)
Transfer to Stage 2	-	(12)	-	(12)
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	5	5
Acquired financial assets	380	1	1	382
Settled receivables	(562)	(11)	(196)	(769)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	400	1	19	420
Impairment of receivables 2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2025	25	1	15	41
Transfer to Stage 1	(1)	-	-	(1)
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	1	1
Acquired financial assets	33	5	4	42
Settled receivables	(23)	(1)	(15)	(39)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	34	5	5	44
Impairment of receivables 2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2024	28	8	174	210
Transfer to Stage 1	(1)	-	-	(1)
Transfer to Stage 2	-	(4)	-	(4)
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	5	5
Acquired financial assets	24	1	1	26
Settled receivables	(26)	(4)	(165)	(195)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	25	1	15	41

A.5. Analysis of the credit risk of guaranteed receivables from customers on microloans granted

The tables below analyze the credit risk of guaranteed receivables from customers on microloans granted:

Receivables gross	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Performing	123 183	105 185
Doubtful	-	-
In default	-	-
Total	123 183	105 185
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Receivables gross	123 183	105 185
Impairment	-	-
Receivables, net	123 183	105 185

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A.6. Analysis of the credit risk of receivables from customers for individually significant loans granted

The tables below analyze the credit risk of receivables from customers for individually significant loans granted:

Receivables gross	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Performing	191 184	170 526
Doubtful	16 154	15 200
In default	2 294	2 679
Total	209 632	188 405

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Receivables gross	209 632	188 405
Impairment	(16 094)	(10 807)
Receivables, net	193 538	177 598

B. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is related to the impossibility of fulfilling the Company's liabilities when they become due. Net cash outflows would reduce available cash resources. Under certain circumstances, a lack of liquidity may result in asset sales or the potential inability to meet credit commitments. The risk that the Company will not be able to meet its monetary liabilities is inherent in the activity and can be caused by a wide range of institutional-specific and market events such as mergers and acquisitions activities, systemic shocks and natural disasters, etc.

B.1. Liquidity risk management policy

The Company's liquidity management includes monitoring future cash flows. This includes maintaining highly liquid assets; monitoring liquidity ratios from the statement of financial position; management of the concentration and maturity structure of liabilities, etc. An analysis of the agreed maturities of financial liabilities and financial assets is performed.

The Company has a diversified portfolio of cash and high quality, highly liquid assets to meet its current liabilities.

B.2. Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

The tables below show the Company's undiscounted cash flows resulting from financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, including interest, if any.

As of December 31 , 2025

	Carrying amount	Contracted cash flows			
		Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	119 512	25 427	90 003	14 171	-
Lease liabilities	8 400	792	2 375	5 606	-
Trade payables	46 366	12 613	33 753	-	-
	174 278	38 832	126 131	19 777	-
					184 740

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As of December 31, 2024

	Carrying amount	Contracted cash flows				Total
		Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	103 374	14 459	63 406	30 923	-	108 788
Lease liabilities	3 051	676	2 028	413	-	3 117
Trade payables	36 188	13 486	22 702	-	-	36 188
	142 613	28 621	88 136	31 336		148 093

C. Market risk

The Company is exposed to market risk, which is the probability that the fair value or cash flows associated with financial instruments will vary due to changes in market prices. Market risks arise primarily from positions in interest rate, currency and equity products that are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of market rate or price dynamics. Due to the specificity of the Company's financial instruments, it is primarily exposed to interest rate risk.

C.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk related to cash flows can occur when changes in market interest rates affect future cash flows from financial instruments. A possible interest rate risk related to the fair value is that when the value of a financial instrument changes due to a change in market interest rates.

The Company is exposed to both risks – related to fair value and related to cash flow. Interest margins may increase as a result of these changes, which in turn would limit potential losses to the Company arising from changes in market interest rates. Trade and other receivables / liabilities are not interest-bearing.

As of December 31, 2025

	<i>Variable interest rate</i>	<i>Fixed interest rate</i>	<i>Interest free</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	8 310	8 310
Microloans granted to individuals	-	123 684	-	123 684
Individually significant loans granted	-	193 538	-	193 538
Other assets	-	-	3 663	3 663
Total financial assets	-	317 222	11 973	329 195
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	13 992	105 520	-	119 512
Lease liabilities	-	8 400	-	8 400
Trade payables	-	-	46 366	46 366
Total financial liabilities	13 992	113 920	46 366	174 278

As of 31 December 2024

	<i>Variable interest rate</i>	<i>Fixed interest rate</i>	<i>Interest free</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3 672	3 672
Microloans granted to individuals	-	105 582	-	105 582
Individually significant loans granted	-	177 598	-	177 598
Other assets	-	-	22 711	22 711
Total financial assets	-	283 180	26 383	309 563

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	<i>Variable interest rate</i>	<i>Fixed interest rate</i>	<i>Interest free</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	11 617	91 757	-	103 374
Lease liabilities	-	3 051	-	3 051
Trade payables	-	-	36 188	36 188
Total financial liabilities	11 617	94 808	36 188	142 613

C.2 Currency risk

Fluctuations in exchange rates affect the Company's financial position and cash flows. As a result of the currency board, the Bulgarian lev is pegged to the euro at a leva-to-euro ratio of 1.95583/EUR, which means that positions in this currency do not lead to significant currency risk unless the ratio is changed in the future.

As of December 31, 2025

	<i>BGN</i>	<i>EUR</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	6 945	1 364	1	8 310
Microloans granted to individuals	123 684	-	-	123 684
Individually significant loans granted	163 627	29 540	371	193 538
Other assets	3 060	200	403	3 663
Total financial assets	297 316	31 104	775	329 195
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	46 934	72 578	-	119 512
Lease liabilities	8 400	-	-	8 400
Trade payables	46 095	271	-	46 366
Total financial liabilities	101 429	72 849	-	174 278

As of 31 December 2024

	<i>BGN</i>	<i>EUR</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3 461	211	-	3 672
Microloans granted to individuals	105 582	-	-	105 582
Individually significant loans granted	145 002	32 596	-	177 598
Other assets	10 415	12 207	89	22 711
Total financial assets	264 460	45 014	89	309 563
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	57 180	46 194	-	103 374
Lease liabilities	3 051	-	-	3 051
Trade payables	35 952	236	-	36 188
Total financial liabilities	96 183	46 430	-	142 613

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D. Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of losses due to systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When the established control systems and activities do not prevent such events, operational risks may damage the reputation, have legal or regulatory consequences or lead to financial losses for the Company. The Company does not expect to eliminate all operational risks, but strives to manage these risks by building a good control environment, as well as by monitoring and managing potential risks. Control measures include effective segregation of duties, definition of access rights, authorization of transactions, and reconciliation of information from different sources, training and evaluation of personnel, and other types of control.

E. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

For financial instruments that are traded in active markets, the determination of fair value is based on market prices or dealer price quotes. A financial instrument is considered to be traded in an active market if the quoted prices are Performingly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, company of the relevant industry or regulatory agency and these prices represent current and Performingly executed transactions in the market. If the above criteria are not met, the market is considered inactive.

For all other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation models. Fair values of loans and receivables, as well as liabilities to third parties, are determined using a present value model based on agreed cash flows, taking into account credit quality, liquidity and expenses; their fair value does not differ materially from their net carrying amount. The fair values of contingent liabilities and non-cancellable loan liabilities correspond to their carrying amounts.

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short-term maturity (less than three months), it is assumed that the carrying amount is close to their fair value. This assumption also applies to demand deposits and time savings deposits.

IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure" requires the explanatory notes to the financial statement to contain information on the determination of fair value in accordance with IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" of financial assets and liabilities that are not presented at fair value in the statement of financial condition. IFRS 13 defines a hierarchy of valuation techniques, depending on the extent to which the inputs to the models are observable or unobservable. Inputs that can be monitored include market information obtained from external information sources; unobservable inputs include the Company's assumptions and judgments.

These two types of inputs define the following hierarchy of fair value estimates:

- Level 1 – quotes from active markets for identical financial instruments. This includes listed equity and debt instruments
- Level 2 – inputs other than Level 1 data that can be observed directly or indirectly (ie can be derived from market prices).
- Level 3 – inputs that cannot be observed and/or based on external market information. This group includes instruments whose significant components cannot be observed.

The above hierarchy of valuation methods requires the use of market information whenever possible. When performing the evaluations, the Company takes into account relevant observable market prices in cases where this is possible.

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Fair value of financial instruments:

	<i>As of December 31 , 2025</i>		<i>As of December 31, 2024</i>	
	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	8 310	8 310	3 672	3 672
Microloans granted to individuals	123 684	123 684	105 582	105 582
Individually significant loans granted	193 538	193 538	177 598	177 598
Other assets	3 663	3 663	22 711	22 711
Total financial assets	329 195	329 195	309 563	309 563
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	119 512	119 512	103 374	103 374
Lease liabilities	8 400	8 400	3 051	3 051
Trade and other payables	46 366	46 366	36 188	36 188
Total financial liabilities	174 278	174 278	142 613	142 613

The following table provides information on the financial instruments for which fair value disclosure is required in accordance with IFRS 7, distributed according to the valuation methods used as of 31 December 2025:

	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	8 310	-	-	8 310
Microloans granted to individuals	-	-	123 684	123 684
Individually significant loans granted	-	-	193 538	193 538
Other assets	-	-	3 663	3 663
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	119 512	119 512
Lease liabilities	-	-	8 400	8 400
Trade and other payables	-	-	46 366	46 366

The following table provides information on the financial instruments for which fair value disclosure is required in accordance with IFRS 7, distributed according to the valuation methods used as of 31 December 2024:

	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3 672	-	-	3 672
Microloans granted to individuals	-	-	105 582	105 582
Individually significant loans granted	-	-	177 598	177 598
Other assets	-	-	22 711	22 711
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	103 374	103 374
Lease liabilities	-	-	3 051	3 051
Trade and other payables	-	-	36 188	36 188

F. Capital risk Management

The Company's capital risk management objectives are to maintain a strong capital base to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern and to provide conditions for development. There were no changes in the capital management approach during the period.

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The Debt-to-equity (the ratio between net debt capital and total capital) as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total debt capital	186 722	152 887
Less Cash and Cash Equivalents	(8 310)	(3 672)
Net debt capital	178 412	149 215
Equity	188 876	190 683
Total capital	367 288	339 898
Debt-to-equity	0.50	0.44

The Company has a legal liability for a minimum equity capital of BGN 1 million, which as of December 31, 2025 has been met.

The Company's equity consists of registered capital, reserves and retained earnings. Summary quantitative data on the composition of the Company's equity capital are disclosed in Note 23.

26. Related Party Transactions

Entities are considered related if one of the parties has the ability to exercise control or significant influence over the other in making financial or operational decisions, or is placed under joint control by a third party.

26.1. Composition of related parties

<i>Related party</i>	<i>Connection</i>
Management Financial Group AD	Parent company
Financial Bulgaria Ltd	Subsidiary Company
April Finance EAD – in liquidation from 10.10.2024	Subsidiary Company
SC Easy Asset Management IFN AD - Romania	Subsidiary Company
Easy Credit LLC – Ukraine	Subsidiary Company
Ai Credit SP.Z.O.O. – Poland	Subsidiary Company
Easy Payment Services Ltd	Subsidiary Company
FD M Cash Macedonia DOOEL Skopje, Macedonia	Subsidiary Company
Easy Individual Solutions - Mexico	Subsidiary Company
Easy Asset Management d.o.o. , Croatia	Jointly controlled Company
CREDIS SOLUTIONS Ltd., Croatia	Subsidiary Company
Easy Asset Management Iberia - Spain	Subsidiary Company
Access Finance Sp.Z.O.O., Poland	Subsidiary Company
Financial Solutions Ltd., Croatia	Subsidiary Company
Smart Asset Services EOOD – SAS EOOD	Company under common control
Easy Asset Management DOO, Serbia	Company under common control
Access Finance AD	Company under common control
AXI Finance IFN SA, Romania	Company under common control
Access Finance SL, Spain	Company under common control
Access Finance Inc, USA	Company under common control
Access Asset Management, SA de CV, Mexico	Company under common control
Iuvo OOD, Bulgaria	Company under common control
Iuvo Group OU, Estonia	Company under common control
Iuvo Credit OU, Estonia	Company under common control
Iuvo Finance OU, Estonia	Company under common control
Viva Credit AD	Company under common control

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<i>Related party</i>	<i>Connection</i>
New Pay EAD	Company under common control
Express Pay Ltd	Company under common control
Smart Innovative Technologies Ltd	Company under common control
Fintrade Finance AD	Company under common control
FINTRADE FINANCE IFN S.A	
Flexible Financial Solutions TOV, Ukraine – in liquidation	Company under common control
Seewines AD	Company under common control
Seewines Logistics Ltd	Company under common control
Seewines Spirit AD	Company under common control
Liquid Dreams Ltd	Company under common control
Colline Albelle SA, Italy	Company under common control
Agency for Control of Outstanding Debt AD	Company under common control
Agency for Control of Outstanding Debt SRL, Romania	Company under common control
Agency for Control of Outstanding Debt DOOEL, Macedonia	Company under common control
Insurance Company Instinct AD	Company under common control
Insurance brokerage company M BROKER AD Skopje, N. Macedonia	Company under common control
MFG Microcredit Ghana Limited, Ghana	Company under common control
Miafora Ltd, Cyprus – in liquidation from 16.08.2024	Company under common control
MFG Digital Limited, UK	Company under common control
April Services Ltd	Company under common control
MFG Partners EOOD	Company under common control
Sofia Fin-invest Private Limited, India	Company under common control
MFG Invest AD	Company under common control
Aya Equestrian Centre AD	Company under common control
Chapeau AD	Company under common control
Icredit Inc. USA	Company under common control
Funding Alliance EAD	Company under common control
Brezel Digital Assekurateur GmbH, Germany	Company under common control
Zornitsa Family Estates EAD	Company under common control
Easy Asset Management SAC Peru	Company under common control
GoldTrust Management AD	Company under common control
Borgo Estates EAD	Company under common control
Easy Asset Management Limited, Kenya	Company under common control
AYA MFG Inc., USA	Company under common control
Chiron Management AD	A company under common control through key management personnel
11235 OOD	A company under common control through key management personnel

Unless otherwise indicated, transactions with related parties are not carried out under special conditions.

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26.2. Related party transactions (amounts are exclusive of VAT)

<i>Related Party</i>	<i>Type of transaction</i>	2025	2024
Sales			
Financial Bulgaria EOOD	Loan interest	72 989	66 628
ZD Instinct AD	Loan interest	5 464	5 179
Management Financial Group AD	Loan interest	4 668	3 684
I Credit SP.ZOO - Poland	Loan interest	1 443	1 237
Easy Credit LLC	Loan interest	92	95
Fintrade Finance AD	Loan interest	184	185
Access Finance AD	Loan interest	-	74
Express Pay EOOD	Loan interest	34	34
Agency for Overdue Debt Control AD	Loan interest	971	832
Easy Payment Services OOD	Loan interest	72	168
AXI Finance IFN S.A.	Loan interest	215	867
Viva Credit AD	Loan interest	189	175
Easy Asset Management ShPK	Loan interest	-	4
Easy Asset Management d.o.o.	Loan interest	421	342
Easy Asset Management Iberia - Spain	Loan interest	712	441
April Finance EAD	Loan interest	6	24
Seawines AD	Loan interest	347	198
SC Easy Asset Management IFN AD - Romania	Loan interest	433	-
Easy Asset Management SAC, Peru	Loan interest	10	-
Icredit Inc. USA	Loan interest	3	-
Easy Asset Management Limited, Kenya	Loan interest	7	-
Management Financial Group AD	Sale of a company	-	615
Agency for Overdue Debt Control AD	Cession	-	19
Easy Credit LLC	License fee	10	5
FD M Cash Macedonia LLC Skopje, Macedonia	Services provided	17	1
Viva Credit AD	Services provided	5	11
Access Finance AD	Services provided	13	17
Agency for Overdue Debt Control AD	Services provided	4	7
Iuvo OOD	Services provided	1	2
Fintrade Finance AD	Services provided	2	3
Easy Payment Services OOD	Services provided	1	2
Sofia Fin-Invest Private Limited, India	Services provided	-	4
Fintrade Finance AD	Sale of fixed assets	-	1
		88 313	80 854

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<i>Related Party</i>	<i>Type of transaction</i>	2025	2024
Purchases			
Iuvo Group OÜ, Estonia	Services Received	2 092	1 075
Smart Asset Services EOOD	Services Received	1 459	1 081
Smart Asset Services EOOD	Interest on Loan	174	13
Financial Bulgaria EOOD	Interest on Loan	142	143
Access Finance AD	Interest on Loan	41	39
SC Easy Asset Management IFN AD – Romania	Interest on Loan	-	116
Easy Asset Services EOOD	Interest on Loan	-	266
Easy Payment Services OOD	Services Received	23	98
Seawines Spirit AD	Services Received	75	21
Seawines Logistics EOOD	Services Received	54	5
Seawines AD	Services Received	22	185
Easy Asset Services EOOD	Services Received	-	142
Hiron Management AD	Services Received	138	379
GoldTrust Management AD	Services Received	1	-
Management Financial Group AD	Services Received	92	266
Easy Asset Management d.o.o.	Services Received	42	88
ZD Instinct AD	Services Received	24	-
Smart Innovative Technologies EOOD	Services Received	498	452
11235 OOD	Services Received	521	455
April Finance EAD	Services Received	-	2
		5 398	4 826

During the year ending on 31.12.2025, the Company distributed a dividend to shareholders in the amount of BGN 3 million.

Dividends received from subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 5 Dividend Income to this individual report.

<i>Related party</i>	2025 year		2024 year	
	<i>Principal provided</i>	<i>Principal repaid</i>	<i>Principal provided</i>	<i>Principal repaid</i>
Loans granted				
Viva Credit AD	1 000	1 000	-	-
Access Finance AD	-	-	2 820	6 926
Agency for Overdue Debt Control AD	4 650	-	1 300	2 900
Management Financial Group AD	36 561	19 443	31 500	10 030
Easy Asset Management Iberia - Spain	4 899	2 934	3 071	489
April Finance EAD	-	480	-	-
Seawines AD	7 959	-	5 400	-
I Credit SP.ZOO - Poland	1 466	489	2 424	196
Easy Asset Management d.o.o., Croatia	3 425	4 792	2 171	587
Easy Asset Management ShPK, Albania	-	-	-	123
SC Easy Asset Management IFN AD - Romania	9 779	3 912	-	-
Easy Credit LLC - Ukraine	-	-	4	82
AXI Finance IFN S.A, Romania	-	14 482	18 189	3 912
FD M Cash Macedonia DOOEL Skopje	391	-	-	-
Easy Asset Management SAC, Peru	636	-	-	-
Icredit Inc., USA	113	5	-	-
Easy Asset Management Limited, Kenya	392	10	-	-
Easy Payment Services OOD	-	6 608	5 700	4 200
	71 271	54 155	72 579	29 445

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Related party

Borrowings

	2025 year		2024 year	
	<i>Principal received</i>	<i>Principal repaid</i>	<i>Principal received</i>	<i>Principal repaid</i>
Smart Asset Services Ltd	-	3 277	660	1 950
Financial Bulgaria Ltd	-	10	-	-
Iuvo Finance OU, Estonia	11 412	-	-	-
Access Finance AD	978	4 521	3 544	-
SC Easy Asset Management IFN AD - Romania	-	-	1 956	1 956
	12 390	7 808	6 160	3 906

26.3. Related parties balances

Related party	Balance type	December 31, 2025		
		Receivables gross	Impairment	Receivables net
Receivables				
Easy Asset Management Ltd. – Croatia	Loan	3 259	(78)	3 181
Easy Asset Management Iberia – Spain	Loan	8 464	(3 287)	5 177
Seawines AD	Loan	13 904	(1 519)	12 385
Express Pay EOOD	Loan	689	(689)	-
SC Easy Asset Management IFN AD – Romania	Loan	6 176	(3)	6 173
Easy Asset Management SAC, Peru	Loan	645	(166)	479
Icredit Inc. USA	Loan	111	(29)	82
FD M Cash Macedonia DOOEL Skopje	Loan	391	(30)	361
Easy Asset Management Limited, Kenya	Loan	388	(100)	288
Total individually significant loans granted to related parties (Note 14)		209 632	(16 094)	193 538
Ivo Group OYU, Estonia	For loans received			
	from p2p investors	79	-	79
Easy Credit LLC, Ukraine	License fee	99	-	99
Access Finance AD	Services	8	-	8
Easy Payment Services OOD	Services	1	-	1
Viva Credit AD	Services	3	-	3
New Pay EAD	Services	1	-	1
Agency for Overdue Debt Control AD	Services	4	-	4
ZD Instinct AD	Services	295	-	295
Sofia Fin-Invest Private Limited, India	Services	14	-	14
Easy Payment Services OOD	Advance	10		10
Total receivables from related parties		210 146	(16 094)	194 052

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Related party	Balance type	December 31, 2024		
		Receivables gross	Impairment	Receivables, net
Receivables				
Management Financial Group AD	Loan	111 202	(1 515)	109 687
AXI Finance IFN S.A., Romania	Loan	15 356	(234)	15 122
Ai Credit SP.ZOO, Poland	Loan	15 200	(1 833)	13 367
Agency for Overdue Debt Control AD	Loan	13 138	(904)	12 234
Easy Payment Services OOD	Loan	8 531	(309)	8 222
Viva Credit AD	Loan	3 735	(69)	3 666
Easy Credit LLC, Ukraine	Loan	1 513	(1 513)	-
Fintrade Finance AD	Loan	2 081	(32)	2 049
Easy Asset Management d.o.o.	Loan	4 204	(96)	4 108
Easy Asset Management Iberia – Spain	Loan	5 787	(2 269)	3 518
Seawines AD	Loan	5 597	(133)	5 464
April Finance EAD	Loan	510	(510)	-
Express Pay EOOD	Loan	655	(655)	-
Total individually significant loans granted to related parties (Note 14)		187 509	(10 072)	177 437
Iuvo Finance OÜ, Estonia	On loans received from p2p investors	19 651	-	19 651
Management Financial Group AD	Sale of a subsidiary	615	-	615
Easy Credit LLC, Ukraine	License fee	89	-	89
Access Finance AD	Services	8	-	8
Easy Payment Services OOD	Services	2	-	2
Iuvo OOD	Services	1	-	1
Viva Credit AD	Services	3	-	3
New Pay EAD	Services	1	-	1
Overdue Debt Control Agency AD	Service	4	-	4
Fintrade Finance AD	Service	1	-	1
Sofia Fin-Invest Private Limited, India	Service	4	-	4
Total receivables from related parties		207 888	(10 072)	197 816

Related party	Transaction type	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Payables			
Iuvo Finance OY, Estonia	Loans from p2p investors	11 412	-
Financial Bulgaria EOOD	Loan	3 183	3 051
Smart Asset Services EOOD	Loan	2 037	5 140
Access Finance AD	Loan	-	3 583
Total Borrowings from related parties (Note 22)		16 632	11 773
Financial Bulgaria EOOD	For collected guarantee contributions from customers - <i>current</i>	45 006	34 870
Overdue Debt Control Agency AD	Cession	-	26
Overdue Debt Control Agency AD	Collected contributions	-	2
Access Finance AD	Collected contributions	-	1
Management Financial Group AD	Services	2	26
Iuvo Group OY	Services	180	132
Easy Asset Management d.o.o.	Services	42	88
11235 OOD	Services	7	10
Smart Asset Services EOOD	Services	67	128
ZD Istinct EAD	Services	437	138
Hiron Management AD	Services	-	45
Seawines AD	Services	1	-
Seawines Logistics EOOD		1	-
Total payables to related parties		62 375	47 240

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The remuneration of key management personnel for 2025 amounts to BGN 3 192 thousand (for year 2024: BGN 2 433 thousand).

As of 31.12.2025, there are no outstanding loans given to management personnel (as of 31 December 2024: BGN 1 thousand).

Outstanding year-end balances are not collateralized. No guarantees have been given or received for receivables or payments to related parties.

27. Contingent liabilities

The company is a party (defendant) to legal disputes related to trade cases. The Company's management, together with the legal advisor, has analyzed the state of litigation and has determined that there are no significant risks that would require the recognition of provisions in the financial statements as of December 31, 2025.

28. Subsequent events

For the period after the date of the statement of financial position, the Company has not identified significant or corrective events that are related to its activity during the reporting period and that should be separately disclosed or require changes to the financial statement.

According to the Law on the Introduction of the Euro in the Republic of Bulgaria (ZVERB), as of January 1, 2026, the euro becomes the official currency and legal tender in Bulgaria. The official exchange rate is set at 1.95583 leva for 1 euro.

The introduction of the euro as the official currency in the Republic of Bulgaria represents a change in the functional (reporting) currency of the Company, which will be reflected prospectively and does not represent an event after the reporting period that requires an adjustment in the financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2025.

The Company does not expect significant effects from the translation of the opening balances as of January 1, 2026 into euro and from the process of changing the functional (reporting) currency.

In February and March 2026, in accordance with decisions of the Board of Directors, a loan granted to the subsidiary Easy Asset Management IFN, Romania, was capitalized. As a result, the capital of the subsidiary was increased by a total of EUR 4,300 thousand.

Management has also analyzed the impact of the military conflict in the Middle East, which began in March 2026, on the Company's operations and has not identified any tangible effects or risks. There is no direct relationship between the Company's operations and the military conflict.

29. Approval of financial statements

The individual financial statements as of December 31, 2025 (including comparative information) have been approved for issuance by the Board of Directors on June 04, 2026.