

"LEV KREDIT" EOOD

UIC (EIK) 205551187

Management address: Shumen, 5 "Vasil Levski" St.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT **as of 31.12.2025**

"LEV KREDIT" EOOD, Shumen

Annual financial report as of 31.12.2025

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Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Financial Position (BGN '000)
As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024

	Notes	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
ASSETS			
Loans and advances to customers	3.9.1; 5	1 969	828
Cash and cash equivalents	3.9; 3.10;	7172	380
Intangible assets	3.6; 4	20	3
Property, plant and equipment	3.7; 4	17	6
Other assets and prepayments	3.9; 8	30	40
Total assets		2 208	1 257
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	3.12	1 000	1 000
Retained earnings (losses)		183	1
Profit (loss) for the current year	3.13	499	201
Total equity		1 682	1 202
LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liabilities		-	-
Borrowings from credit and financial institutions		456	-
Trade payables		5	1
Other liabilities		65	54
Total liabilities	3.9.2; 9	526	55
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2 208	1 257

Date: 26.01.2026

Prepared by: Yulia Tsvetkova – "EXPERT CONSULT" EOOD

Manager: Desislava Filipova

The Statement of Financial Position should be read together with the Notes, which are an integral part of the annual financial statements, presented on pages 5 through 18.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Statement of Comprehensive Income (BGN '000)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024

	Notes	2025	2024
Interest income	3.5; 10	447	276
Net interest income		443	276
Fee and commission income	3.5; 11	836	1 162
Fee and commission expense		(8)	(2)
Net fee and commission income		828	1 160
Total operating income		1 271	1 436
Gain (loss) from impairment of financial assets	3.9.1; 12	57	(496)
Staff costs	3.5; 3.11; 13	(445)	(456)
General administrative expenses	3.5; 14	(314)	(245)
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets	3.6; 3.7; 15	(15)	(15)
Profit (loss) before tax		554	224
Income tax expense	3.13; 16	(55)	(23)
Profit (loss) for the year		499	201
Total comprehensive income for the year		499	201

Date: 26.01.2026

Prepared by: Yulia Tsvetkova – "EXPERT CONSULT" EOOD

Manager: Desislava Filipova

The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read together with the Notes, which are an integral part of the annual financial statements, presented on pages 5 through 18.

Statement of Changes in Equity

Statement of Changes in Equity (BGN '000)

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025

	Share capital	Retained earnings (loss)	
Balance as of December 31, 2023	1 000	586	1 586
Balance as of December 31, 2023 (restated)	1 000	586	1 586
Profit (loss) for the year	-	201	201
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	201	201
Distribution of profit	-	(585)	(585)
including: dividends	-	(585)	(585)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1 000	202	1 202
Balance as of December 31, 2024 (restated)	1 000	202	1 202
Profit (loss) for the year	-	499	499
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	499	499
Distribution of profit	-	(19)	(19)
including: dividends	-	(19)	(19)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	1 000	682	1 682

Date: 26.01.2026

Prepared by: Yulia Tsvetkova – "EXPERT CONSULT" EOOD

Manager: Desislava Filipova

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read together with the Notes, which are an integral part of the annual financial statements, presented on pages 5 through 18.

Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows (BGN '000)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024

	2025	2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loans granted	(2 807)	(1 665)
Receipts from loans granted	1 724	1 352
Interest, fees and commissions received	1 279	1 000
Interest, fees and commissions paid	(6)	(2)
Payments to suppliers	(297)	(241)
Payments to personnel and social security institutions	(446)	(460)
Income taxes paid	(40)	(25)
Other receipts (payments) from operating activities	(24)	(28)
Net cash flow from operating activities	(617)	(69)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(19)	-
Payments for acquisition of intangible assets	(24)	-
Net cash flow from investing activities	(43)	-
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loans	552	-
Repayments of loans	(100)	-
Dividends paid	-	(585)
Net cash flow from financing activities	452	(585)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(208)	(654)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	380	1 034
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	172	380

Date: 26.01.2026

Prepared by: Yulia Tsvetkova – "EXPERT CONSULT" EOOD

Manager: Desislava Filipova

The Statement of Cash Flows should be read together with the Notes, which are an integral part of the annual financial statements, presented on pages 5 through 18.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Incorporation and registration

"LEV KREDIT" EOOD was incorporated on February 28, 2019 and was entered in the Commercial Register at the Registry Agency on March 5, 2019. The sole owner of the share capital is "DETEKS" OOD, Shumen.

The Company is represented by a manager appointed by a decision of the sole owner.

The Company's business activity is the granting of loans using funds that are not raised through the public solicitation of deposits or other repayable funds, finance leasing and guarantee transactions. In July 2019, the Company was registered as a financial institution pursuant to Art. 3 of the Credit Institutions Act and was entered in the Register of Financial Institutions (under Art. 3a, para. 2 of the Credit Institutions Act) of the Bulgarian National Bank under registration No. BGR00421.

The Company is registered under the VAT Act as of July 9, 2020.

The Company is entered in the Commercial Register at the Registry Agency under UIC (EIK) 205551187.

Registered office and management address: Shumen, 5 "Vasil Levski" St.

2. Basis for preparation of the financial statements

The Company keeps its accounting records and prepares its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Bulgarian commercial and accounting legislation. Pursuant to amendments to the Accountancy Act effective May 7, 2019, the Company is required to prepare its financial statements based on "IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU".

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU that are effective as of January 1, 2024. "IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU" is the collective name of the framework of general-purpose financial statements, based on the definitions in para. 1, item 8 of the Additional Provisions of the Accountancy Act. For the current year, the Company has complied with all standards and interpretations relevant to its activity. From the adoption of these standards and/or interpretations effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2025, there have been no changes in the Company's accounting policies, other than some new and expanded disclosures, without resulting in other changes in the classification or measurement of individual reporting items and transactions.

The financial statements are prepared in Bulgarian leva (BGN), which is the functional currency of the Company.

All amounts are presented in thousands of leva (BGN '000), unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. As of the date of preparation of these financial statements, management assessed the Company's ability to continue as a going concern based on the information available for the foreseeable future. Following its review of the Company's activities, management expects that the Company has sufficient financial resources to continue its operations in the near future and therefore continues to apply the going concern principle when preparing the financial statements.

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1. General

Preparing financial statements in accordance with "IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU" requires management to make the best possible estimates, accruals, and reasonable assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the reporting date, and the reported income and expenses. These estimates, accruals, and assumptions are based on information available as of the reporting date; therefore, actual results in the future may differ from those estimates (in a financial crisis, uncertainties are more significant).

3.2. Presentation of the financial statements

The financial statements are presented in accordance with IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The Company presents the statement of comprehensive income as a single statement. The Company has adopted presenting two comparative periods in all cases in order to ensure consistency of presentation for each year.

3.3. Changes in accounting policies

New standards, amendments, and clarifications to existing standards as of January 1, 2024

The Company adopted the following new standards, amendments, and clarifications to IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and approved by the EU, effective for the reporting period beginning on January 1, 2024, which do not have a significant impact on the Company's results or financial position:

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of liabilities as current and non-current – effective January 1, 2024 – adopted by the EU.
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Non-current liabilities with covenants – effective January 1, 2024 – adopted by the EU.
- Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Lease liability in a sale and leaseback – effective January 1, 2024 – adopted by the EU.
- Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Supplier finance arrangements – effective January 1, 2024 – not yet adopted by the EU.

Standards, amendments, and clarifications that have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been applied early by the Company

As of the approval date of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments, and clarifications to existing standards have been issued, but have not become effective or have not been adopted by the EU for the financial year beginning January 1, 2024, and have not been applied early by the Company. They are not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's financial statements. Management expects all standards and amendments to be adopted in the Company's accounting policies in the first reporting period beginning after their effective date. The following changes were issued:

- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability – effective January 1, 2025 – not yet adopted by the EU.
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments – for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026 – not yet adopted by the EU.
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures – for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 – not adopted by the EU.
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements – for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 – not adopted by the EU.

3.4. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded in the Company's functional currency at the official exchange rate on the transaction date (the fixed rate announced by the Bulgarian National Bank). Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from settlement of such transactions and from remeasurement of foreign currency monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognized in profit or loss. The Bulgarian lev is fixed to the euro at the rate of 1 EUR = 1.95583 BGN.

3.5. Income and expenses

Income

Income is recognized on an accrual basis and to the extent that the economic benefits are obtained by the Company and the income can be measured reliably. Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Interest income presented in the statement of comprehensive income includes interest on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Expenses

Expenses are recognized when incurred and on the basis of the accrual and matching principles. They are measured at the fair value of the amount paid or payable.

Expenses relating to future periods are deferred and recognized as an expense in the period to which they relate and can be matched to income.

3.6. Intangible assets

Intangible assets include software products and rights to use them. They are initially recognized at acquisition cost, which includes all duties paid, non-refundable taxes, and directly attributable expenses to prepare the asset for use. Capitalized costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets, which are considered finite.

Subsequent measurement is at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses are recognized as an expense and included in the statement of comprehensive income for the respective period.

Amortization of intangible assets is calculated using the straight-line method over the useful life of individual assets. No amortization is charged on assets under construction or delivery.

Useful lives by asset group:

- Software – 4 years.

3.7. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at cost, including the purchase price and all directly attributable costs to bring the asset to working condition. The Company has set a capitalization threshold of BGN 500. Assets with a value below the threshold are recognized as current expenses in the period of acquisition in accordance with the approved accounting policy.

After initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditures relating to an item of property, plant and equipment are added to its carrying amount only when they increase the future economic benefits above the initially assessed standard of performance. All other subsequent expenditures are recognized as current expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

Residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed by management at each reporting date. If significant deviations from prior estimates are identified, they are adjusted prospectively.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the useful lives of individual assets. No depreciation is charged on land and on assets under construction or delivery.

Useful lives by asset group:

- Equipment – 3 years.
- Computers and software – 2 years.
- Vehicles – 4 years.
- Business inventory – 7 years.

Depreciation expense is included in the statement of comprehensive income under the line item "Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets".

The carrying amount of a property, plant and equipment item is derecognized upon disposal of the asset. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

3.8. Leases

The Company analyzes and assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the lease commencement date, which is the earlier of the date of the lease agreement and the date of the parties' commitment to the principal terms and conditions of the lease agreement. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases. The Company has elected to treat lease payments for short-term leases (up to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets (up to USD 5 thousand) as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Instead of recognizing right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, payments under such lease contracts are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.9. Financial instruments

Recognition, measurement, and derecognition

The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position only when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the respective financial instrument.

At initial recognition, financial assets (except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component as defined by IFRS 15) and financial liabilities are measured at fair value, which is usually the transaction price. For financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are

directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument are added to or deducted from the fair value. Transaction costs for financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately as an expense.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired, or when the assets have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets to another party. Upon derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount at the date of derecognition and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are settled, that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

3.9.1. Financial assets

Initial recognition, classification, and measurement

At initial recognition, financial assets are classified into three categories, depending on their subsequent measurement: (1) amortized cost, (2) fair value through other comprehensive income, and (3) fair value through profit or loss. The Company initially measures financial assets at fair value, and for financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, it includes transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of the assets within a timeframe established by regulation or market convention (regular way purchases) are recognized on the trade date, that is, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows and the Company's business model for managing the financial assets. For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, the contractual terms must give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. The SPPI test is performed at the level of each financial instrument.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets reflects the manner in which the Company manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, the Company has classified its financial assets in the category "Financial assets at amortized cost".

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

The Company measures a financial asset at amortized cost when both of the following conditions are met: (1) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (2) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method. They are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified, or impaired. The Company's financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, loans granted, and trade and other receivables.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a correction (loss allowance) for expected credit losses on all debt instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are calculated as the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Expected cash flows include cash flows from realization of collateral or other credit enhancements that form an integral part of the contractual terms.

Expected credit losses are measured in a manner that reflects: (1) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; (2) the time value of money; and (3) reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Loans granted

For the calculation of expected credit losses on loans granted, the Company applies a general impairment approach defined by IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments". The amount of expected credit losses recognized as a loss allowance depends on the credit risk of the instrument at initial recognition and on changes in credit risk during subsequent reporting periods. The Company has introduced three levels of credit risk classification, with specific reporting requirements for each level:

- Stage 1 (low credit risk): instruments for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and contractual payments are overdue by no more than 30 days.
- Stage 2 (significant increase in credit risk): instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition and contractual payments are overdue by no more than 180 days.
- Stage 3 (credit-impaired, credit loss occurred): instruments for which there is objective evidence of default and/or contractual payments are overdue by more than 180 days.

At the end of each reporting period, management assesses which level a financial asset belongs to and applies the corresponding requirements. It is assumed that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and this results in a loss when there is objective evidence that an impairment event has occurred as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the asset, and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The accumulated loss allowance is presented as a deduction from the carrying amount of the respective financial asset.

The amount of impairment loss on loans is calculated as the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount of the loans at the end of the reporting period. Recoverable amount is the present value of the expected future cash flows, discounted with the original effective interest rate of the loan. The calculations are performed by the Company based on internally developed principles, rules, and techniques.

The carrying amount of loans is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Expected future cash flows for a group of financial assets are based on contractual cash flows and historical loss experience for financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions and to remove the effects of conditions that existed in the historical period but do not exist in the current period.

Methodology and assumptions used in estimating expected cash flows are reviewed regularly in order to reduce differences between estimated and actually realized losses. If, in a subsequent period, the loss allowance decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through a reduction of the allowance account.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Company recognizes only the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition as a loss allowance. The Company recognizes in profit or loss the amount of change in lifetime expected credit losses over the life of the instrument as an impairment gain or loss.

3.9.2. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Company include loans received, liabilities under lease contracts, trade payables, and other financial liabilities. Initially, they are recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value net of transaction costs, and subsequently at amortized cost. Items classified as trade and other liabilities are generally not remeasured, since the obligations are known with a high degree of certainty and are settled within a short term.

3.10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in current accounts, and deposit accounts. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash receipts from customers and cash payments to suppliers are presented gross, including 20% VAT.

3.11. Pension and other employee-related liabilities under social and labor legislation

Under Bulgarian legislation, the Company is required to make contributions to the state social security and health insurance funds. The contribution rates are determined by the Social Security Code and the Health Insurance Act, based on income for the period. Employment relationships between the Company and its employees, in its capacity as an employer, are governed by the Labor Code and the applicable social security legislation.

Short-term employee benefits in the form of remuneration (due within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees provide related service) are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income in

the period in which the service is rendered, and as a current liability (after deducting amounts already paid and applicable withholdings).

The Company's social security and health insurance contributions are recognized as a current expense and liability in the period in which the related compensation is accrued.

At each reporting date, the Company estimates the expected costs for accumulated compensated absences that are expected to be paid as a result of employees' unused vacation entitlement. The estimate includes the expected remuneration amounts and the employer's social security and health insurance contributions.

3.12. Share capital

The Company is a limited liability company and is required to register a certain amount of capital in the Commercial Register, which serves as security for creditors' claims. The shareholders are liable for the Company's obligations up to the amount of their registered share participation and can claim a return of that participation only in liquidation or insolvency proceedings. The Company accounts for its share capital at the nominal value of the shares registered in the Commercial Register. The share capital of the Company is divided into 10 000 shares with a nominal value of BGN 100 each and is fully paid in.

3.13. Income taxes

In accordance with Bulgarian tax legislation, the Company is subject to corporate income taxation. The corporate income tax rate is 10% on taxable profit.

The Company accounts for deferred taxes using the balance sheet liability method. Temporary differences arise from differences between the accounting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except for those arising from the initial recognition of an asset or liability where, at the date of the transaction, it did not affect accounting or taxable profit (loss).

Deferred tax assets are recognized only when it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized or that taxable temporary differences will arise against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or liability where, at the date of the transaction, it did not affect accounting or taxable profit (loss), are excluded.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates expected to apply in the period in which the assets will be realized or the liabilities will be settled, based on tax laws that have been enacted or are expected with a high degree of certainty to be enacted by the reporting date.

3.14. Judgments of significant importance in applying accounting policies. Key estimates and assumptions with high uncertainty

Calculation of expected credit losses for loans granted, trade receivables, and cash and cash equivalents

The Company has established a policy of monthly review of the credit portfolio in order to determine the amount of expected credit losses. When determining whether, and in what amount, an expected credit loss should be recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, management considers whether there is sufficient, visible, and objective information indicating the presence of a measurable decrease in the expected real future cash flows of the portfolio (group) of loans with similar characteristics, before such a decrease can be precisely identified and measured at the level of an individual loan within the portfolio.

The Company has adopted a model for calculating credit impairment losses, according to which the assessment and calculation of the loss allowance on the credit portfolio include the following steps:

- Allocation of the portfolio into groups based on days past due of the receivable.
- Calculation of an impairment coefficient for each delinquency level based on the transition of receivables from one level to another, averaged over a 24-month period.
- Calculation of the accumulated impairment loss on the Company's credit portfolio at the end of the reporting period as the difference between carrying amount and recoverable amount.
- The change in the amount compared to the previous statement of financial position date is treated and recognized as an increase or decrease in the impairment loss for the current year (period).
- Determination of the expected credit loss is performed based on data for the total credit portfolio, segmented by delinquency groups, using historical information for the preceding 24 months.

The analysis and assessment process for determining expected credit loss starts from the first day after a loan has been granted to the customer. The Company monitors whether objective events and loss indicators exist for each loan in a given group.

Additional information on items in the financial statements

4. Non-current assets

Intangible assets

Intangible assets - Software products (BGN '000)

	Software products	Total
Cost		
Balance as of January 1	48	48
Additions during the year	24	24
Balance as of December 31	72	72
Accumulated amortization		
Balance as of January 1	(45)	(45)
Amortization for the year	(7)	(7)
Balance as of December 31	(52)	(52)
Carrying amount as of January 1	3	3
Carrying amount as of December 31	20	20

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (BGN '000)

	Machinery and equipment	Transport vehicles	Computer equipment	Office furn
Cost				
Balance as of January 1	4	50	13	6
Additions during the year	-	16	3	-
Balance as of December 31	4	66	16	6
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as of January 1	(4)	(47)	(12)	(4)
Depreciation for the year	-	(5)	(2)	(1)
Balance as of December 31	(4)	(52)	(14)	(5)
Carrying amount as of January 1	-	3	1	2
Carrying amount as of December 31	-	14	2	1

All depreciation and amortization expenses are included in the line item "Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets" in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company has no contractual commitments to purchase assets. As of December 31, 2025 there were no material contractual commitments in connection with the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

The Company has not pledged property, plant and equipment as security for its obligations.

The Company does not recognize right-of-use assets, as the contracts for use of premises as offices are short-term and fall under the practical expedients provided in IFRS 16.

5. Loans and advances to customers

As loans and advances, the Company reports the cash loans granted to its customers – households and non-financial enterprises – grouped as follows:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Consumer loans	1 566	757
Commercial loans	403	71
Total	1 969	828

Of the total amount of consumer loans, 54% are secured with a mortgage. Commercial loans are 100% secured.

Receivables at nominal value

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Stage 1 - low credit risk	1 875	713
regular	1 830	616
overdue up to 30 days	45	97
Stage 2 - significant increase in credit risk	167	188
overdue from 31 to 60 days	26	70
overdue from 61 to 90 days	23	23
overdue from 91 to 180 days	118	95

Stage 3 - default with credit loss occurred	730	787
overdue from 181 to 360 days	144	151
overdue over 360 days	586	636
Total	2 772	1 688

Expected credit loss (accumulated allowance)

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Stage 1 - low credit risk	(80)	(64)
regular	(76)	(55)
overdue up to 30 days	(4)	(9)
Stage 2 - significant increase in credit risk	(42)	(49)
overdue from 31 to 60 days	(7)	(18)
overdue from 61 to 90 days	(6)	(6)
overdue from 91 to 180 days	(29)	(25)
Stage 3 - default with credit loss occurred	(681)	(747)
overdue from 181 to 360 days	(131)	(143)
overdue over 360 days	(550)	(604)
Total	(803)	(860)

Receivables at carrying amount (balance sheet amount)

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Stage 1 - low credit risk	1 795	649
regular	1 754	561
overdue up to 30 days	41	88
Stage 2 - significant increase in credit risk	125	139
overdue from 31 to 60 days	19	52
overdue from 61 to 90 days	17	17
overdue from 91 to 180 days	89	70
Stage 3 - default with credit loss occurred	49	40
overdue from 181 to 360 days	13	8
overdue over 360 days	36	32
Total	1 969	828

6. Net investment in finance lease

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has no net investments in finance lease.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Cash on hand	47	37
in BGN	47	37
Cash in current accounts	125	343
in BGN	125	343
Total	172	380

8. Other assets and prepayments

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Receivables from advances provided	4	4
Prepayments	1	3
Other receivables	25	33
- court and adjudicated receivables	11	-
- other settlements with persons	-	19
- guarantees	14	14
Total	30	40

9. Liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities

The Company forms deferred tax liabilities from temporary differences related to depreciation of non-current assets.

Borrowings from credit and financial institutions

	Year ended 31.12.2025	Year ended 31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Liabilities to financial institutions	456	-
including: short-term portion	183	-
including: long-term portion	273	-
Total	456	-

Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to suppliers for services received and are current.

Other liabilities

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Liabilities to employees	28	29
Social security payable	10	10
Current taxes	23	7
- corporate income tax	19	5
- VAT	1	1
- other taxes	3	1
Other liabilities	4	8
- other current liabilities	4	8
Total	65	54

10. Interest income and expense

Interest income	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Interest on cash loans granted	447	276
Total	447	276

Interest expense	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Interest to credit and financial institutions(4)	-	-
Total	(4)	-

11. Fee and commission income and expense

Fee and commission income	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Fees and commissions	836	1 162
Total	836	1 162

Fee and commission expense	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Fees and commissions	(3)	(2)
Other financial expenses	(5)	-
Total	(8)	(2)

12. Gain (loss) from impairment of financial assets

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
1. Impairment expense		
On receivables from cash loans	-	(496)
Total expense	-	(496)
2. Reversal of impairment losses		
On receivables from cash loans	57	-
Total income	57	-
Net (expense) income from impairment	57	(496)

13. Staff costs

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Remuneration and salaries	(376)	(391)

Social security contributions	(69)	(65)
Total	(445)	(456)

14. General administrative expenses

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Materials	(7)	(5)
Fuels and lubricants for vehicles	(22)	(34)
Spare parts and consumables	(2)	(6)
Consumables expenses	(10)	(8)
Rent	(60)	(56)
Intermediary and advertising services	(48)	(21)
Vehicle maintenance and repair	(3)	(6)
Communication services	(11)	(12)
Consulting services	(27)	(28)
Accounting and audit services	(36)	(27)
Legal services and court costs	(17)	(5)
Taxes and fees	(5)	(3)
Insurance	(3)	(3)
Subscriptions and other services	(62)	(30)
Other expenses	(1)	(1)
Total	(314)	(245)

15. Depreciation and amortization expense on non-current assets

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Property, plant and equipment	(8)	(12)
- equipment and apparatus	(2)	(3)
- transport vehicles	(5)	(8)
- office furniture and other equipment(1)		(1)
Intangible assets	(7)	(3)
Total	(15)	(15)

16. Income taxes

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	BGN '000	BGN '000
Current income tax expense	(55)	(24)
Deferred tax income (expense), net	-	1
Total	(55)	(23)

17. Financial risk management

The activity of "LEV KREDIT" EOOD is associated with financial risk, including credit risk, liquidity risk, as well as risk from changes in interest rates.

The overall risk management policy is aimed at reducing to a minimum the potential unfavorable impact of risk on the financial position of the Company.

Financial risks are continuously identified, measured, and monitored with the help of various control mechanisms in order to determine adequate prices for financial services and to assess adequate approaches for maintaining free liquid funds, without allowing unjustified concentration of a given risk.

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