

**UNOFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

**LEV CREDIT EOOD, Shumen**

**Interim Financial Statements as at 31 March 2026**

*Prepared for convenience. The original Bulgarian version remains the official document.*

## Statement of Financial Position

	Note	31 Mar 2026 EUR '000	31 Dec 2025 EUR '000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash	3.10; 5	88	88
Loans granted	3.9.1; 6	1 168	1 010
Other current assets	7	27	25
Property, plant and equipment	3.7; 4	9	9
Intangible assets	3.6; 4	10	10
Total assets		1 302	1 142
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities on borrowings	3.9.2; 8	94	93
Trade payables	3.9.2; 9	3	3
Other current liabilities	3.9.2; 9	38	21
Long-term liabilities on borrowings	3.9.2; 8	202	140
Current tax liabilities	3.13; 9	14	14
Total liabilities		351	271
Equity			
Share capital		511	511
Accumulated profits/(losses)		360	93
Profit/(loss) for the current year		80	267
Total equity	3.9.2; 9	951	871
Total equity and liabilities		1 302	1 142

**Date of preparation: 23.04.2026**

**Prepared by:** Yuliya Tsvetkova, "EXPERT CONSULT" EOOD **Manager:** Desislava Filipova

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	2026 EUR '000	2025 EUR '000
Interest income	3.5; 10	80	232
Interest expense		(6)	(2)
Net interest income		74	230
Fee and commission income	3.5; 11	142	428
Fee and commission expense		-	(4)
Net fee and commission income		142	424
Total income from operating activities		216	654
Credit losses on loans granted	3.9.1; 12	(27)	29
Personnel expenses	3.5; 3.11; 13	(65)	(227)
General administrative expenses	3.5; 14	(44)	(151)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	3.6; 3.7; 15	-	(8)
Profit/(loss) before tax		80	297
Income tax expense	3.13; 16	-	(30)
Profit/(loss) for the year		80	267
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Total comprehensive income for the year		80	267

**Date of preparation: 23.04.2026**

**Prepared by:** Yuliya Tsvetkova, "EXPERT CONSULT" EOOD **Manager:** Desislava Filipova

## Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital EUR '000	Accumulated profits/(losses) EUR '000	Total equity EUR '000
Balance as at 1 January 2025	511	103	614
Profit/(loss) for the year		267	267
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		267	267
Dividends distributed		(10)	(10)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	511	360	871
Balance as at 1 January 2026	511	360	871
Profit/(loss) for the year		80	80
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		80	80
Balance as at 31 March 2026	511	440	951

**Date of preparation: 23.04.2026**

**Prepared by:** Yuliya Tsvetkova, "EXPERT CONSULT" EOOD **Manager:** Desislava Filipova

## Statement of Cash Flows

	2026 EUR '000	2025 EUR '000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loans granted	(404)	(1 435)
Proceeds from loans granted	245	881
Interest, fees and commissions received	208	654
Interest, fees and commissions paid	(6)	(3)
Payments to suppliers	(45)	(152)
Payments to personnel and social security institutions	(61)	(228)
Profit taxes paid		(20)
Other receipts/(payments) from operating activities		(12)
Net cash flow from operating activities	(63)	(315)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(10)
Payments for acquisition of intangible assets		(12)
Net cash flow from investing activities	-	(22)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Borrowings received	63	282
Payments on borrowings received		(51)
Net cash flow from financing activities	63	231
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	-	(106)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	88	194
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	88	88

**Date of preparation: 23.04.2026**

**Prepared by:** Yuliya Tsvetkova, "EXPERT CONSULT" EOOD **Manager:** Desislava Filipova

## Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

### 1. Incorporation and registration

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

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

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

Since October 2025, the Company has been in contractual relations with a crowdfunding service provider within the meaning of Article 2, paragraph 1, letter (e) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1503 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 October 2020 on European crowdfunding service providers for business, namely "AFRANGA" EOOD (UIC 206337510), licensed by the Financial Supervision Commission. Pursuant to the Cooperation Agreement concluded, the Company publishes its funding projects on the provider's online platform and raises funds in the form of loans from investors through the provider's intermediation. The funds received are reported in the balance sheet as liabilities on borrowings.

The Company has been registered under the VAT Act since 9 July 2020.

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

Registered office and management address: city of Shumen, 5 Vasil Levski Street.

### 2. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The Company maintains its current accounting records and prepares its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Bulgarian commercial and accounting legislation. Pursuant to amendments to the Accounting Act effective from 7 May 2019, the Company is required to prepare its financial statements on the basis of "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 were effective as at 1 January 2025. "IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU" is the generally accepted name of the general-purpose framework - an accounting basis equivalent to the framework introduced by the definition under paragraph 1, item 8 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Accounting Act. For the current year, the Company has complied with all standards and interpretations relevant to its activity.

The adoption of these standards and/or interpretations effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2025 did not result in changes to the Company's accounting policy, except for certain new and expanded existing disclosures, without resulting in other changes to the classification or measurement of individual reporting items and transactions.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which has been the functional currency of the Company since 1 January 2026.

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis. As at 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. After reviewing the Company's activity, management expects that the Company has sufficient financial resources to continue its operating activity in the near future and continues to apply the going-concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

### 3. Principal accounting policies of the Company

#### 3.1. General provisions

The presentation of financial statements in accordance with "IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU" requires management to make best estimates, accruals and reasonably supported assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent receivables and liabilities as at the reporting date. These estimates, accruals and assumptions are based on the information available as at the date of the financial statements, and therefore actual future results may differ from them (with uncertainties being more significant in a financial crisis environment).

#### 3.2. Presentation of the financial statements

The financial statements are presented in accordance with IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The Company presents profit or loss and other comprehensive income in a single statement of comprehensive income.

The Company has elected to present two comparative periods in all cases in order to ensure consistency of presentation for each year. In these financial statements, the comparative information has been recalculated into euros in accordance with the requirements of the Law on the Introduction of the Euro in the Republic of Bulgaria.

#### 3.3. Changes in accounting policy

New standards, amendments and interpretations of existing standards as at 1 January 2025

The Company has adopted the following new standards, amendments and interpretations of IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and endorsed by the EU, which are effective for the Company's financial statements for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2025, but which do not have a material impact on the Company's financial results or financial position:

- Amendments "Lack of Exchangeability" to IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates".

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

As at the date of approval of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations of existing standards have been issued but have not yet become effective or have not yet been endorsed by the EU for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2025, and have not been early adopted by the Company. They are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements. Management expects all standards and amendments to be adopted in the Company's accounting policy in the first period beginning after their effective date. The list of changes to the standards is set out below:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027; endorsed by the EU).
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (issued in May 2024, effective from 1 January 2027; not endorsed by the EU).
- Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments (issued in May 2024, effective from 1 January 2026; endorsed by the EU).
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 concerning contracts referencing electricity dependent on natural conditions (effective from 1 January 2026; endorsed by the EU).
- Annual Improvements to IFRS - Volume 11 (effective from 1 January 2026; endorsed by the EU).
- - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
- - IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
- - IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements;
- - IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

#### 3.4. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency of the Company at the official exchange rate at the date of the transaction (the fixing announced by the Bulgarian National Bank). Gains and losses from exchange

differences arising on the settlement of these transactions and on the remeasurement of foreign currency monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

### 3.5. Income and expenses

#### Income

Income in the Company is recognised on an accrual basis and to the extent that 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 profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes interest from financial assets measured at amortised cost.

#### Expenses

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

Prepaid expenses are deferred for recognition as a current expense in the period to which they relate and in which they can be matched with income.

### 3.6. Intangible assets

Intangible assets include software products and rights to use them. They are accounted for at cost, including all duties paid, non-refundable taxes and direct costs incurred in preparing the asset for use. Capitalised costs are amortised using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets, as it is considered to be finite.

Subsequent measurement is at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Impairments are recognised as an expense and reported in the statement of comprehensive income for the respective period.

Amortisation of intangible assets is charged on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the individual assets. Assets that are in the process of construction or delivery are not amortised.

The useful life determined by asset group is as follows:

- software - 4 years

### 3.7. Property, plant and equipment

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

After initial recognition as assets, property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure related to a specific item of property, plant and equipment adjusts its carrying amount only when it leads to an increase in economic benefits beyond the originally assessed standard performance of the asset. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as a current expense in the period in which it is incurred.

The residual value and useful life of property, plant and equipment are assessed by management at each reporting date. Where significant deviations from future expectations regarding the period of use of the assets are identified, the useful life is adjusted prospectively.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is charged on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the individual assets. Land and assets in the process of construction or delivery are not depreciated.

The useful lives determined by asset group are as follows:

- 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 "Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets".

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

### 3.8. Leases

The Company analyses 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 on which the parties commit to the principal terms of the lease contract. 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 model to all lease contracts.

The Company has elected to recognise all lease payments under short-term contracts (up to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets (up to USD 5 thousand) as current expenses on a straight-line basis over the contract term. Instead of recognising right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, the payments related to them are recognised 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 recognises a financial asset or financial liability in its financial statements only when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the respective financial instrument.

On initial recognition, financial assets (except for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component as determined in accordance with IFRS 15) and financial liabilities are measured at their fair value, which is usually the transaction price. The transaction price of financial assets/liabilities, other than financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, includes transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition/issue of the financial instrument. Costs of acquiring a financial asset or issuing a financial liability measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately as an expense.

Financial assets are derecognised from the statement of financial position when the rights to receive cash flows from these assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount at the date of derecognition and the consideration received is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognised from the statement of financial position when they are extinguished, i.e. when the obligation is discharged or expires.

#### 3.9.1. Financial assets

Initial recognition, classification and measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified into three groups according to their subsequent measurement: at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income, and at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company initially measures financial assets at fair value and, in the case of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss, adds the direct transaction costs. An exception is trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component; they are measured based on the transaction price determined in accordance with IFRS 15.

Purchases or sales of financial assets whose terms require delivery of the assets within a period established by regulation or customary practice in the relevant market (regular-way purchases) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

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

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

#### Subsequent measurement

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

#### Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost when both of the following conditions are met:

The financial asset is held and used within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows from it; and

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 outstanding principal amount.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. They are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year) when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include: cash and cash equivalents, loans granted, and trade and other receivables.

#### Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance (impairment provision) for expected credit losses for 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 due under the contract terms and all cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Expected cash flows also include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that form an integral part of the contractual terms.

Expected credit losses are calculated in a manner that reflects:

An objective amount weighted by the probability of loss;

The time value of money; and

Information about past events, current conditions and forecast economic conditions.

#### Loans granted

For the calculation of expected credit losses on loans granted, the Company applies the general impairment approach defined by IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments". The amount of expected credit losses recognised as an impairment allowance depends on the credit risk of the instrument on initial recognition and on changes in credit risk in subsequent reporting periods.

Three levels of credit risk classification have been introduced, with specific accounting requirements for each level. Stage 1 includes financial instruments for which there has been no significant change in credit risk after initial

recognition and for which past-due contractual payments do not exceed 30 days. Stage 2 includes instruments whose credit risk has increased significantly after initial recognition and for which past-due contractual payments do not exceed 180 days. Stage 3 includes financial instruments for which there is objective evidence of default and/or for which past-due contractual payments exceed 180 days.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's management assesses the stage to which each financial asset belongs in order to apply the relevant requirements. A financial asset or group of financial assets is considered impaired and loss-bearing when there is objective evidence of deterioration as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event affects the expected future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets in a manner that can be estimated. Accumulated impairment is presented as a deduction from the carrying amount of the respective financial asset.

The amount of impairment 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. The loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the recoverable amount of the loans, which is the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate for the loan. Impairment amounts are calculated by the Company on the basis of internally developed principles, rules and techniques.

The carrying amount of loans is reduced by using an allowance account for impairment losses. The amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Future cash flows for a group of financial assets considered together for impairment are estimated on the basis of contractual cash flows and historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current available data to reflect the effects of existing conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to eliminate the effects of conditions in the historical period that no longer exist. The methodology and assumptions used to estimate future cash flows are reviewed regularly in order to reduce differences between estimates and actual losses incurred. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment losses are reversed by reducing the impairment allowance account.

As at the reporting date, for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Company recognises only the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition as a loss allowance. The Company recognises in profit or loss the amount of the change in lifetime expected credit losses as an impairment gain or loss.

### **3.9.2. Financial liabilities**

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings received, lease liabilities, and trade and other financial liabilities. Initially, they are recognised in the statement of financial position at fair value, net of direct transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost. Items classified as trade and other payables are generally not remeasured, as the liabilities are known with a high degree of certainty and settlement is short-term.

### **3.10. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and balances in current and deposit accounts. For the purposes of preparing 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 personnel obligations under social and labour legislation**

Under Bulgarian legislation, the Company is required to pay contributions to social and health insurance funds. The amount of the contributions is determined by the Social Insurance Code and the Health Insurance Act, based on income for the period. The employment relations between employees and the Company, in its capacity as employer, are based on the provisions of the Labour Code and the applicable social insurance legislation.

Short-term employee benefits in the form of remuneration (due within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees rendered the related service) are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the service is rendered, and as a current liability (after deducting amounts already paid and amounts withheld).

Social and health insurance contributions payable by the Company are recognised as a current expense and liability together with, and in the period of accrual of, the respective benefits to which they relate.

At the date of each financial statement, the Company estimates the amount of expected expenses for accumulating compensated absences that are expected to be paid as a result of unused accumulated leave entitlement. The estimate includes an approximate assessment of the costs of the remuneration itself and the costs of mandatory social and health insurance contributions payable by the employer on those amounts.

### 3.12. Share capital

The Company is a limited liability company and is required to register with the Commercial Register a certain amount of capital to serve as security for the claims of the Company's creditors. The shareholders/partners are liable for the obligations of the Company up to the amount of their equity participation and may claim return of this 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 Company's share capital 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 tax legislation, the Company is subject to corporate income tax. The tax rate is 10% of taxable profit.

The Company accounts for deferred taxes using the balance-sheet liability method. Temporary differences arise when comparing the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except for those arising from the recognition of an asset or liability which, at the date of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (loss).

Deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised, or taxable temporary differences will arise from which those deductible differences can be deducted. Differences arising from the recognition of an asset or liability which, at the date of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (loss) are excluded.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates expected to apply to the period in which the assets will be realised and the liabilities settled, based on tax laws that are enacted or substantively enacted.

### 3.14. Judgements of critical importance in applying accounting policies. Key estimates and assumptions with high uncertainty.

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

The Company's management has an established policy of monthly review of the loan portfolio in order to determine the amount of expected credit losses. In determining whether, and in what amount, an expected credit loss should be recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, management assesses whether there are sufficient, visible and objective data indicating the existence of a measurable decrease in the forecast actual future cash flows from a portfolio (group) of loans with similar characteristics, even before such a decrease can be precisely identified and measured at the level of a specific loan in the portfolio.

The Company has adopted a model for calculating impairment losses on loans under which the assessment and calculation of impairment of the loan portfolio include the following steps:

Allocation of the portfolio by groups of days past due on the receivable.

Calculation of impairment coefficients for each delinquency level based on the migration of receivables from one level to another, averaged over twenty-four monthly periods.

Calculation of the accumulated impairment loss on the Company's loan portfolio at the end of the reporting period - as the difference between its carrying amount and recoverable amount. The change in this amount compared with the date of the previous individual statement of financial position is treated and recognised as an increase/decrease in the impairment loss for the current year (period).

The expected credit loss is determined on the basis of data for the total loan portfolio, segmented by delinquency groups based on historical information for the preceding twenty-four months.

The process of analysis and assessment for determining the expected credit loss begins on the first day after the loan is granted to the client. The Company monitors whether objective events and loss indicators exist for each loan in a given group.

## Additional information to the items of the financial statements

### 4. Non-current assets

Intangible assets		Software products EUR '000		Total EUR '000	
Gross carrying amount					
Balance as at 1 January		37		37	
Balance as at 31 March		37		37	
Accumulated amortisation					
Balance as at 1 January		(27)		(27)	
Balance as at 31 March		(27)		(27)	
Carrying amount as at 1 January		10		10	
Balance as at 31 March		10		10	
Property, plant and equipment	Vehicles EUR '000	Computer equipment EUR '000	Furniture and other fixed assets EUR '000	Total EUR '000	
Gross carrying amount					
Balance as at 1 January		34		47	
Balance as at 31 March		34		47	
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at 1 January		(27)		(38)	
Balance as at 31 March		(27)		(38)	
Carrying amount as at 1 January		7		9	
Balance as at 31 March		7		9	

All depreciation and amortisation expenses are included in "Depreciation and amortisation of non-financial assets" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Company has no contractual obligation to purchase assets.

As at 31 March 2026, there were no material contractual obligations in relation to the purchase of property, plant and equipment.

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

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

### 5. Cash

For the year ending	31.03.2026 EUR '000	31.12.2025 EUR '000
Cash on hand	32	24
Cash in current accounts	56	64
Total	88	88

### 6. Loans and advances granted to customers

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

For the year ending	31.03.2026 EUR '000	31.12.2025 EUR '000
Consumer loans	861	804
Business loans	307	206
Total	1 168	1 010

Of the total amount of consumer loans, 55% are secured by mortgage. Business loans are 100% secured.

Receivables at nominal value	31.03.2026 EUR '000	31.12.2025 EUR '000
Stage 1 low credit risk	1 113	962
current	1 085	939
up to 30 days past due	28	23
Stage 2 significant increase in credit risk	99	85
31 to 60 days past due	16	13
61 to 90 days past due	15	12

91 to 180 days past due	68	60
Stage 3 default with credit loss incurred	394	374
181 to 360 days past due	82	74
over 360 days past due	312	300
Total	1 606	1 421
<b>Expected credit loss (accumulated impairment)</b>	<b>31.03.2026 EUR '000</b>	<b>31.12.2025 EUR '000</b>
Stage 1 low credit risk	(45)	(41)
current	(43)	(39)
up to 30 days past due	(2)	(2)
Stage 2 significant increase in credit risk	(24)	(22)
31 to 60 days past due	(4)	(4)
61 to 90 days past due	(4)	(3)
91 to 180 days past due	(16)	(15)
Stage 3 default with credit loss incurred	(369)	(348)
181 to 360 days past due	(75)	(67)
over 360 days past due	(294)	(281)
Total	(438)	(411)
<b>Receivables at carrying amount</b>	<b>31.03.2026 EUR '000</b>	<b>31.12.2025 EUR '000</b>
Stage 1 low credit risk	1 068	921
current	1 042	900
up to 30 days past due	26	21
Stage 2 significant increase in credit risk	75	63
31 to 60 days past due	12	9
61 to 90 days past due	11	9
91 to 180 days past due	52	45
Stage 3 default with credit loss incurred	25	26
181 to 360 days past due	7	7
over 360 days past due	18	19
Total	1 168	1 010

## 7. Other current assets

For the year ending	31.03.2026 EUR '000	31.12.2025 EUR '000
Receivables on advances granted	4	2
Prepayments	10	10
Other receivables	13	13
- court and awarded receivables	6	6
- guarantees	7	7
Total	27	25

## 8. Liabilities to credit and financial institutions

For the year ending	31.03.2026 EUR '000	31.12.2025 EUR '000		
Liabilities to financial institutions	296	233		
including crowdfunding service providers for business	296	233		
Total	296	233		
For the year ending 31.03.2026	Carrying amount EUR '000	including by maturity: up to 1 year EUR '000	1-3 years EUR '000	over 3 years EUR '000
Liabilities to financial institutions	296	94	162	40
including crowdfunding service providers for business	296	94	162	40
Total	296	94	162	40

## 9. Trade and other current liabilities

### Trade payables

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

### Other current liabilities

For the year ending	31.03.2026 EUR '000	31.12.2025 EUR '000
Liabilities to personnel	16	14

Social security liabilities	6	5
Other liabilities	16	2
Total	38	21

## Current tax liabilities

For the year ending	31.03.2026 EUR '000	31.12.2025 EUR '000
Corporate tax	11	11
Value added tax		1
Personal income tax	3	2
Total	14	14

## 10. Interest income and expenses

## Income

For the year ending	31.03.2026 EUR '000	31.12.2025 EUR '000
Interest on cash loans granted	80	232
Total	80	232

## Expenses

For the year ending	31.03.2026 EUR '000	31.12.2025 EUR '000
Interest to credit and financial institutions	(6)	(2)
Total	(6)	(2)

## 11. Fee and commission income and expenses

## Income

For the year ending	31.03.2026 EUR '000	31.12.2025 EUR '000
Fees and commissions	142	427
Other financial income	-	1
Total	142	428

## Expenses

As at 31.03.2026, expenses for fees and commissions are not material.

## 12. Gain/(loss) from impairment of financial assets

For the year ending	31.03.2026 EUR '000	31.12.2025 EUR '000
1. Impairment expenses		
On receivables from cash loans	(27)	-
Total expenses	(27)	-
2. Reversed impairment losses		
From receivables on cash loans	-	29
Total income	-	29
Net impairment gain/(loss)	(27)	29

## 13. Personnel expenses

For the year ending	31.03.2026 EUR '000	31.12.2025 EUR '000
Wages and salaries	(55)	(192)
Social security contributions	(10)	(35)
Total	(65)	(227)

## 14. General administrative expenses

For the year ending	31.03.2026 EUR '000	31.12.2025 EUR '000
Materials	(1)	(4)
Fuel and lubricants for vehicles	(1)	(11)

Spare parts		(1)
Utility expenses	(2)	(5)
Rent	(8)	(31)
Intermediary and advertising services	(10)	(25)
Repair and maintenance of vehicles		(1)
Communication services	(2)	(6)
Consulting services	(4)	(14)
Accounting and audit services	(10)	(18)
Legal services and court costs	(1)	(2)
Taxes and fees		(2)
Insurance		(2)
Subscription and other services	(5)	(29)
Total	(44)	(151)

## 15. Depreciation and amortisation expenses on non-current assets

As at 31.03.2026, depreciation and amortisation expenses are not material.

## 16. Income taxes

For the year ending	31.03.2026 EUR '000	31.12.2025 EUR '000
Current tax expense	-	(30)
Total	-	(30)

## 17. Financial risk management

The activity of "LEV CREDIT" EOOD is associated with financial risk, including credit risk, liquidity risk, and risk of changes in interest rate levels.

The overall risk management policy is aimed at minimising its potential adverse impact on the Company's financial position.

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

## 18. Subsequent events

Transition to the euro as reporting and functional currency

The Company has not identified material effects from the conversion of opening balances as at 1 January 2026 into euros and from the process of changing the functional (reporting) currency.

After the balance sheet date, no other important and/or significant non-adjusting events have occurred for the Company's activity that would affect the true and fair presentation of the financial statements as at 31.03.2026, including the disclosures thereto.

**23.04.2026**

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