COMPAÑÍA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS SAS
NIT.900.564.668-4

Financial Statements
Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

COMPAÑIA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS SAS
NIT.900.564.668-4

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year 2025	Year 2024
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**6**	7,058,686	4,731,409
Trade and other accounts receivable	**7**	150,887,435	101,963,995
Current tax assets	**8**	3,188,524	2,514,026
Total current assets		**161,134,645**	**109,209,430**
Non-current assets			
Trade and other accounts receivable	**7**	25,722,599	11,872,898
Investments	**9**	1,046,404	-
Property, plant and equipment	**10**	13,044	3,277
Intangibles	**11**	18,158,545	15,770,546
Other assets	**11**	5,194,536	3,998,620
Deferred tax	**12**	621	201,334
Total non-current assets		**50,135,749**	**31,846,674**
Total assets		**211,270,394**	**141,056,104**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial obligations	**13**	83,621,887	30,209,074
Other costs and expenses payable	**14**	28,057,789	15,892,836
Current tax liabilities	**15**	4,588,910	4,464,606
Employee benefits	**16**	1,737,245	1,756,347
Total current liabilities		**118,005,831**	**52,322,863**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial obligations	**13**	56,666,472	59,759,657
Deferred taxes	**12**	1,007,938	900,730
Total non-current liabilities		**57,674,410**	**60,660,387**
Total liabilities		**175,680,241**	**112,983,250**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Capital	**17**	333,291	336,285
Reserves		3,144	-
Advance for future capital contributions		3,358,542	-
Capital surplus		21,560,748	21,560,748
Income for the year		4,241,613	2,091,682
Retained earnings and/or losses		6,092,815	4,084,139
Total shareholders' equity		**35,590,153**	**28,072,854**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**211,270,394**	**141,056,104**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Daniel Alfredo Materón Osorio
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On behalf of NEXIA MONTES & ASOC.
(See attached opinion)

COMPAÑIA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS SAS
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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Figures stated in thousands of Colombian pesos, unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Year 2025	Year 2024
Ordinary income	**18**	131,652,860	112,243,145
Cost of services provided	**19**	(52,149,700)	(38,596,763)
Gross profit		**79,503,160**	**73,646,382**
Administrative expenses	**20**	(72,454,088)	(62,688,565)
Other income (expense), net	**21**	1,078,019	(3,844,013)
Operating income		**8,127,091**	**7,113,804**
Financial income	**22**	132,888	256,000
Financial expenses	**22**	(1,684,753)	(1,990,076)
Total Other income (expense), net		**(1,551,865)**	**(1,734,076)**
Income before provision for income tax		6,575,226	5,379,727
Provision for income tax	**23**	(2,333,613)	(3,288,045)
Net income		**4,241,613**	**2,091,682**

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Amounts stated in thousands of Colombian pesos, unless otherwise indicated)

		Capital issued	Reserves	Advance for future capital contributions	Surplus Capital	Income for the year	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**$**	**322,343**	**-**	**-**	**11,574,690**	**5,445,519**	**-**	**17,342,552**
Movement during the period		13,942		-	9,986,058	(5,445,519)	5,445,519	10,000,000
Legal reserve		-			-		(1,361,380)	(1,361,380)
Income for the year		-		-		2,091,682	-	2,091,682
Other comprehensive income								-
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**$**	**336,285**	**-**	**-**	**21,560,748**	**2,091,682**	**4,084,139**	**28,072,854**
					-			
Movement during the period		(2,994)	-	3,358,542	-	(2,091,682)	2,091,682	3,355,548
Reserves			3,144	-	-		-	3,144
Profit sharing		-	-	-	-		(83,006)	(83,006)
Income for the year		-	-	-	-	4,241,613	0	4,241,613
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-			-
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**$**	**333,291**	**3,144**	**3,358,542**	**21,560,748**	**4,241,613**	**6,092,815**	**35,590,153**

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CASH FLOWS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Amounts stated in thousands of Colombian pesos, unless otherwise indicated)

	Year 2025	Year 2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income for the year	4,241,613	2,091,682
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	5,171	5,614
Provision for accounts receivable	13,251,236	(1,453,132)
Deferred tax assets	200,713	(201,334)
Deferred tax liabilities	107,208	562,816
Changes in working capital:		
Other Assets	(1,195,916)	(2,729,354)
Trade and other accounts receivable	(76,024,378)	(23,375,470)
Tax credit	(674,498)	(2,496,121)
Other accounts payable	53,412,813	9,455,545
Trade and other accounts payable	12,164,953	(2,379,392)
Taxes payable	124,304	(2,872,963)
Employee benefits	(19,102)	269,088
Net cash provided by operating activities	**5,594,117**	**(17,664,314)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Increase in intangible assets	(2,387,999)	(3,251,298)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(14,938)	(8,210)
Increase in investments	(1,046,404)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(3,449,341)**	**(3,259,508)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase in financial obligations	(3,093,185)	9,657,514
Capital increase	(2,994)	13,942
Increase in reserve for reacquired treasury shares	3,144	-
Increase from additional paid-in capital	-	9,986,058
Increase in advances for future capital contributions	3,358,542	-
Profit sharing	(83,006)	(1,361,380)
Net cash used in financing activities	**182,501**	**18,296,134**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,327,277	(2,627,688)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,731,409	7,359,097
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**7,058,686**	**4,731,409**

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated in accordance with Colombian law on October 3, 2012, by means of a private document, under the name of Inversiones Santaella S.A.S, and was registered with the Chamber of Commerce on September 18, 2013 under number 01766187 of book IX, by means of minutes No. 3 of the Shareholders' Assembly of June 4, 2013, registered on September 18, 2013, under No. 01766198 of book IX; the Company changed its name to COMPAÑIA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS S.A.S., and its term is indefinite, its registered office is located in the city of Bogota, it may however open offices in any city of Colombia.

Its corporate purpose is to develop products and services that promote financial inclusion and access to credit for individuals, as well as micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). Accordingly, the Company will develop, manage and operate electronic platforms and offer products and services supported by information and communication technologies (ICTs) that democratize and deepen access to credit in the countries where it operates, without in any case the Company carrying out money intermediation activities with the public and other similar activities that are exclusive to financial institutions.

Going Concern

In 2025, the global economy transitioned toward a stabilization phase following the high inflation period of prior years. Although price pressures gradually eased and inflation expectations moderated, global growth remained constrained due to the cumulative impact of high interest rates and ongoing trade tensions. At the same time, emerging markets, including Latin America, faced exchange rate volatility and tighter financial conditions, requiring companies to prioritize operational efficiency.

In Colombia, the monetary environment in 2025 was characterized by a prolonged cautious policy stance. Annual inflation closed at 5.1%, similar to the level recorded in 2024, but still above the 3% target established by the Central Bank (*Banco de la República*). This stance responded to persistent inflationary pressures and relatively resilient domestic demand. In this context, the Central Bank maintained its policy interest rate unchanged at 9.5% at year-end, pausing the easing cycle observed in previous months.

Additionally, the environment was marked by heightened political and regulatory uncertainty, intensified by measures adopted through decrees with a significant impact on corporate cost structures. This reduced both local and foreign investment appetite, reflected in lower levels of Foreign Direct Investment compared to the prior year.
Regarding the exchange rate, the Colombian peso experienced periods of volatility driven by global economic uncertainty and domestic market dynamics. The currency opened the year at COP 4,409 and, after a downward trend from late September, closed at COP 3,757. This appreciation of the peso acted as an important inflation buffer, reducing pressure on the cost of imported goods and partially offsetting increases in other components of the consumer basket.

From an operational perspective, RapiCredit originated 1,155,266 loans, representing a 13.4% increase compared to the prior year. This performance was primarily driven by the *Rapiflex* product line, which accounted for 1,035,225 financial solutions.

The Company's main commercial and operational objective for 2026 is to increase loan originations by 45.1% compared to 2025. This growth is supported by the Company's historical performance, new origination channels, and expected funding for 2026. Additionally, it is important to note that RapiCredit remains a relatively young company with significant growth potential.

Furthermore, based on the Company's liquidity position as of the date of authorization of these financial statements, Management has adequate resources to continue operating in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the going concern basis of accounting remains appropriate.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts or classification of assets, liabilities, and expenses that might otherwise be required if the going concern basis were not appropriate.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards Accepted in Colombia, based on the International Financial Reporting Standards for SMEs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in 2015; and other legal provisions defined by the entities subject to the oversight and/or control of the Superintendency of Companies that may differ in some respects from those established by other State control agencies.

This accounting policy establishes the general criteria for the disclosure of general-purpose financial statements, the guidelines to determine their structure and the minimum requirements on their content in accordance with Section 3 on the presentation of Financial Statements.

The disclosure and classification of items in the financial statements shall be maintained from period to period, except in the following cases

a) When there is a significant change in the nature of the activities of COMPAÑIA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS S.A.S. or in the event that a review of its financial statements determines that a new disclosure or classification would be more appropriate, in line with the criteria set forth in Section 10 of the Company's Accounting Estimates and Errors Policy.

b) When an accounting standard or interpretation requires a change in disclosure.

c) When reclassifications or modifications are made in the ongoing year that entail adjustments in the disclosure of the previous year's financial statements for comparative purposes.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The main accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are detailed below.

3.1. Transactions in foreign currencies

3.1.1. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Colombian pesos, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

3.1.2. Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Gains or losses in foreign currencies arising from such transactions and from translation at year-end exchange rates for monetary assets and liabilities stated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of income.

Gains or losses in foreign currencies that relate to loans and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of income in financial (expense)/income

3.2. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of less than one year. In the event of bank overdrafts, they are shown in loans as current liabilities in the statement of financial position

3.3. Financial Instruments

3.3.1. Financial assets

3.3.1.1. Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, accounts receivable and loans, held to maturity, and available-for-sale financial assets.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at the date of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if it is acquired mainly for the purpose of being sold in the short term.

b) Accounts receivable and loans: Accounts receivable and loans are non-derivative financial assets that give right to fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market. They are disclosed in current assets, except those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting period, which are classified as non-current assets. Accounts receivable includes trade and other accounts receivable.

3.3.1.2. Recognition and measurement

Normal purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company undertakes to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets that are not subsequently measured at fair value.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently recorded at fair value. Accounts receivable and loans and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For loans granted to customers that are classified in arrears for more than 60 days, interest and other income that may be accrued on the loan are not recognized in the statement of income as an accounting estimate.

Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available for sale are recognized in equity. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in the statement of income as part of other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

In the case of trade accounts receivable, if collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets, otherwise they are presented as non-current assets. Trade accounts receivable is initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, minus impairment.

3.3.1.3. Write-off of financial assets

Financial assets are written off from the statement of financial position when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments expire or are transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

When financial assets classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the fair value adjustments accumulated in equity are transferred to the statement of income.

3.3.1.4. Offset of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and their net amount disclosed in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and management intends to settle the net amount or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

Assets carried at amortized cost

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence of impairment of a financial asset or group of financial assets. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses have been incurred if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indicators that a debtor or group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, that it has missed payments or is in arrears in interest or principal payments, that it is likely that it will experience bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, and that observable data, such as economic conditions related to arrears, indicate that there is a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows.

For the categories of financial instruments it is limited to amortized cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses not yet incurred), discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of income. If the financial instrument has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the terms agreed upon. As a practical expedient, the Company may measure the impairment of the fair value basis of an instrument using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the statement of income.

When an account receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the respective portfolio impairment recognized for doubtful accounts receivable. Subsequent recovery of amounts previously written off is recognized as a credit in "other recovery income" in the statement of income.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost minus accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes directly attributable expenditures to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner expected by management.

The Company includes in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing parts of that item when that cost is incurred if the replaced part is expected to provide future incremental benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is written off. Any other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income during the period in which they take place.

Depreciation is calculated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The range of estimated useful lives is as follows:

Furniture and equipment	3 - 5 years

The asset's residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are revised and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, when there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

The carrying amount of an asset is reduced immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing income with the carrying amount and are recognized in the statement of income in other (expense)/income, net.

3.4. Intangible assets

3.4.1. Trademarks, licenses and customer-related intangible assets

Licenses acquired separately are shown at historical cost. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Licenses (software)	1-10 years

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized based on the costs incurred in acquiring and implementing the specific software. Improvements made internally to acquired licenses are capitalized at cost and amortization is based on the time of use of the licenses.

3.5. Impairment of non-financial assets other than inventory

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization are evaluated at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the value of these assets may be impaired. Where there is any indication that the value of the asset may be impaired, the carrying amount of the asset is tested for impairment. An impairment loss equal to the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount is recognized. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value minus selling costs and value in use. Non-financial assets that have experienced impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date.

3.6. Debt

Debts are initially recognized at transaction price (i.e. the present value of cash payable to the bank including transaction costs). Subsequently, loans are stated at amortized cost. Interest expense is recognized based on the effective interest method and is included in financial costs.

Debts are classified as current or non-current liabilities according to the obligations that the Company has previously agreed; if the settlement of the liability is deferred for more than 12 months, it is accounted for as a non-current liability, and in the opposite case (less than 12 months) it is accounted for as a current liability.

3.7. Trade accounts payable

Trade accounts payable are initially recognized at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.8. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

When there are several similar obligations, the probability that a cash outflow will be required is determined by considering the type of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of a cash outflow in respect of any item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

3.9. Recognition of income

Income comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the ordinary course of the Company's business. Income is shown net of value added tax, rebates, refunds and discounts.

The Company recognizes income when the amount can be measured reliably; it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company; and the specific criteria for each of the activities are met, as described below.

3.9.1. Provision of services

The Company provides services for various activities. Income from the provision of services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are provided, by reference to the stage of completion of the specific transaction and evaluated on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

3.9.2. Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

3.10. Current and deferred income taxes

The income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred taxes. The tax is recognized in the statement of income unless there is a change attributable to an item of income or expense, which is recognized as other comprehensive income.

Deferred income taxes are recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or unused tax credits. Deferred income taxes are determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is revised at the end of each reporting period.

3.11. Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

3.12. Dividend distribution

Dividend distributions to the Company's Shareholders are recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's Shareholders. These include dividends on non-voting preferred stock.

4. REGULATORY CHANGES

During 2025, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments related to IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability. In February 2025, the IASB issued the third edition of the IFRS for SMEs as a result of its second comprehensive review.

This edition updates the conceptual framework and strengthens alignment with IFRS 10, IFRS 15, IFRS 9, and IFRS 13, among others. However, these changes will only become mandatory once the due convergence process in Colombia has been completed, led by the Technical Council of Public Accounting (*Consejo Técnico de la Contaduría Pública – CTCP*) and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism. If formally adopted, their application will be mandatory as of January 1, 2027.

Finally, IFRS 21 amendments were introduced to address foreign currency translation in environments where a currency is not exchangeable, requiring entities to disclose specific associated risks.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities in future years. Such estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated based on past experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are expected under current circumstances.

The following is a summary of significant accounting estimates and judgments made by the Company in the preparation of the financial statements:

5.1. Impairment of non-monetary assets

The Company assesses annually whether its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are impaired in accordance with the policy indicated in Note 2. The Company has not identified events or changes in economic circumstances that indicate that the carrying value of assets is unrecoverable.

5.2. Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment

The determination of the economic useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment is subject to the Company's management's estimate of the level of utilization of the assets, as well as the expected technological evolution. The Company regularly reviews all of its depreciation rates and residual values to take into account any changes with respect to the level of utilization, technological framework and its future development, which are difficult events to foresee, since any changes could affect future depreciation charges and the carrying amounts of assets.

5.3. Income tax

The Company is subject to Colombian tax regulations. Significant judgments are required in the determination of tax provisions. There are transactions and calculations for which the determination of taxes is uncertain in the ordinary course of business. The Company assesses the recognition of liabilities for discrepancies that may arise with the tax authorities on the basis of estimates of additional taxes to be paid. The amounts provided for income taxes are estimated by management based on its interpretation of current tax regulations and the likelihood of payment.

Actual liabilities may differ from the amounts provisioned, producing a negative effect on the Company's income and net position. When the final tax result of these situations is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, the differences impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which this fact is determined.

The Company evaluates the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on estimates of future taxable income and the ability to generate sufficient income during the periods in which such deferred taxes are deductible. Deferred tax liabilities are recorded based on estimates of the net assets that will not be tax deductible in the future.

5.4. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities for initial recognition and financial reporting purposes is estimated by discounting future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate available to the Company for similar financial instruments.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets is the current purchaser's price. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company applies its judgment in selecting an assortment of methods and applies assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine the fair value of other financial instruments.

The carrying amount minus the impairment of accounts receivable is assumed to approximate their fair value.

5.5. Impairment of accounts receivable

The Company reviews at least annually its accounts receivable for impairment. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recognized through profit or loss, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable information indicating impairment and whether a reliable measure of estimated future cash flows can be made. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of counterparties, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the Company's assets. Management uses estimates based on historical losses for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual losses.

5.6. Provisions

The Company makes estimates of amounts to be settled in the future, including related contractual obligations, pending litigation or other liabilities.

These estimates are subject to interpretations of current facts and circumstances, projections of future events and estimates of the financial effects of such event.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The available balance includes the following:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Cash	4,181	3,505
Banks (1)	2,685,278	365,150
Mutual Funds (2)	4,369,227	4,362,754
Total Available	**7,058,686**	**4,731,409**

		As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
(1)	Banks		
	Checking accounts	1,499,598	6,572
	Savings accounts	630,483	358,013
	Income liquidity account	555,196	566
	Total Banks	**2,685,278**	**365,150**

(2) Corresponds to the balances of the trust accounts of IRIS CF - CF S.A., Percent Technologies, Redem Tech Col SAS and Alma Aquila I LLC.

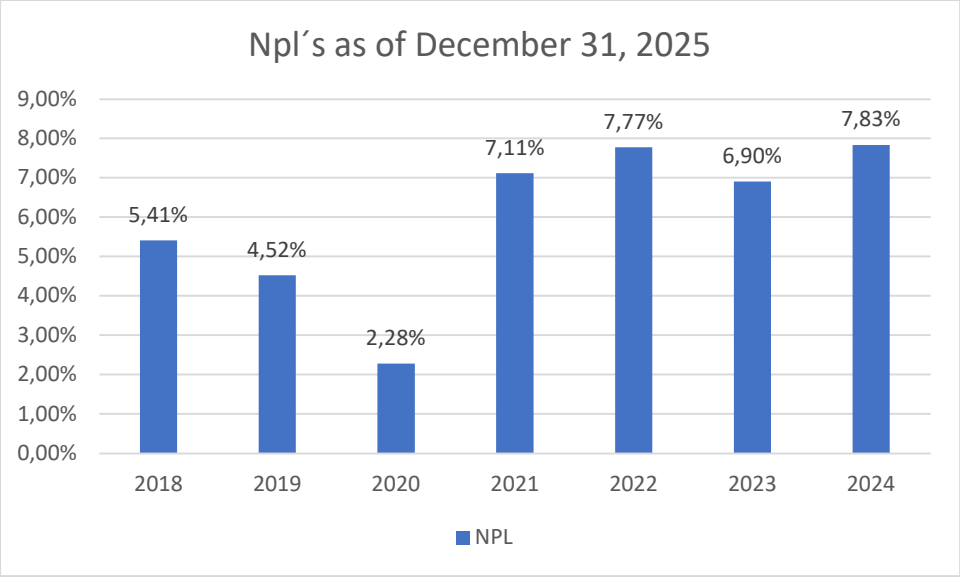
7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The balance of accounts receivable includes the following:	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable from customers (1)	204,299,863	127,532,231
Receivables impairment (2)	(41,444,162)	(28,192,925)
Total trade accounts receivable from customers	**162,855,701**	**99,339,306**
Prepayments and advances	259,459	1,157,373
Other debtors	808,218	653,558
Total other accounts receivable	**1,067,677**	**1,810,931**
Accounts receivable from partners	12,686,655	12,686,655
Total accounts receivable	**176,610,033**	**113,836,892**

(1) This corresponds to principal amounts of $99,316 million and fees of $104,983 million.

During 2025, the Company originated 1,155,266 loans, representing a 13.4% increase compared to 2024. Additionally, the average disbursed loan amount reached $355,863 for *Rapiflex* and $363,484 for *Rapiplazo*. As a result of the volume of loans disbursed and the average ticket size, total disbursements amounted to $415,048 million during 2025. On the other hand, collection efforts resulted in total recoveries of $490,127 million, including principal, interest, and other charges. This represents a 14.6% increase in disbursements compared to $362,225 million in 2024 and a 9.1% increase in collections compared to $449,198 million in 2024.

Regarding the overall Non-Performing Loan (NPL*) ratio, over the past five years the Company has maintained an average of 5.98% for loan vintages with more than 360 days past due, with the following distribution:



It is important to note that, as of year-end 2025, the 2024 NPL has only completed one year of measurement and recovery; therefore, its performance to date is consistent with the normal business cycle. Following the same logic, the 2023 portfolio has undergone two years of recovery, the 2022 portfolio three years, and so on.

* NPL – Non-Performing Loans: Delinquency ratio excluding the effect of loan recoveries through guarantees, which are enforced once loans exceed 360 days past due.

(2) This corresponds to the **loan loss allowance** for current portfolio balances of less than 360 days past due amounting to $14,479 million, and for balances exceeding 360 days past due amounting to $26,964 million.

The Company focuses on ensuring that the loan loss allowance covers 100% of balances more than 360 days past due through a monthly impairment process applied to active loan vintages. Additionally, an annual assessment of historical collection performance is conducted, and at the end of each fiscal year a provision is recognized for loans considered difficult to collect with more than 360 days past due. This policy is based on the Company's historical ability to recover delinquent loans beyond 360 days, as well as on the support provided by guarantees ("aval").

8. CURRENT TAX ASSETS

The balance of property, plant and equipment includes the following:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Income tax advance	-	289,060
Withholding tax credit	1,093,082	1,020,857
Self-withholding income tax	2,095.442	1,204,109
Total tax assets	**3,188,524**	**2,514,026**

9. INVESTMENTS

The balance of investments includes the following:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Investments in domestic companies	-	-
Investments in foreign companies (1)	1,046,404	-
Total Investments	**1,046,404**	**-**

(1) Investment in capital contributions of up to €1,000,000, as authorized by Board of Directors Minutes No. 51 dated October 23, 2025, corresponding to a total of 333 shares in Rapicredit Ibérica, representing a 10% ownership interest, with a nominal value of €3,303 per share, domiciled in Madrid, Kingdom of Spain.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The balance of property, plant and equipment includes the following:

	Furniture and office equipment, vehicles and others	Computer and communication equipment	Total
As of January 1, 2024			
Cost	8,913	36,174	45,087
Accumulated Depreciation	(8,913)	(35,494)	(44,407)
Net cost	**-**	**680**	**680**
As of January 1, 2024			
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,913	36,174	45,087
Additions	1,668	6,542	8,209
Cost write-downs	-	-	-
Depreciation write-downs	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	(10,581)	(39,439)	(50,020)
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**3,277**	**3,277**
Year ended December 31, 2024			
Cost	10,581	42,716	53,297
Accumulated Depreciation	(10,581)	(39,439)	(50,020)
Net cost	**-**	**3,277**	**3,277**
As of January 1, 2025			
Balance at the beginning of the year		3,277	3,277
Additions	12,500	2,438	10,062
Cost write-downs	-	-	-
Depreciation write-downs	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	(2,379)	(2,792)	(5,171)
Balance at the end of the year	**10,121**	**2,923**	**8,168**
Year ended December 31, 2025			
Cost	23,081	45,154	68,235
Accumulated Depreciation	(13,373)	(41,818)	(55,191)
Net cost	**9,708**	**3,336**	**13,044**

Residual values, useful lives, and depreciation methods of assets are reviewed and adjusted prospectively, if applicable, when there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND OTHER ASSETS

The balance of intangible assets and other assets includes the following:

Year ended December 31, 2024	**Licenses**	**Other assets**	**Total**
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,519,248	6,727,973	19,247,221
Additions	5,506,379	1,525,235	7,031,614
Amortization Charge	(2,255,081)	(4,254,589)	(6,509,670)
Balance at the end of 2023	**15,770,546**	**3,998,619**	**19,769,165**
As of December 31, 2024			
Cost	18,025,627	8,253,208	26,278,835
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,255,081)	(4,254,589)	(6,509,670)
Net cost	**15,770,546**	**3,998,619**	**19,769,165**
Balance as of January 01, 2024	15,770,546	3,998,619	19,769,165
Additions	4,971,459	7,645,938	12,617,398
Amortization Charge	(2,583,460)	(6,450,021)	(9,033,481)
Balance at the end of 2025	**18,158,545**	**5,194,536**	**23,353,082**
As of December 2025,			
Cost	20,742,005	11,644,557	32,386,563
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,583,460)	(6,450,021)	(9,033,481)
Net cost	**18,158,545**	**5,194,536**	**23,353,082**

The detail and use of the software is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Internal software development (1)	17,347,316	14,603,335
Delegated software development	611,930	802,203
Software licenses	39,530	197,842
IT Infrastructure Management	139,822	146,216
Electronic invoicing	19,945	20,950
	18,158,545	**15,770,546**

The intangible asset recognized corresponds to the amount that produces future economic benefits from the use of the asset within the Company's service offering.

(1) In accordance with CTCP-10-007482019, it is established that all costs directly related to the development and improvement of software acquired from a third party (personnel costs, cost of materials, services used, among others) may be recognized as an increase in the value of the asset.

12. DEFERRED TAXES

The balance of deferred taxes includes the following:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets	621	201,334
Deferred tax liabilities	1,007,938	900,730
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	**(1,007,317)**	**(699,396)**

The net movement in deferred taxes during the period is as follows:

Balances as of January 01	699,396	337,914
Charge (credit) to statement of income	(307,921)	(361,482)
Balance as of December 31	**1,007,317**	**699,396**

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the period, without taking into account the offsetting of balances referring to the same tax authority, were as follows:

Deferred tax assets		
Balance as of January 01	201,334	-
Charge (credit) to statement of income	(200,713)	201,334
Balance as of December 31	**621**	**201,334**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Balance as of January 01	**900,730**	**337,914**
Charge (credit) to statement of income	107,208	562,816
Balance as of December 31	**1,007,938**	**900,730**

Deferred tax assets pending offset are recognized to the extent that it is likely that the related tax benefit will be realized through future taxable profits. The Company has recognized all deferred tax assets and liabilities.

On the other hand, IAS 12 indicates the treatment of deferred tax: Section 60 - The carrying amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities may change, even when the amount of the related temporary differences has not changed. This may happen, for example, as a result of:

(a) A change in tax rates and tax regulations;
(b) A re-estimation of the recoverability of deferred tax assets; or
(c) A change in the expected manner of recovery of the carrying amount.

The deferred tax corresponding to these changes will be recognized through profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that it relates to items previously recognized outside profit or loss for the period.

13. FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

The total balance of financial obligations includes the following:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Bank loans (1)	25,597,324	18,356,266
Credit cards	363,957	243,971
Total bank obligations	**25,961,281**	**18,600,237**
Loans and financing (2)	114,327,078	71,368,494
Total financial obligations	**140,288,360**	**89,968,731**

(1) As of December 31, 2025, bank loans included the following obligations:

Bancolombia S.A.	49,989	95,230
Bancolombia Panamá S.A.	-	2,390,640
Banco de Occidente S.A.	9,973,767	7,674,167
IRIS CF - Compañía de Financiamiento S.A.	3,649,597	4,982,305
Banco Coltefinanciera S.A.S.	1,690,322	916,070
Banco de Bogotá S.A.	742,500	750,000
Serfinanaza	1,962,674	-
Credito Desarrollo de Antioquia	4,333,333	-
Banco Coomeva	2,364,000	-
Redem Tech COL S.A.S.	831,142	1,547,854
Total Bank Obligations	**25,597,324**	**18,356,266**

(2) The balance of loans and financing as of December 31, 2025 comprises:

Foreign	73,110,813	42,753,279
Domestic	41,216,265	28,615,215
Total Bank Obligations	**114,327,078**	**71,368,494**

14. C TRADE AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

The balance of trade and other accounts payable includes the following:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Costs and expenses payable (1)	21,796,288	8,997,291
Income received for third parties (2)	6,261,501	6,895,545
Total trade accounts payable	**28,057,789**	**15,892,836**

(1) Costs and expenses payable:

Fees	339,450	538,823
Leases	7,825	6,848
Miscellaneous (a)	19,542,750	5,973,709
Provision of suppliers	1,394,611	1,183,755
Dividends	511,652	1,294,156
Total costs and expenses payable	**21,796,288**	**8,99,.291**

(a) This mainly corresponds to accounts payable to guarantors amounting to $8,706,903, marketing expenses of $3,802,495, collection services of $2,448,187, financial expenses of $1,283,478, technology services of $700,163, electronic data processing services of $675,275, human resources services of $304,791, and legal services of $242,823, among others.

(2) This corresponds to amounts collected on behalf of third parties from guarantor companies.

15. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

The balance of current tax liabilities includes the following:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
ICA tax payable	155,075	179,184
Withholdings and self-withholdings payable	2,236,085	1,289,341
ICA withholdings	29,545	13,753
Sales tax	400,085	349,133
Income tax payable	1,768,120	2,633,195
Total current tax liabilities	**4,588,910**	**4,464,606**

The special self-withholding is applied on 1.1% of the total sales for the year.
The tax rate for the year 2025 is 35%.
The ICA tax rate is 14 % x100.

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The balance of labor and social security obligations includes the following:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Salaries	-	3,063
Mandatory severance payments	694,291	751,985
Interest on severance payments	78,482	85,671
Vacations	646,355	583,862
Withholdings and payroll taxes	318,117	331,766
Salaries	**1,737,245**	**1,756,347**

It is noted that there are no extra-legal commitments or long-term debts in the liabilities for employee benefits.

17. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

The authorized capital of the Company is $600,000,000 (amount stated in Colombian pesos) divided into 600,000,000 shares with a face value of $1 each.

SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-IN CAPITAL

The subscribed and paid-in share capital of Compañía de Créditos Rápidos S.A.S. as of December 31, 2025 amounts to $333,291,046 (amount expressed in Colombian pesos), divided into 333,291,046 shares with a nominal value of $1 each.

The subscribed and paid-in shares correspond to the following classes of shares:

Type of shares	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Commons	225,924	232,131
Preferred	107,241	104,154
Type T	126	0
Total	**333,291**	**336,285**

Preferred shares have the right to speak but do not have voting rights and have a guaranteed dividend of between 14% and 15%.

PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Profit for the year 2025 increased by 102.8% compared to 2024, reaching net income of $4,241 million. This performance was driven by the increase in loan originations to 1,155,266 loans, representing a 13.4% growth compared to 2024, a 17.3% increase in operating revenues, and a 29% decrease in income tax expense compared to the prior year.

SHARE PREMIUM

This corresponds to share premium arising from the issuance of share.

17. ORDINARY INCOME

Ordinary income includes the following:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Interest	13,950,822	12,466,323
Commissions	8,160,953	7,371,997
Related activities (1)	102,888,639	86,513,187
Technology leasing	6,680,865	5,975,570
Sales discounts	(28,419)	(83,932)
Total revenues	**131,652,860**	**112,243,145**

(1) These correspond to collection expenses arising from overdue loan payments amounting to $22,208 million, and electronic signature income amounting to $80,680 million.

Compared to 2024, the Company recorded a 17.29% increase in revenues and disbursed 1,155,266 loans, representing a 13.4% growth.

18. COST OF SERVICES PROVIDED

The cost of sales includes the following:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Financial (1)	37,670,334	26,882,463
Provision for receivables (2)	14,479,366	11,714,300
Total cost of sales	**52,149,700**	**38,596,763**
(1) Financial		
Commissions	6,444,208	4,387,647
Interest	31,226,126	22,494,816
Total	**37,670,334**	**26,882,463**

(2) Corresponds to the receivable's impairment expense. See note 7.

19. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative operating expenses include the following:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Services (1)	35,204,976	29,483,432
Personnel expenses (2)	16,032,438	14,923,399
Fees (3)	6,046,356	5,830,903
Taxes (4)	6,289,274	6,106,261
Leases (5)	1,764,808	1,660,007
Legal expenses	22,691	34,936
Travel expenses	665,120	354,912
Depreciation	5,171	5,745
Amortization of intangible assets	6,047,279	3,976,632
Other administrative expenses	375,975	312,339
Total operating expenses	**72,454,088**	**62,688,566**

(1) Services correspond to:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Temporary staffing services	41,908	30,797
Technical assistance	117,022	1,022,333
Electronic data processing	6,961,729	5,314,127
Collection management services	7,025,731	9,637,764
Advertising, publicity and promotion	17,203,478	10,567,967
Utilities	19,791	18,586
Transportation, freight and hauling	3,951	3,236
Other services	3,831,366	2,888,622

	35,204,976	**29,483,432**

(2) As of December 31, 2025, the Company had a total of 204 employees

(3) Fees correspond to:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Fiscal auditing	74,937	70,590
Legal counsel	1,198,796	1,672,318
Financial counsel	210,062	248,901
Other fees	4,562,561	3,565,202
Technical assistance	0	273,892
Total fees	**6,046,356**	**5,830,903**

(4) Taxes correspond to:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Industry and commerce	1,124,037	1,498,090
VAT on pro rata basis	5,064,662	4,600,887
Excise tax	4,769	3,304
Firefighter fee (a)	84,571	-
Total taxes	11,235	3,980
Industry and commerce	**6,289,274**	**6,106,261**

(a) From February 22, 2025 through December 31, 2025, stamp tax was applied at a rate of 1% on each payment or credit entry arising from the underlying act or contract, in accordance with Article 519 of the Colombian Tax Code, as amended by Article 8 of National Decree 175 of 2025.

(5) The main lease expenses relate to office premises located in Bogotá and Medellín.

18. OTHER INCOME / (EXPENSES), NET

Non-operating income includes the following

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Exchange difference	4,306,083	737,212
Trade discounts	1,495	1,787
Recoveries	572,668	378,627
Miscellaneous	334,395	337,014
Total non-operating income	**5,214,641**	**1,454,640**

Non-operating expenses include:

Exchange difference	(2,003,938)	(3,467,553)

Extraordinary expenses (a)	(1,524,804)	(862,690)
Miscellaneous expenses	(607,880)	(968,410)
Total non-operating expenses	**(4,136,622)**	**(5,298,653)**
Total other income (expense), net	**1,078,019**	**(3,844,013)**

(a) Extraordinary expenses correspond to:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Assumed taxes	1,417,674	845,167
Expenses from prior years	39,780	1,480
Other non-deductible costs and expenses	67,349	16,043
Total extraordinary expenses	**1,524,803**	**862,690**

19. FINANCIAL INCOME/EXPENSES, NET

Financial income includes the following:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Interest from financial yields	132,888	256,000
Total financial income	**132,888**	**256,000**

Financial expenses include the following:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Financial interest	(439,566)	(1,293,642)
Bank charges	(10,428)	(9,977)
Commissions	(523,293)	(74,274)
Financial movement tax	(711,466)	(612,183)
Total financial expenses	**(1,684,753)**	**(1,990,076)**
Total Other income (expense), net	**(1,551,865)**	**(1,734,076)**

20. PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX

	As of December 31 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Current income tax:		
Current income tax for the year	2,025,692	2,926,563
Adjustments from prior years	-	-
	2,025,692	2,926,563
Deferred income tax:		
Increase and decrease in temporary differences	307,921	361,482
Income tax expense	**2,333,613**	**3,288,045**

The Company's income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would have been obtained using the tax rate applicable to pre-tax income as described below:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Income before provision for income tax	6,575,226	5,379,727
Tax effects of:		
- Non-taxable income	2,698,895	6,542,108
- Non-deductible expenses	(3,486,430)	(3,560,226)
Ordinary net income	**5,787,691**	**8,361,609**
Current income tax rate	35%	35%
Ordinary income tax	2,025,692	2,926,563
Tax credit	0	0
Income tax liability	2,025,692	**2,926,563**
Withholding tax discount	1,093,082	1,020,857
Self-withholding discount	2,095,442	1,204,109
Advance for income tax 2024	-	289,060
Lower provisioned amount for income tax	-	-
Taxes from prior years	-	-
Net tax paid	**(1,162,832)**	**412,537**

The applicable income tax rate under the Colombian law was 35% for the years 2025 and 2024. The Company adjusted the related deferred tax balances.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following transactions were carried out during the year with related parties:

(a) Balance of receivables from related parties:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Shareholders	12,686,655	12,686,655
	12,686,655	12,686,655

(b) Balances of amounts due to related parties

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31. 2024
Shareholders	31,051,465	22,186,389
	31,051,465	22,186,389

(a) During 2025, the Company conducted transactions with related parties primarily consisting of shareholder loans, services, and financial return costs, under normal market conditions. Receivables from related parties are mainly represented by loan agreements with shareholders approved by the Board of Directors, as well as by the issuance of shares pursuant to Board of Directors Minutes No. 39 dated January 2024, under which 13,942,159 shares of the authorized capital were subscribed, with a share premium of $9,986 million. Additionally, payables to related parties mainly correspond to loan agreements with shareholders under normal market conditions.

21. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As of year-end 2025, the Company is involved in a total of four legal proceedings, including public interest actions, direct reparation claims, and contractual disputes. These matters have been assessed using a risk-weighted approach and have been classified as remote. Accordingly, based on Management's assessment, there is no significant risk that would result in an unfavorable outcome in these proceedings.

21. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

From January 1, 2026 to the date of issuance of these financial statements, no significant events have occurred that could have a material effect on the Company's financial position.