



Smartcare Finance P L C
326, Mdina Road, Qormi, Malta
Co. Reg. No. C 90123
The "Company"

COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENT

The following is a company announcement issued by the Company pursuant to the Capital Markets Rules issued by the Malta Financial Services Authority.

Approval and Publication of Interim Financial Statements

QUOTE

The Company hereby announces that during the meeting of its Board of Directors held on Tuesday, 25th August 2026, the Company's interim unaudited financial statements for the six-month financial period ended 30th June 2026 were approved.

The Company clarifies that the variances in loan receivables, receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans payable, and trade and other payables are mainly due to differences between the Financial Analysis Summary ("FAS") projections and the actual financial statements, including the FAS projections being based on the year-end position and certain classification and timing differences. In particular, these timing differences relate to the processing of dividend funds in relation to the bond interest payment dates. Furthermore, administrative expenses were approximately 10% higher than the FAS pro-rata projections, reflecting higher professional, advisory, audit, listing, regulatory and directors' fees during the period. This increase was offset by additional dividend income received from the subsidiary, with the result that profit before tax remained broadly in line with the FAS projections.

Copies of the aforesaid interim unaudited financial statements are attached to this announcement and are available for viewing and download on the Company's website.

UNQUOTE

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "K Cachia", is positioned above the typed name.

Dr Katia Cachia
Company Secretary
25 August 2026

Smartcare Finance p.l.c.

Report & Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

For the period 1 January to 30 June 2026

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Directors' report pursuant to capital markets rule 5.75.2

This half-yearly directors' report is being published in terms of Chapter 5 of the Capital Markets Rules published by the Malta Financial Services Authority and the Prevention of Financial Markets Abuse Act, 2005. The half-yearly report, of which the present directors' report forms part, comprises the unaudited condensed interim financial statements of Smartcare Finance p.l.c. (the "Company") for the six months ended 30 June 2026 prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards adopted for use in the EU for interim financial statements (International Accounting Standard 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting'). The comparative statement of financial position has been extracted from the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Principal activity

The company was formed principally to act as a finance and investment company, in particular to finance or re-finance the funding requirements of related companies within the Smartcare Group of Companies.

Review of business

The Board of Directors would like to provide further insight into the financial performance for the first half of the year, where the Company has registered a profit before tax of € 37,003.97 for the period ended 30 June 2026 (2025: profit before tax of € 19,000). These figures are in line with what was projected in the latest published Financial Analysis Summary in June 2026.

Interest incurred on debt securities in issue amounted to € 476,625 (2025: € 476,625). Dividend income from the subsidiary amounted to € 629,444.29 (2025: € 596,460).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company is exposed to risks inherent to its operation and can be summarised as follows:

1. Strategy risk

Risk management falls under the responsibility of the Board of Directors. The Board is continuously analysing its risk management strategy to ensure that risk is adequately identified and managed.

2. Operational risks

The company's revenue is mainly derived from interest charges and hence the company is heavily dependent on the performance of the Smartcare Group. The company regularly reviews the financial performance of Smartcare Group of Companies to ensure that there is sufficient liquidity to sustain its operations.

3. Legislative risks

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The company is governed by a number of laws and regulations. Failure to comply could have financial and reputational implications and could materially affect the company's ability to operate. The company has embedded operating policies and procedures to ensure compliance with existing legislation.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of an interim dividend.

Future developments

The company is not envisaging any changes in operating activities for the forthcoming year.



Andrew Debattista Segond
Director



William Wait
Director

Registered address:
326, Mdina Road
Qormi
Malta

25 August 2026

Statement of profit or loss

	Notes	2026 6 months (unaudited) €	2025 6 months (unaudited) €
Revenue	5	629,444	596,460
Administrative expenses		(66,202)	(51,304)
Income before finance charges		563,242	545,156
Finance costs	6	(526,238)	(526,156)
Profit (loss) before tax	7	37,004	19,000
Tax expense	8	(2,742)	-
Profit (loss) for the period		34,262	19,000

Statement of financial position

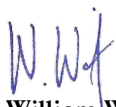
	Notes	30 June 2026 (unaudited) €	31 December 2025 (audited) €
Assets			
Non-current			
Investment in subsidiary	9	23,924,033	20,101,200
Loan receivable	10	1,080,305	1,121,181
		25,004,338	21,222,381
Current			
Receivables	11	9,961	259,925
Loan receivable	10	1,800,000	1,875,000
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,919	6,828
Current tax asset		963,067	963,067
		2,774,947	3,104,820
Total assets		27,779,285	24,327,201

Statement of financial position – continued

	Notes	30 June 2026 (unaudited) €	31 December 2025 (audited) €
Equity			
Share capital	13	4,072,833	250,000
Retained earnings		314,481	283,133
Total equity		4,387,314	533,133
Liabilities			
Non-current			
Debt securities in issue	14	19,910,346	19,951,015
Loan payable	15	2,573,692	2,570,553
		22,484,038	22,521,568
Current			
Trade and other payables	16	907,933	1,272,500
		907,933	1,272,500
Total liabilities		23,391,971	23,794,068
Total equity and liabilities		27,779,285	24,327,201

The financial statements on pages 4 to 23 were approved by the board of directors, authorised for issue on 25 August 2026 and signed on its behalf by:


Andrew Debattista Segond
 Director


William Wait
 Director

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total equity €
At 1 January 2026	250,000	283,133	533,133
Increase in share capital	3,822,833	-	3,822,833
Profit for the period	-	34,262	34,262
Dividends declared	-	(2,914)	(2,914)
At 30 June 2026 (unaudited)	4,072,833	314,481	4,387,314
At 1 January 2025	250,000	263,962	513,962
Loss for the year	-	38,000	38,000
Dividends declared	-	(18,829)	(18,829)
At 31 December 2025 (audited)	250,000	283,133	533,133

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	2026 6 months (unaudited) €	2025 12 months (audited) €
Operating activities			
Profit (loss) before tax		37,004	38,000
Adjustments	17	(199,144)	(203,519)
Net changes in working capital	17	(39,603)	(221,623)
Net cash generated from operating activities		(201,743)	(387,142)
Investing activities			
Repayment of loans from related parties		667,181	1,346,504
Investment in subsidiary		(3,822,833)	
Cash used in investing activities		(3,149,374)	1,346,504
Financing activities			
Interest paid		(476,625)	(953,250)
Issuance of new shares		3,822,833	
Net cash used in financing activities		3,346,208	(953,250)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(4,909)	6,112
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		6,828	716
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year / period	12	1,919	6,828

Notes to the financial statements

1 Nature of operations

Smartcare Finance p.l.c. (the ‘Company’) was incorporated on 7 January 2019. The Company was formed principally to act as a financing and investment company, in particular the financing of companies within Smartcare Group of Companies.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 General information and statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Smartcare Finance p.l.c. is a public listed company registered on 7 January 2019 incorporated and domiciled in Malta. The registered office is located at 326, Mdina Road, Qormi, Malta.

The Company’s parent company is Smartcare Holdings Ltd with the same place of incorporation and registered address as the Company. The ultimate beneficial owner of Smartcare Finance p.l.c. is Mr Andrew Debattista Segond.

Consolidated financial statements have not been drawn up, since the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from so doing conferred to it by article 174 of the Companies Act, Cap 386. Accordingly, these separate financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The parent company is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the whole group.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and as adopted by the European Union (EU), and in accordance with the Companies Act, Cap 386.

The financial statements are presented in euro (€), which is also the Company’s functional currency.

3 New or revised standards or interpretations

3.1 New standards adopted as at 1 January 2025

Some accounting pronouncements which have become effective from 1 January 2025 and have therefore been adopted do not have a significant impact on the company’s financial results or position.

Amendments that are effective for the first time in 2025 and could be applicable to the Company are:

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

These amendments do not have a significant impact on these financial statements and therefore no disclosures have been made.

3.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, several new, but not yet effective, Standards and amendments to existing Standards, and Interpretations have been published by the IASB or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). None of these Standards or amendments to existing Standards have been adopted early by the Company and no Interpretations have been issued that are applicable and need to be taken into consideration by the Company at either reporting date. Standards and amendments that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company include:

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
- IFRS 19 ‘Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures’
- Amendments to IFRS 19 ‘Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures’

These Standards and amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application and therefore no disclosures have been made.

Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement.

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 ‘Presentation of Financial Statements’. The adoption of IFRS 18 ‘Presentation and Disclosure in financial statements’, effective for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2027, is expected to have a material impact on the presentation of the financial statements, and therefore relevant disclosures are included below.

Although IFRS 18 includes many of the requirements of IAS 1, it introduces new requirements to better structure financial statements and to provide more detailed and useful information to investors, including:

- two new subtotals defined in the statement of profit or loss, namely (1) operating profit and (2) profit or loss before financing and income taxes
- the classification of all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss in one of five categories
- a new requirement to disclose performance measures defined by management, and
- An improvement in the principles related to the aggregation and disaggregation of information in the financial statements and accompanying notes.

IFRS 18 will be applied retrospectively with specific transitional provisions.

The Company is currently working to identify all of the impacts that IFRS 18 will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

4 Material accounting policies

An entity should disclose its material accounting policies. Accounting policies are material and must be disclosed if they can be reasonably expected to influence the decisions of users of the financial statements.

Management has concluded that the disclosure of the entity's material accounting policies below are appropriate.

4.1 Overall considerations and presentation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below.

The accounting policies are consistent with those applied in previous years.

The financial statements are presented in accordance with IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (Revised 2007). The Company did not have any items classified as 'other comprehensive income' and consequently, management have elected to present only a statement of profit or loss.

4.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and these can be measured reliably. The following specific, recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

To determine whether to recognise revenue, the group follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established.

4.3 Expenses recognition

Expenses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or at the date of their origin.

4.4 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs primarily comprise interest on the Company's borrowings. Borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported within 'finance costs'.

4.5 Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the Company, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at year-end exchange rates are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

4.6 Investment in subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary is included in the Company's statement of financial position at cost less any impairment loss that may have arisen. Income from investment is recognised only to the extent of distributions received by the Company from post-acquisition profits. Distributions received in excess of such profits are regarded as a recovery of the investment and are recognised as a reduction of the cost of the investment.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its investments in subsidiary to determine whether there is any indication of impairment and, if any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the investment is estimated. An impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount of an investment exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. An impairment loss that has been previously recognised is reversed if the carrying amount of the investment exceeds its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been previously recognised. Impairment losses and reversals are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

4.7 Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

In the periods presented, the Company does not have any financial assets categorised at FVTPL and FVOCI.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in the statement of profit or loss are presented within 'finance income' and 'finance costs', except for impairment of receivables which is presented within 'impairment loss on financial assets'.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under IFRS 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company considers a broad range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1'); and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Receivables

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for receivables and records the loss allowance as expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Company uses historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The Company assesses impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. Refer to note 19.1 for a detailed analysis of how the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are applied.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include debt securities in issue, loans payable and trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Company designates a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments).

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within 'finance costs' or 'finance income'.

4.8 Income taxes

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilised against future taxable income.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax income or expense in the statement of profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

4.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise demand deposits with bank.

4.10 Equity and dividend distributions

Share capital is determined using the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Retained earnings include all current and prior period results as disclosed in the statement of profit or loss less dividend distributions.

Dividend distributions payable to equity shareholders are included with short-term financial liabilities when the dividends are approved in the general meeting prior to the end of the reporting period.

4.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when present obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events; for example, product warranties granted, legal disputes or onerous contracts. Restructuring provisions are recognised only if a detailed formal plan for the restructuring has been developed and implemented, or management has at least announced the plan's main features to those affected by it. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognised.

4.12 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

When preparing the financial statements, management makes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Except as disclosed below, in the opinion of the directors, the accounting estimates and judgements made in the course of preparing these financial statements are not difficult, subjective or complex to a degree which would warrant their description as critical in terms of the requirements of IAS 1 (revised).

Significant management judgement

Measurement of the expected credit losses

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviours.

A number of significant judgements are required when measuring the expected credit loss, such as:

- determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL; and
- establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios and associated ECL.

5 Revenue

	2026 6 months (unaudited) €	2025 6 months (unaudited) €
Dividend income from subsidiary	629,444	596,460
	629,444	596,460

6 Finance costs

Finance costs may be analysed as follows:

	2026 6 months (unaudited) €	2025 6 months (unaudited) €
Interest on debt securities in issue	476,625	476,625
Bank and other interest	82	-
Amortisation of bond issue costs	49,531	49,531
	526,238	526,156

7 Profit (loss) before tax

Profit (loss) before tax is stated after charging:

	2026 6 months (unaudited) €	2025 6 months (unaudited) €
Auditor's remuneration	6,426	4,924
Directors' fees	27,500	22,000

8 Tax expense

The relationship between the expected tax income (expense) based on the effective tax rate of the company at 35% (2025: 35%) and the actual tax income (expense) recognised in the statement of profit or loss can be reconciled as follows:

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	2026 6 months (unaudited) €	2025 6 months (unaudited) €
Profit before tax	37,004	19,000
Tax rate	35%	35%
Expected tax income (expense)	(12,951)	(6,650)
Disallowed expenses	(33,309)	(37,294)
Non-taxable income	46,260	43,944
Actual tax income (expense), net	-	-

The Company is consolidated with its parent company for fiscal unity purposes in line with the Consolidated Group (Income Tax) Rules. As of 30 June 2026, the company has a current tax asset amounting to € 963,067 (2025: € 963,067).

9 Investment in subsidiary

	30 June 2026 (unaudited) €	31 December 2025 (audited) €
At 1 January	20,101,200	20,101,200
Additions	3,822,833	-
At December 31	23,924,033	20,101,200

The company has an unquoted investment in the following subsidiary:

Name of company	Nature of business	% ownership
Smartcare Group Investments Ltd	Holding company	100

As at 30 June 2026, the Company owned 23,924,033 shares at € 1 each in Smartcare Group Investments Ltd. These represented 100% of the total issued shares of the investee.

In 2026, the Company had indirect investments in the companies mentioned below through its investment in Smartcare Group Investments Ltd.

Name of company	Nature of business	% ownership
Smartcare Developments Ltd	Acquire, develop and sell property	100
Smartcare Properties Limited	Acquire, develop and sell property	100
Smartcare Pinto Ltd	Care home service	100
Segond Boutique Hotels Limited	Accommodation	100
Smart Suites Limited	Develop a guest house	100
Bella Sicilia S.R.L.	Acquire, develop and sell property in Sicily	100

The registered office of the above-mentioned companies is 326, Mdina Road, Qormi QRM 9014, Malta, except for Bella Sicilia S.R.L., which is registered in Sicily, Italy.

10 Loan receivable

	30 June 2026 (unaudited) €	31 December 2025 (audited) €
Loans to group companies	12,844	12,844
Loans to subsidiary	2,884,124	3,000,000
Estimated credit loss	(16,663)	(16,663)
	2,880,305	2,996,181

Comprising:

	30 June 2026 (unaudited) €	31 December 2025 (audited) €
Non-current	1,080,305	1,121,181
Current	1,800,000	1,875,000
	2,880,305	2,996,181

All of the Company's receivables have been reviewed for indicators of impairment. The impaired receivables were with respect to loans to subsidiary.

The movement in the expected credit losses is presented below:

	30 June 2026 (unaudited) €	31 December 2025 (audited) €
At 1 January	16,663	16,663
Provision for expected credit loss	-	-
At 31 December	16,663	16,663

The Company's management considers that all the above financial assets that are not impaired or past due are of good credit quality.

11 Receivables

	30 June 2026 (unaudited) €	31 December 2025 (audited) €
Amount due from subsidiary	-	255,341
Tax receivable	500	-
Prepayments	9,461	4,584
Total receivables	9,961	259,925

All amounts are short-term. The carrying value of financial assets is considered a reasonable approximation

of fair value.

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks. Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows reconcile to the amounts shown in the statement of financial position as follows:

	30 June 2026 (unaudited) €	31 December 2025 (audited) €
Cash at bank	1,919	6,828
Cash and cash equivalents within the statement of financial position	1,919	6,828

The company did not have any restrictions on its bank balances at year-end.

13 Share capital

The share capital of Smartcare Finance p.l.c. consists of only ordinary shares with a par value of €1 each. All shares are equally eligible to receive dividends and repayment of capital and represent one vote at the shareholder's meeting of the company.

	30 June 2026 (unaudited) €	31 December 2025 (audited) €
Shares issued and fully paid at 30 June / 31 December		
4,072,833 ordinary shares at € 1 each	4,072,833	250,000
Shares authorised at 30 June / 31 December		
4,072,833 ordinary shares at € 1 each	4,072,833	250,000

14 Debt securities in issue

	30 June 2026 (unaudited) €	31 December 2025 (audited) €
Opening balance	19,951,015	19,863,753
Additional bond issue costs	(90,200)	(11,800)
Amortisation of bond issue costs	49,531	99,062
	19,910,346	19,951,015

At the end of the reporting period, the company had a balance of € 19,910,346 (2025: € 19,951,015) from the two bond issues of € 13 million 4.65% bonds of € 100 nominal value each, redeemable at par in 2031, and € 7.5 million 4.65% bonds of € 100 nominal value each, redeemable at par in 2032. The amount as at 30 June 2026 is made up of both bond issues totalling €20.5 million, net of the bond issue costs which are being amortised over the lifetime of the bonds. Interest on the bonds is due and payable annually in arrears on 22 April and 23 August of each year at the above-mentioned rate. The bonds are listed on the Official Companies List of the Malta Stock Exchange and are jointly guaranteed by Smartcare Pinto Ltd and Smartcare Holdings Ltd.

15 Loan payable

	30 June 2026 (unaudited) €	31 December 2025 (audited) €
Loans from group companies	1,111,727	1,111,502
Loans from parent	1,461,966	1,459,051
	2,573,692	2,570,553

16 Trade and other payables

	30 June 2026 (unaudited) €	31 December 2025 (audited) €
Trade payables	121,767	68,828
Amount due to group company	328,639	613,723
Accruals	457,527	589,949
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	907,933	1,272,500

The carrying value of financial liabilities is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

17 Cash flow adjustments and changes in working capital

The following non-cash flow adjustments and changes in working capital have been made to profit before tax to arrive at operating cash flow:

	30 June 2026 (unaudited) €	31 December 2025 (audited) €
Adjustments:		
Amortisation of bond issue costs	49,531	99,062
Additional bond issue costs	(90,200)	(11,800)
Interest expense on debt securities in issue	476,625	953,250
Dividend income from subsidiary	(629,444)	(1,195,858)
Dividends declared to parent company	(2,914)	-
Tax paid	(2,742)	-
Recharges of expenses to subsidiary	-	(48,173)
	(199,144)	(203,519)
Net changes in working capital:		
Receivables	324,964	27,371
Trade and other payables	(364,567)	(248,994)
	(39,603)	(221,623)

18 Related party transactions

Smartcare Finance p.l.c. forms part of the Smartcare Group of Companies.

The company's parent company is Smartcare Holdings Ltd. The ultimate beneficial owner of Smartcare Finance p.l.c is Mr Andrew Debattista Segond.

All companies forming part of Smartcare Group of Companies, entities ultimately owned by Andrew Debattista Segond and key management personnel are considered by the director to be related parties.

Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporates special terms and conditions and no guarantee was given or received. Outstanding balances are usually settled in cash. Amounts due from/to related parties are disclosed in notes 10, 11, 15 and 16. Directors' fees are disclosed in note 7.

18.1 Transactions with related parties

	2026	2025
	6 months	6 months
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
	€	€
Dividend income from subsidiary	629,444	596,460
Dividends declared to parent company	2,914	19,307
Recharges from group company	13,202	7,183

19 Risk management objectives and policies

The company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The company's financial assets and liabilities by category are summarised in note 19.4. The main types of risks are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

The company's business involves taking on risks in a targeted manner and managing them professionally. The cost functions of the company's risk management are to identify all key risks for the company, measure these risks, manage the risk positions and determine capital allocations. Management regularly reviews the policies and systems in place to reflect changes in markets, products and best market practice. The company's aim is to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance. The company defines risk as the possibility of losses or profits forgone, which may be caused by internal or external factors.

The most significant risks to which the company is exposed to are described below.

19.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the company.

The company's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the reporting date, as summarised below:

		30 June	31 December
		2026	2025
		(unaudited)	(audited)
	Notes	€	€
Classes of financial assets – carrying amounts			
Loan receivable	10	2,880,305	2,996,181
Receivables	11	-	255,341
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,919	6,828
		2,882,224	3,258,350

Credit risk management

The credit risk is managed based on the company's credit risk management policies and procedures.

The company banks with local institutions. At 30 June 2026, cash and cash equivalents amounting to € 1,919 (2025: € 6,828) are held with local counterparties and are callable on demand. Management considers the probability of default to be close to zero as the counterparties have a strong capacity to meet their

contractual obligations in the near term. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognised based on 6-month expected credit losses as any such impairment would be insignificant to the company.

The company applies IFRS 9 simplified model of recognising expected credit losses for all receivables as these items do not have significant financing component.

In measuring expected credit losses, the amounts due from related parties have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due.

Based on the length of time a receivable is outstanding, the debtor's payment history as well as current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the debtor's ability to pay, management concluded that the credit quality of receivables including those that are past due but not impaired to be good. The company provided for an expected credit loss on its related party balances amounting to € 16,663 (2025: € 16,663).

19.2 Liquidity risk

As at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, the company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities (including interest payments where applicable) as summarised below:

30 June 2026 (unaudited)	Current within 1 year €	Non-current 2 to 5 years €	Non-current later than 5 years €
Debt securities in issue	-	-	20,500,000
Interest on debt securities in issue	953,250	3,813,000	669,625
Loans payable to related parties	-	-	2,571,031
Trade and other payables	907,933	-	-
	1,861,183	3,813,000	23,740,656
31 December 2025 (audited)	Current within 1 year €	2 to 5 years €	Non-current later than 5 years €
Debt securities in issue	-	-	20,500,000
Interest on debt securities in issue	953,250	3,813,000	669,625
Loans payable to related parties	-	-	2,570,553
Trade and other payables	1,272,500	-	-
	2,225,750	3,813,000	23,740,178

19.3 Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The company transacts business mainly in euro and had no foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities at the end of the financial reporting period under review. Consequently, the company is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

Interest rate risk

The company does not have any significant banking or other variable interest-bearing facilities and therefore is not subject to interest rate fluctuations.

19.4 Summary of financial assts and liabilities by category

The carrying amounts of the company's financial assets and liabilities are recognised at the end of the reporting periods may also be categorised as follows. See note 4.7 for explanations about how the category of financial instruments affects subsequent measurement.

		30 June 2026 (unaudited) €	31 December 2025 (audited) €
	Notes		
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
- Loan receivable	10	1,080,305	1,121,181
Current assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
- Receivables	11	-	255,341
- Loan receivable	10	1,800,000	1,875,000
- Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,919	6,828
		1,801,919	2,137,169
Non-current liabilities			
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
- Debt securities in issue	14	19,910,346	19,951,015
- Loan payable	15	2,573,692	2,570,553
		22,484,038	22,521,568
Current liabilities			
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
- Trade and other payables	16	907,933	1,272,500
		907,933	1,272,500

20 Capital management policies and procedures

The company's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the statement of financial position, are:

- to safeguard the company's ability to continue as going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders; and
- to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Accordingly, the purpose of the company's capital management is essentially that of ensuring efficient use of capital taking cognisance of the company's risk appetite and profile as well as its objectives for business development.

21 Post-reporting date events

No other adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the end of the reporting period and the date of authorisation.

Statement pursuant to Capital Markets Rule 5.75.3

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge:

- the condensed interim financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU) applicable to interim financial reporting (International Accounting Standard 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*);
- the interim directors' report includes a fair review of the information required in terms of Capital Markets Rules 5.81 to 5.84.



Andrew Debattista Segond
Director



William Wait
Director

25 August 2026