



AS Citadele Banka
ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ended
31 December 2025

Key figures and events of the Group

Citadele delivered a solid financial performance in 2025, with operating income reaching EUR 221.5 million. Return on equity stood at 14.6%, while the cost-to-income ratio (CIR) was 49.2%, compared to 48.4% in 2024 with operating expenses reduced by EUR 4.7 million over the year.

In 2025, the loan portfolio increased by 15% since the end of 2024, reaching EUR 3.76 billion as of 31 December 2025. EUR 1.59 billion was issued in new financing to support Baltic private, SME, and corporate customers.

The overall credit quality of the loan portfolio remained strong. The Stage 3 loans gross ratio decreased to 1.7% as of 31 December 2025, compared to 2.3% as of 31 December 2024.

Citadele's deposit base totalled EUR 4.30 billion as of 31 December 2025, reflecting a 7% increase since year-end 2024.

Citadele's active customer base grew by 3% year-over-year, reaching 412.4 thousand as of 31 December 2025. The number of active mobile app users rose to 286 thousand, reflecting a 6% year-over-year increase.

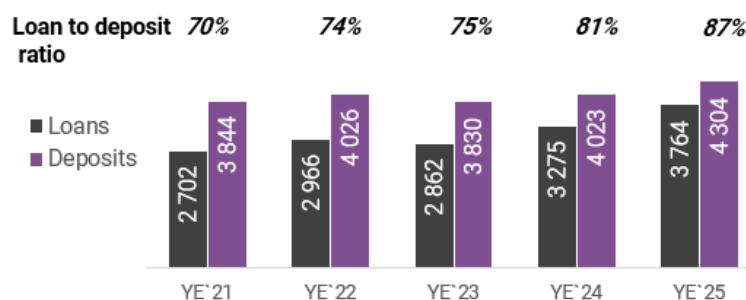
Citadele continues to operate with strong capital and liquidity ratios. The Group's CAR was 22.3%, CET1 was 18.2%, and the LCR was 181% as of 31 December 2025.

As of 31 December 2025, Citadele had 1,288 employees (1,321 as of 31 December 2024).

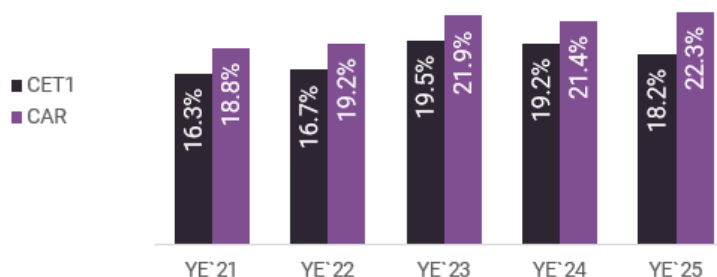
<i>EUR millions</i>	2025	2024	Q4 2025	Q4 2024
Net interest income	177.2	192.5	44.2	47.7
Net fee and commission income	37.0	36.3	8.7	10.9
Net financial and other income	7.3	6.0	1.5	1.4
Operating income	221.5	234.8	54.5	60.0
Operating expense	(108.9)	(113.6)	(29.3)	(32.1)
Net credit losses and impairments	(4.5)	0.6	2.7	(1.9)
Net profit from continuous operations (after tax)	84.7	94.5	20.9	19.4
Return on average assets (ROA)	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%
Return on average equity (ROE)	14.6%	17.5%	14.3%	14.1%
Cost to income ratio (CIR)	49.2%	48.4%	53.7%	53.5%
Cost of risk ratio (COR)	0.1%	(0.0%)	(0.3%)	0.2%

Loans and deposits

EURm



Common equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio and Total capital adequacy ratio (CAR), including net result for the period which is decreased by the expected dividends



For definitions of Alternative Performance Ratios refer to Definitions and Abbreviations section of these financial statements.

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Rounding and Percentages

Some numerical figures included in these financial statements have been subject to rounding adjustments. Accordingly, numerical figures shown for the same category presented in different tables may vary slightly, and numerical figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures that precede them.

In these financial statements, certain percentage figures have been included for convenience purposes in comparing changes in financial and other data over time. However, certain percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

For definitions of Alternative Performance Ratios used throughout these financial statements refer to Definitions and Abbreviations section of this report.



Rūta Ežerskiene

Chair of the Management Board, Chief Executive Officer

Growth Momentum Across the Baltic Region

Reflecting on 2025, the economic environment improved notably, even as global uncertainties remained part of the landscape. The U.S. economy has once again demonstrated its resilience, while Europe has navigated a delicate transition toward domestically driven growth. At the same time, the Baltic economies have entered a new phase of recovery defined by forward-looking decision-making.

In Latvia, economic momentum has strengthened steadily through the year. Improving industrial activity, rising real household incomes, and renewed confidence among entrepreneurs are translating into stronger investment activity. As inflation eases and wage growth supports purchasing power, households are also becoming more confident, gradually moving ahead with longer-term purchases and financial decisions.

Lithuania continues to distinguish itself through the consistency of its growth model. Strong domestic demand, an active real estate market, and a resilient labour market have supported both corporate and retail banking activity. While parts of the export sector are adjusting to weaker external demand, the overall economic structure remains balanced.

In Estonia, the turning point reached in 2025 carries particular significance. After several challenging years, the economy has returned to growth, led by higher manufacturing activity and supported by public investment. Although domestic demand remains subdued following tax increases, confidence is gradually improving, signalling the early stages of a new economic cycle.

Across the Baltics, lower inflation, more supportive interest-rate dynamics for investment decisions, and renewed confidence are creating a more favourable environment for expansion. The coming year will be about consolidating these trends and, for the banking sector, helping economies turn this momentum into sustainable growth and lasting value.

Strong Financial Performance

In 2025, Citadele achieved strong financial results, generating an operating income of EUR 221.5 million, and delivering a return on equity of 14.6%.

Citadele also maintained strong cost side operational efficiency, with operating expenses reaching EUR 108.9 million in 2025 - 4% lower than in 2024.

As of 31 December 2025, the total loan book grew to EUR 3,764 million, reflecting a 15% increase (EUR 490 million) since 31 December 2024. Throughout 2025, Citadele reinforced its role as a trusted partner for regional economic development, supporting private, SME, and corporate clients with EUR 1.59 billion in new financing - an 18% year-over-year increase. Consistent with our commitments, sustainability continues to be embedded as an important element of the customer value proposition in new financing. The financial standing of our customers remained sound. Asset quality strengthened further, with the NPL ratio reaching an all-time low of 1.7% at year-end 2025 (improved from 2.3% at year-end 2024), highlighting the portfolio's consistently strong performance.

Citadele maintained a solid capital position at year-end 2025, underscoring continued financial resilience. Our total capital adequacy ratio (CAR) stood at 22.3%, while the CET1 ratio was 18.2%.

Increasing customer engagement across daily banking and savings supported a 7% (EUR 281 million) growth in the deposit base, bringing total deposits to EUR 4.30 billion. The Group's LCR and NSFR remained at firm levels, standing at 181% and 141% respectively as of 31 December 2025, compared with 181% and 143% a year ago.

In a dynamic economic environment, underpinned by improving economic sentiment across the Baltic region, we remain focused on embracing strategic opportunities that enhance our market position and drive long-term growth.

Client Base Growth, Service Excellence and Digital Innovation

Citadele continues to grow its customer base, strengthening its presence among private individuals and businesses across the region. As of 31 December 2025, our active customer base reached 412.4 thousand, marking a 3% year-over-year increase.

Customer service and advisory excellence remain key priorities for us. In the annual DIVE customer service study for 2025, Citadele received the highest rating in Latvia for eleventh year in a row and continued to hold strong positions in both Lithuania and Estonia.

Building on this strong customer engagement, momentum in digital innovation is also accelerating, with customers increasingly choosing fast and simple digital solutions. Currently, 86.9% of customers actively use digital channels. The number of active mobile app users has reached 286 thousand - reflecting a 6% year-over-year increase.

Innovations and development

Innovation remains a core priority for Citadele, with continuous development of services and products to meet the evolving needs of individuals, families, and businesses. This commitment was reflected in several key milestones in Q4 2025, including the launch of the digital insurance portal in Latvia, giving customers a clear and convenient way to review their insurance coverage.

As savings and investment planning becomes increasingly important for customers seeking greater financial control and long-term security, Citadele introduced C Trade - a user-friendly platform that enables retail clients to trade funds, shares, ETFs, and bonds directly through the Internet Bank.

Throughout the year, Citadele advanced a broad range of AI-powered solutions - including an expanding suite of AI Agents across business functions, enhancements to our client-facing virtual assistant Adele, and a new document-intelligence platform - enabling the organisation to strengthen service quality and deliver it more efficiently. Every initiative was introduced with a thoughtful and responsible approach, grounded in strong risk, transparency, and data protection standards to ensure that our innovation continues to reinforce the trust our customers place in us.

Klix, Citadele's e-commerce checkout solution, maintained a solid growth trajectory in Q4 2025. As of 31 December, Klix supported 3.5 thousand merchants, while the registered user base exceeded 587 thousand and active users grew 11% year-over-year, indicating continued strong adoption. Throughout the year, Klix processed 28.2 million transactions amounting to EUR 1.12 billion, marking a 56% increase from the previous year.

Sale of Swiss Subsidiary Kaleido Privatbank AG

In July 2025, Citadele completed the sale of its Swiss subsidiary, Kaleido Privatbank AG, to a regulated French bank. The transaction aligns with the Group's strategy to focus on core Baltic operations and further strengthen its position in home markets.

Citadele Successfully Issues EUR 300 Million Senior Bonds, EUR 50 Million AT1 Notes

In September 2025, Citadele successfully issued EUR 300 million of senior preferred unsecured bonds with a 4.25-year maturity and a coupon of 3.875%. The transaction attracted strong international demand, with interest exceeding the target amount ninefold, highlighting investor confidence in Citadele's solid position in the Baltic region. In October, the bank also issued EUR 50 million in perpetual Additional Tier 1 (AT1) temporary write down notes, priced with a final coupon of 7.125%.

Events after the reporting period

One-time special share buyback

Following AT1 issuance, Citadele completed a one-time special share buyback in January 2026 to support future long-term incentive and retention programs and reduce outstanding share capital.

Looking Ahead

With a new growth cycle emerging and confidence strengthening, Citadele's priority is to serve as a reliable partner. At the same time, we continue to closely monitor developments in the global environment, including the situation in the Middle East, to remain prepared to respond prudently to any potential economic impacts.

New digital solutions are being introduced to meet evolving expectations for simple and efficient services, while in person advisory support remains essential for moments that require deeper guidance or more complex decisions. Together, these efforts position Citadele well to assist customers - financing investment and home purchases, enabling digital and green transitions, and ensuring that the region's growth translates into tangible benefits for the people and businesses served.

As we close 2025, I extend my sincere gratitude to our customers, employees, and partners for their trust in Citadele and look forward to continuing our strong cooperation.

Financial review of the Group

Results and profitability in 2025

The Group delivered a solid financial performance in 2025, with operating income amounting to EUR 221.5 million, compared to EUR 234.8 million in 2024.

Net interest income amounted to EUR 177.2 million in 2025, compared to EUR 192.5 million in 2024, mainly due to a lower interest rate environment and a decline in interest income from balances with central banks and credit institutions.

The Group's net fee and commission income amounted to EUR 37.0 million in 2025, reflecting a 2% increase compared to 2024, primarily driven by higher card-related income.

Operating expenses in 2025 amounted to EUR 108.9 million, representing a 4% decrease compared to 2024, primarily due to lower consulting expenses as well as depreciation and amortisation.

Staff costs were EUR 69.2 million in 2025 compared to EUR 69.4 million in 2024. The number of employees was 1,288 as of 31 December 2025, down from 1,321 as of 31 December 2024. The decrease in employees was mainly driven by the sale of Kaleido Privatbank AG, the Swiss subsidiary (26 employees as of 31 December 2024).

Other operating expenses totalled EUR 30.9 million, marking an 8% decrease compared to 2024, primarily driven by a decrease in consulting and other services (-43%). Depreciation and amortisation expenses amounted to EUR 8.8 million, reflecting an 18% decrease compared to 2024.

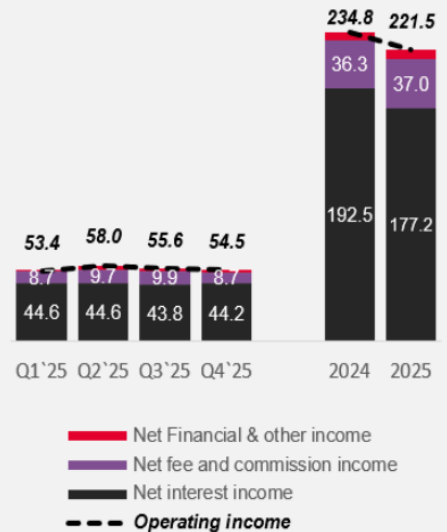
Citadele's cost-to-income ratio was 49.2% in 2025, compared to 48.4% in 2024, with EUR 4.7 million operating expense reduction not fully offsetting effect from the lower interest rate environment.

Net credit losses and impairments amounted to EUR 4.5 million in 2025, compared to reversals of EUR 0.6 million in 2024. This shift was partly driven by growth in the consumer and mortgage portfolios, as well as the migration of some loan balances to higher impairment stages, partially due to readjustments in the staging methodology.

Net profit from continuing operations reached EUR 84.7 million, a 10% decrease compared to 2024, with a ROE of 14.6%. Kaleido Privatbank AG, the Swiss subsidiary sold in Q3 2025, was previously classified as discontinued operations. The Group's total net profit was EUR 81.5 million in 2025.

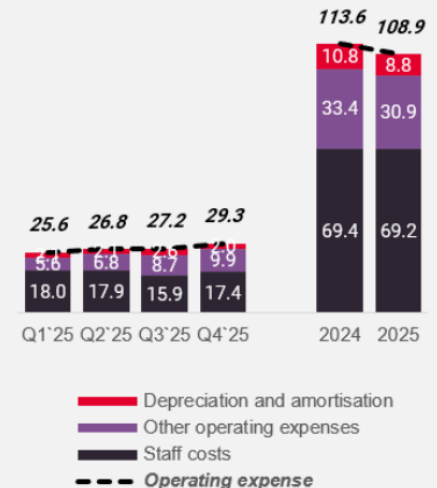
Operating income, EURm

Continuing operations



Operating expense, EURm

Continuing operations



Balance sheet overview

The Group's assets stood at EUR 5,425 million as of 31 December 2025, representing a 6% increase from year-end 2024 (EUR 5,137 million). In July 2025 the Bank's Swiss subsidiary Kaleido Privatbank AG, which previously was presented as discontinued operations and represented 2% of the Group's assets, was sold.

The net loan portfolio was EUR 3,764 million as of 31 December 2025, representing a 15% increase from year-end 2024. The overall credit quality of the loan book remained strong. The Stage 3 loans to public gross ratio decreased to 1.7% as of 31 December 2025, down from 2.3% at 31 December 2024.

New financing in 2025 reached EUR 1,591 million, representing 18% increase compared to 2024, mainly impacted by higher lending volumes in the SME segment and retail private segment. EUR 573 million was issued to private customers, EUR 716 million to SMEs and EUR 296 million to corporate customers. Roughly one tenth of total new lending was allocated to green and transition financing, including green mortgages, loans for electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles, and corporate loans supporting environmentally sustainable activities.

As of 31 December 2025, Latvia accounted for 41% of the loan portfolio with EUR 1,530 million (compared to 44% as of year-end 2024), followed by Lithuania at 40% with EUR 1,513 million (vs. 37% as of year-end 2024), Estonia at 19% with EUR 713 million (vs. 19% as of year-end 2024), and other EU and non-EU countries at 0.2% with EUR 8 million combined.

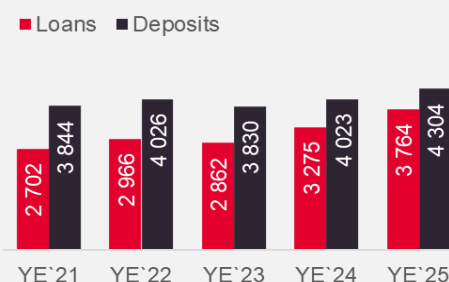
As of 31 December 2025, loans to households represented 46% of the total loan portfolio (compared to 45% as of year-end 2024). Mortgage loans increased by 10% from year-end 2024 and amounted to EUR 963 million. Finance leases to households grew by 20% to EUR 453 million (vs. EUR 376 million at year-end 2024). Consumer lending increased by 59% reaching EUR 263 million, while card lending increased by 8% to EUR 58 million. In terms of corporate exposures, the main industry concentrations were in Real estate purchase and management (13% of total loans), Trade (7%), Manufacturing (7%), and Transport and communications (5%). Concentration in Real estate purchase and management marginally decreased during the year, Manufacturing increased, while Trade, Transport and communications were largely unchanged.

The Group's securities portfolio and cash and bank balances form a part of its liquidity resources. The Group's securities portfolio in 2025 decreased by 18% vs. the year-end 2024 while cash and bank balances increased by 43% year-over-year. Securities with a rating of A and higher amount to 97% of the securities portfolio. The most significant changes included a 56% decrease (EUR 98 million) in AA/aa-rated bonds since year-end 2024 and a 11% decrease (EUR 107 million) in A-rated bonds.

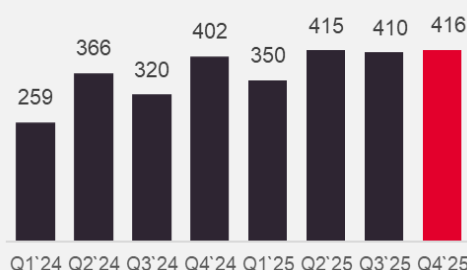
The Group's LCR and NSFR remained at healthy levels, standing at 181% and 141%, respectively, as of 31 December 2025, compared to 181% and 143% at year-end 2024.

The main source of Citadele's funding, customer deposits, increased by 7% to EUR 4,304 million at 31 December 2025 compared to year-end 2024. Term deposits share out of total deposits stood at 26% as of 31 December 2025, as compared to 27% as of end of year 2024. Baltic domestic customer deposits formed 99% of total deposits or EUR 4,244 million (compared to 99% as of year-end 2024).

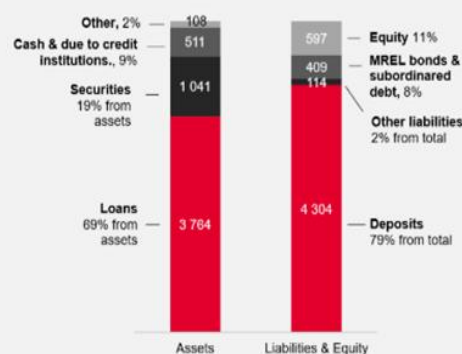
Loans and Deposits, EURm



New financing, EURm



Balance sheet structure, EURm



Ratings

International credit rating agency Moody's Investors Service has affirmed Citadele's Baa1 rating; outlook stable (11 Dec 2025).

The main credit strengths are:

- Improved and stabilised asset quality, supported by a diversified portfolio
- Strong capitalisation underpinned by robust organic capital generation
- Robust profitability which has stabilised following some historic volatility
- Sound funding and liquidity, underpinned by a domestic-based deposit funding model.

Category	Moody's rating
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	A3/P-2
Bank Deposits	Baa1/P-2
BCA./ Adj. BCA	baa3/ baa3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	A3(cr)/P-2(cr)
Senior Unsecured -Dom Curr	Baa1
Pref. Stock Non-cumulative-Dom Curr	Ba3 (hyb)

Detailed information about ratings can be found on the web page of the rating agency www.moody's.com

Segment Highlights

Retail Private and Affluent segment

In 2025, operating income of the Retail Private and Affluent segments amounted to EUR 82.8 million as compared to EUR 86.6 in 2024. FTP adjusted operating income of the Retail Private and Affluent segments amounted to EUR 90.2 million in 2025.

New lending to private individuals reached EUR 573 million in 2025, representing an increase of EUR 75 million compared to 2024. Notable demand was seen for green products, with green mortgage lending exceeding EUR 40 million in 2025. This accounted for approximately one fifth of total new mortgage lending and financed residential properties that meet high energy efficiency standards and comply with the EU Taxonomy substantial contribution criteria for climate change mitigation.

Total loans to private individuals reached EUR 1,622 million as of 31 December 2025, a 15% increase or EUR 216 million, since 31 December 2024, with good loan quality. Deposits from private individuals totalled EUR 2,119 million, representing an increase of EUR 86 million (4%) compared to 31 December 2024.

SME segment

In 2025, the SME segment's operating income reached EUR 73.6 million, reflecting a 7% decrease compared to 2024.

New lending totalled EUR 716 million in 2025 - an increase of EUR 186 million, compared year 2024.

Total loans to SMEs stood at EUR 1,265 million as of 31 December 2025, marking a 20% increase compared to year-end 2024, while loan quality remained strong. SME deposits reached EUR 1,016 million, 14% increase compared to 31 December 2024.

Corporate segment

The corporate segment's operating income reached EUR 28.4 million in 2025, remaining flat compared to 2024.

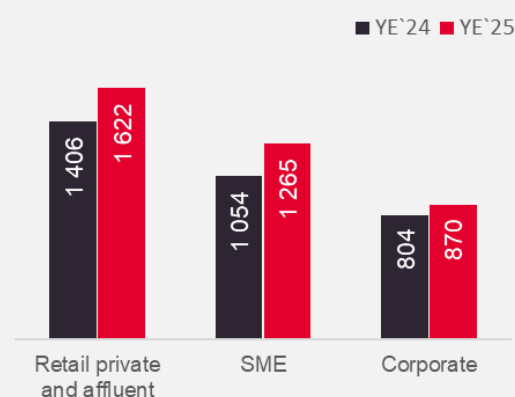
Corporate new financing amounted to EUR 296 million, reflecting a year-on-year decrease of EUR 21 million. The total corporate loan portfolio stood at EUR 870 million, marking an 8% increase compared to year-end 2024. The quality of the credit portfolio remained strong.

The corporate deposit portfolio amounted to EUR 1,070 million as of 31 December 2025, reflecting an 8% increase compared to year-end 2024.

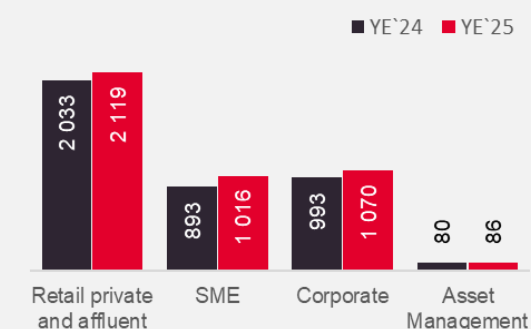
Asset Management

Operating income reached EUR 7.8 million in 2025, decreasing by 22% as compared to the same period a year ago. The decline was primarily driven by the absence of pension products' investment out-performance success fees. Nevertheless, several pension products delivered the best investment results in Latvia, despite not reaching out-performance success fee threshold. Total customer assets under management stood at EUR 1.4 billion, a 13% increase from year-end 2024.

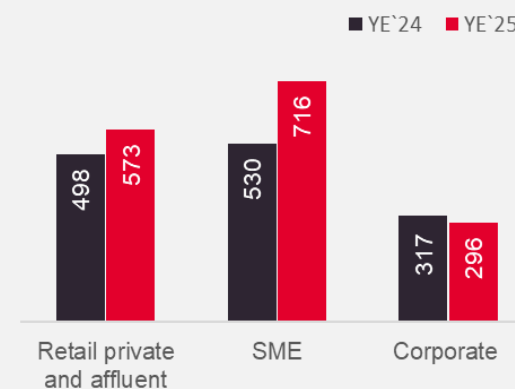
Loans, EURm



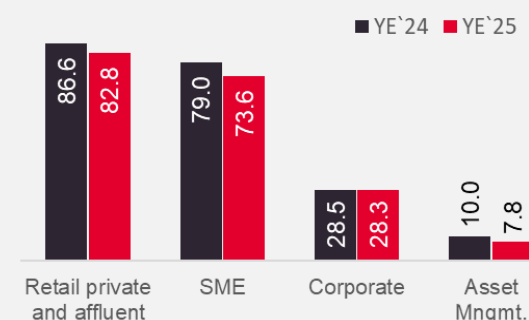
Deposits, EURm



New lending, EURm



Operating income, EURm



Business Environment

Global Backdrop: Resilience with New Frictions

The global economy in 2025 has been more resilient than many expected, but the policy mix has shifted: growth in the U.S. has surprised to the upside, while the euro area has relied more on domestic demand as external trade faces tariff headwinds. Disinflation has progressed in both regions, creating room for central banks to ease, even as trade-policy uncertainty and sector-specific shocks persist.

After a weak start to the year, U.S. activity firmed notably into mid-to-late-2025, with broad contributions from consumer spending, exports, government outlays, and investment. Meanwhile, tariff environment still holds as a major headlines' topic. Disinflation continued throughout the year, with housing still firm but energy and goods price dynamics easing. After three 25 bp cuts in September–December 2025, the Fed held rates steady at its January 2026 meeting, citing solid activity, a stabilizing labour market, and inflation still “somewhat elevated.”

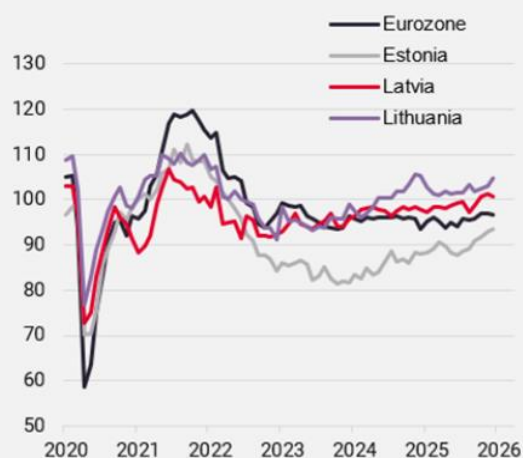
The euro area's earlier export tailwinds faded as U.S. tariffs and a firmer euro weighed on trade. Disinflation advanced in euro-area, HICP fell to 1.9% YoY in December, dipping below the ECB's 2% target driven by softer goods prices and negative energy inflation. The moderate growth and low inflation put ECB in a very comfortable stance that allow to pause the rate changes. The Governing Council kept the deposit rate at 2.00% in December and emphasized a meeting-by-meeting, data-dependent stance. The projections envisage inflation near target into 2026 - 2027 and growth improving modestly from 2025 levels. As the one-off U.S. tariff driven demand pull-forward fades and trade frictions linger, domestic demand supported by wages, easier financial conditions, and targeted public investment remains the key growth drivers. Baseline views point to low-1% growth in 2025 and 2026 with inflation broadly around 2%.

Baltic Economies set for synchronized & moderate growth

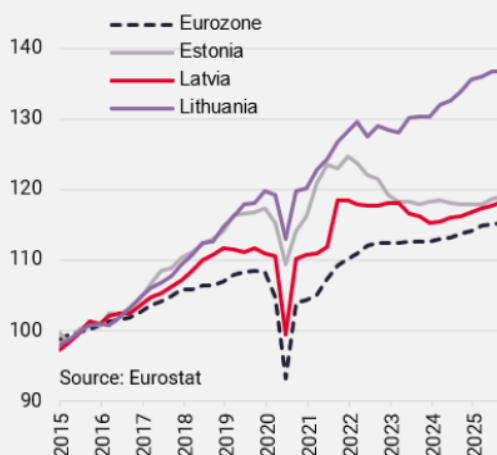
The Baltic region continued a gradual recovery in H2 2025, supported by easier financial conditions and improving industrial sentiment. But divergences widened: Latvia accelerated on investment and consumption, Lithuania stayed the most robust albeit with mixed sectoral momentum, and Estonia finally exited a long recession, but domestic demand remained soft amid tax changes.

In Latvia, momentum builds on industry, investment and real incomes. We saw strong growth in Q3 2025 when GDP increased +2.5% YoY. First three quarters averaged +1.7% YoY, with sectoral lift from export-oriented manufacturing and a rebound in consumption. The last quarter was set to continue the path. At the end of the year, inflation eased to 3.5% YoY in December, improving real wage dynamics. Q2 2025 gross wages rose approx. 8.5% YoY, outpacing prices and supporting spending. Public-sector projects and stronger bank lending underpinned investment; private consumption is normalizing as confidence improves. External trade with the U.S. softened under tariffs, but broader exports held up.

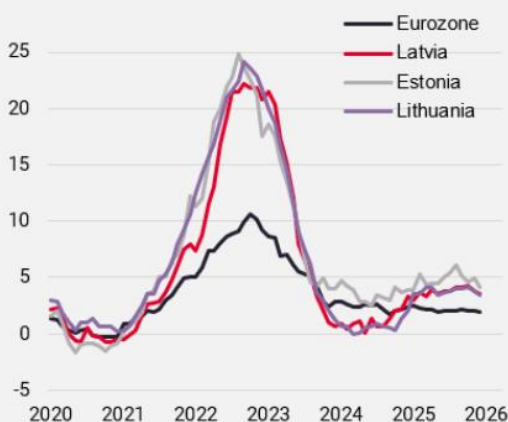
Economic sentiment indicator



Real GDP, indexed, 2015 = 100



Inflation (% , year-on-year)

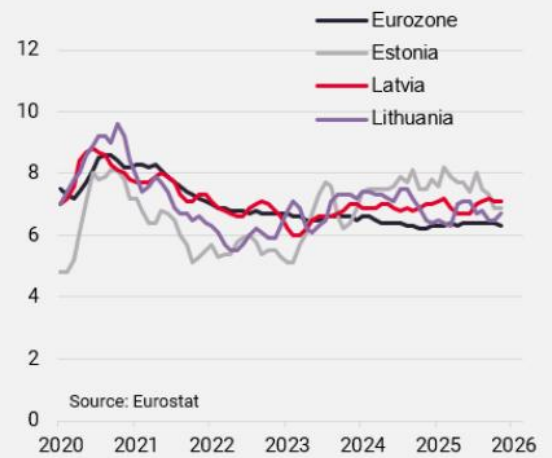


Lithuania still is the regional growth leader, though sector splits widened. After a strong H1, Q3 2025 GDP was flat QoQ, but YoY growth was still moderate +2.0%, reflecting softer industry and a pause in external demand; retail stayed resilient. HICP slowed to 3.2% YoY in December, with monthly declines late in the year; average inflation in 2025 remained near the mid-3s. Credit growth and an expansionary fiscal stance (including higher defence outlays) support investment. Household spending benefits from wage gains and a still-tight labour market. Forecasts point to above-euro-area growth into 2026, as disinflation and public investment offset external headwinds.

In Estonia, the recovery is beginning to take shape, although domestic demand remains subdued following the VAT increase. GDP grew by 0.9% YoY in Q3 2025, marking the strongest annual growth since early 2022. The growth is led by manufacturing and energy as well as government consumption, while private consumption dipped. The standard VAT rate rose to 24% on 1 July 2025, adding to near-term price pressures; however, HICP slowed to 4.1% YoY in December from 4.7% in November. We project 0.7% growth in 2025, accelerating to 2.3% in 2026 as rates ease, real incomes improve, and defence-related investment rises.

Across the Atlantic, soft-landing dynamics still look plausible: U.S. growth is slowing but remains supported by real income gains, while euro-area growth should be domestically led with inflation near target and rates on hold. In the Baltics, the recovery is evening out and strengthening. The balance of risks still tilts around trade policy and geopolitical tensions, but the region is better placed than a year ago to deliver synchronized, moderate growth in 2026.

Unemployment rate (%)



OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

Name	AS Citadele banka
Address	Republikas laukums 2A, Rīga, LV-1010, Latvia
Web page	www.citadele.lv www.cblgroup.com
Phone	(+371) 67010 000
LEI code	2138009Y59EAR7H1UO97
Registration number	40103303559
License number	06.01.05.405/280
License issue date	30/06/2010
Branches	AS Citadele banka has several customer service units in Latvia, one branch in Estonia and one branch in Lithuania as of the period end. The Lithuanian branch has several customer service units in Lithuania. Information about branches, client service units and ATMs of Citadele is available in the Citadele web page's section " Branches and ATMs ".
Dividends	<p>As at issuance of the annual report the Bank's Management proposes to distribute EUR 40.7 million in dividends (EUR 0.290 per share) and to transfer the rest to the retained earnings account to strengthen the capital position of the Bank and the Group. The anticipated dividend takes into account share buy-back which took place in January 2026. For more information on subsequent events refer to the note <i>Events After the Reporting Date</i>.</p> <p>The Group aims to distribute dividends in the amount of 50% (but not exceeding) of the previous financial year profit, subject to the internal capital targets of the Group and the Bank and certain other conditions specified in the dividend policy. For more details refer to note <i>Share Capital</i> of the annual report.</p> <p>The proposed total dividend to be distributed is eventually calculated on the number of shares eligible for dividends on the record day, the number of which might change between the year end and the record day due to share buy-backs, conversion of conditional capital or issuance of a new shares.</p>
Future development	Citadele aims to be the primary bank of choice for aspiring retail and small business customers across the Baltics and will continue to relentlessly improve products and services. Citadele will continue to provide high quality financial services to clients with an objective to foster further growth across the whole Baltic region. A complete portfolio of banking, leasing, financial and wealth management services is to be offered for both private individuals and companies. The core market of Citadele remains unchanged: Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.
Risk Management	The main risks to which the Group and the Bank is exposed are credit risk, market risk (including interest rate risk), liquidity risk, currency risk and operational risk and environmental and climate-related risk. For each of these risks the Group has approved risk management policies and other internal regulations defining key risk management principles and processes, functions and responsibilities of units, risk concentration limits, as well as control and reporting system. The Group's risk management policies for each of the above-mentioned risks and certain other risks are briefly summarised in the note <i>Risk Management</i> of these financial statements.
Domicile of entity	Latvia
Country of incorporation	Latvia
Legal form	Stock company (in Latvian "Akciju sabiedrība")

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

AS Citadele banka is the parent company of Citadele Group. AS Citadele banka is a stock company. Citadele's shareholders are an international group of investors with global experience in the banking sector. As of the period end 73.4% shares in AS Citadele banka are owned by a consortium of international investors represented by Ripplewood Advisors LLC, 24.6% shares are owned by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and 1.9% shares are owned by the management, employees, and other investors, and 0.1% shares being own shares.

The Statement of Corporate Governance is published on the Bank's website www.cblgroup.com.

Audit and Governance Committee's report to the shareholders

In 2025 Audit and Governance Committee of AS Citadele banka (hereinafter – the Committee) acted in the role of audit committee as required by the Financial Instruments Market Law.

The Committee performed tasks in line with the requirements of the law:

- Supervised the preparation of the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025 and the auditor's reviewed interim reports;
- Supervised the process of the audit of the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025 and the process of the auditor's review of the interim reports;
- Supervised the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and internal audit systems as applicable to the process of the preparation of financial statements;
- Supervised the approval of the external auditor for audit of the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025 and for the auditor's reviewed interim reports;
- Supervised the compliance of the auditor of the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025 with independence and objectivity requirements set forth in the Law of the Provision of Audit Services;
- Communicated to the Supervisory Board the conclusions made by the auditor of the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

In 2025 the Committee was not hindered in any way, and full access to any information required by the Committee was ensured. The Committee kept the Management Board and the Supervisory Board informed throughout the year about the conclusions and recommendations made by it. In the course of discharging its duties as related to the preparation of the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025 the Committee did not encounter any evidence that would suggest that these financial statements would not be true and fair.

A detailed report on the activities of the Committee is prepared annually and is submitted to the Supervisory Board of the Bank.

Supervisory Board of the Bank as of 31 December 2025:

Name	Current Position	Date of first appointment
Timothy Clark Collins	Chair of the Supervisory Board	20 April 2015
Elizabeth Critchley	Deputy Chair of the Supervisory Board	20 April 2015
Nicholas Dominic Haag	Member of the Supervisory Board	19 December 2016
Stephen Burchell Martin Young	Member of the Supervisory Board	4 October 2023
Daiga Auziņa-Melalksne	Member of the Supervisory Board	1 November 2023
Bingyang Zhu	Member of the Supervisory Board	11 December 2025
Thomas William David Isaac	Member of the Supervisory Board	11 December 2025
Eric Hazan	Member of the Supervisory Board	11 December 2025

On 23 June 2025 Karina Saroukhanian resigned from the Supervisory Board of AS Citadele banka. Effective from 11 December 2025 Dhananjaya Dvivedi, Lawrence Neal Lavine, and Sylvia Yumi Gansser Potts are no longer members of the Supervisory Board of AS Citadele banka. On the same day Bingyang Zhu, Thomas William David Isaac, and Eric Hazan became members of the Supervisory Board of AS Citadele banka.

Subsequent to the period end a new Supervisory Board of AS Citadele banka was approved by the regulator and on 29 January 2026 the change became effective. The new Supervisory Board comprises of Timothy Clark Collins as Chair of the Supervisory Board, Elizabeth Critchley as Deputy Chair of the Supervisory Board and Nicholas Dominic Haag, Stephen Burchell Martin Young, Thomas William David Isaac, Bingyang Zhu, Eric Hazan, Daiga Auziņa-Melalksne and Paul Louis Jean de Leusse as Members of the Supervisory Board.

Timothy Clark Collins, Chair of the Supervisory Board

Mr. Collins is the Chief Executive Officer of Ripplewood Advisors LLC. Before founding Ripplewood in 1995, Mr. Collins worked for Cummins Engine Company, Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Lazard Freres & Company, and Onex Corporation. Mr. Collins is involved in several not-for-profit and public sector activities, including the Trilateral Commission, the Council on Foreign Relations, and Yale Divinity School Advisory Board. He was formerly the Chairman of the Advisory Board for the Yale School of Management and is currently a member of the Investment Advisory Committee to the New York State Common Retirement Fund.

Mr. Collins currently serves as Chairman of the Board of Citadele Banka (Latvia), sits on the board of Younited Financial (Paris) and has previously served on a number of public company boards including Banque Saudi Fransi (KSA), EFG Hermes (Egypt), Asbury Automotive, Shinsei (Japan), Advanced Auto, Rental Services Corp., CIB (Egypt), Gogo and Citigroup (after it accepted public funds). Mr. Collins also served as an independent director at Weather Holdings, a large private emerging markets telecom operator.

Mr. Collins has a BA in Philosophy from DePauw University and an MBA in Public and Private Management from Yale University's School of Management. Mr. Collins received an honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters from DePauw University in 2004, and he has served as a Visiting Lecturer at the Yale Law School and the Senior Becton Fellow at the Yale School of Management. In 2023 he was awarded the Yale Medal for his service to the university.

Elizabeth Critchley, Deputy Chair of the Supervisory Board

Ms. Critchley serves as a Director on the Board of Citadele (Latvia) and Chairperson of Younited, a Paris listed fintech. Between 2009 and 2013, Ms. Critchley was a Founding Partner of Resolution Operations, which raised GBP 660 million through a listed vehicle at the end of 2008, and went on to make three acquisitions in financial services (Friends Provident plc for USD 2.7 billion, most of Axa's UK life businesses for USD 4 billion and Bupa for USD 0.3 billion). This consolidation strategy was financed through a combination of debt and equity raisings, as well as structured vendor financing. Until forming Resolution Operations, Ms. Critchley was a Managing Director at Goldman Sachs International where she ran the European FIG Financing business. Ms. Critchley has structured, advised, or invested in transactions with more than fifty global financials and corporates. Ms. Critchley holds a First Class Honours Degree in Mathematics from University College London.

Nicholas Haag, Member of the Supervisory Board

Mr. Haag until June 2021 was senior independent non-executive director (INED) and chairman of the audit committee of TBC Bank Group PLC, the largest Georgian bank and the premium listed FTSE 250 company. He is chairman of the Board, an INED and chairs the audit, risk and compliance committee of Bayport Management Ltd., the holding company for a leading African and Latin American financial solutions provider. Prior to that, he was a Member of the Supervisory Board of Credit Bank of Moscow PJSC. Mr. Haag has a 30-year banking career, half at Managing Director level, with various financial institutions including Barclays, Banque Paribas, ABN AMRO and Royal Bank of Scotland, specialising in technology finance and equity capital markets. Mr. Haag holds a First Class Honours Degree from the University of Oxford.

Stephen Burchell Martin Young, Member of the Supervisory Board

Mr. Stephen Young was the International Chief Executive Officer of Mission Without Borders until 31 December 2025, a group of “not for profit” organizations working among the poor and marginalized in several countries in Eastern Europe, ranging from Albania to Ukraine. He retired from that position on that date. He has been a member of the Audit and Governance Committee of Citadele since 2017, joining the Supervisory Board in 2023. Prior to this Stephen was the senior partner of KPMG in the Baltics and Belarus from 2004 until his retirement in 2015. Stephen worked with KPMG in Central and Eastern Europe from 1992 to 2015 and was a member of the KPMG CEE Board. With KPMG, Stephen served a number of clients in the banking and finance sectors across the Baltics and other CEE countries, providing audit, transaction and forensic services. Stephen also sits on a board of a school group in the UK, and from April 2026 will be the Chair. Stephen holds a BA Honors degree in Economics from the University of Durham in the United Kingdom and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and also a Fellow of the Chartered Accountants of Australia and New Zealand.

Daiga Auziņa-Melalksne, Member of the Supervisory Board

Ms. Daiga Auziņa-Melalksne is an experienced board member with 20 years of leadership and management experience in financial services sector. Daiga was Chairperson of the Management Board of Nasdaq Riga (2005-2023), Member of the Management Board of Nasdaq Tallinn (2012-2023). Daiga has been responsible for Nasdaq Baltic Exchanges strategy and operations since 2012. Daiga also serves as an Elected Member of Board of the Baltic Institute of Corporate Governance (2016 - present) and member of Latvian Corporate Governance Board under the auspices of the Latvian Ministry of Justice (2020 - present) and is an advisory Board Member of Riga Business School (2021 - present). Daiga holds Master of Business Administration degree in Management from the University of Latvia, an Executive Master of Business Administration degree from the Riga Business School and a Professional Board members Certificate from the Baltic Institute of Corporate Governance.

Bingyang Zhu, Member of the Supervisory Board

Mr. Bingyang Zhu is a Managing Director at Ripplewood Advisors LLC. Mr. Zhu is responsible for evaluating and executing investments in the banking, financial services, and other sectors across Europe and the Middle East since joining the firm in 2008. Before joining Ripplewood, Mr. Zhu was an investment banking analyst in the General Industrials Group at Morgan Stanley.

Thomas William David Isaac, Member of the Supervisory Board

Mr. Thomas Isaac is an experienced manager having spent over 30 years working in the banking industry. He was a senior advisor at Ripplewood Advisors Limited from 2021 to 2025 and prior to this he spent 27 years at Citi (1993 to 2020), where his roles included being: Head of the Corporate Bank in Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA) (2016 to 2020) and Co-Head of the Financial Institutions Group for EMEA (2013 to 2016). Mr. Isaac is Chairman of the Euroclear Advisory Council and has served as a Board Member of: Younited Financial (2025 to date), Iris Financial SHA (2022 to 2025), Euroclear SA (2015 to 2018) and the Association of Foreign Banks (2016 to 2020). Mr. Isaac has an engineering degree from Cambridge University and a Master of Business Administration from the Open Business School (UK).

Eric Hazan, Member of the Supervisory Board

Mr. Eric Hazan has extensive experience in technology and digital transformation with initiatives that integrate artificial intelligence, machine learning, and advanced analytics into business processes. For nearly 20 years, Mr. Hazan has worked at McKinsey & Company as Senior Partner. His work spans various industries, driving business growth through technological advancements. In addition, Mr. Hazan is a professor at HEC Paris and Sciences Po.

Management Board of the Bank as of 31 December 2025:

Name	Current position	Responsibility
Rūta Ežerskienė	Chair of the Management Board	Chief Executive Officer
Valters Ābele	Member of the Management Board	Chief Financial Officer
Slavomir Mizak	Member of the Management Board	Chief Technology and Operations Officer
Vaidas Žagūnis	Member of the Management Board	Chief Corporate Commercial Officer
Jūlija Lebedinska-Ļitvinova	Member of the Management Board	Chief Risk Officer
Edward Rebane	Member of the Management Board	Chief Retail Commercial Officer
Liene Grūtupa	Member of the Management Board	Chief Compliance and Legal Officer

On 25 March 2025, AS Citadele banka elected Liene Grūtupa as the new member of the Management Board with Chief Compliance and Legal Officer's responsibility, subject to regulatory approval. On 24 June 2025, the confirmation was received from the European Central Bank. Subsequent to the period end Slavomir Mizak announced resignation from AS Citadele banka Management Board, effective from 1 April 2026.

Rūta Ežerskienė, Chair of the Management Board, Chief Executive Officer

Rūta Ežerskienė has served as Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson of the Management Board of the Bank since 2024. She joined the Management Board of Citadele in January 2021 as Chief Commercial Retail Officer for the Baltics. Ms. Ežerskienė brings over 25 years of experience in the banking and life and non-life insurance industry, with extensive leadership expertise in strategy development and organizational transformation across the Baltics. Her professional background includes serving as Head of the Private Client Segment and Innovations in the Baltics at Aon Insurance, as well as holding various leadership roles at SEB Bank in Lithuania and at the Baltic level. She holds a Master's degree in Business Administration from Kaunas University of Technology and has completed executive education at Harvard Business School.

Valters Ābele, Member of the Management Board, Chief Financial Officer

Valters Ābele holds Master of Business Administration from the University of Latvia. He has more than 17 years of banking experience at AS Citadele banka, a universal bank operating in the Baltic countries. His current position is a member of the Management Board and Chief Financial Officer. Until January 2021 he was Chief Risk Officer, in charge of risk management, compliance and anti-money laundering functions. Before moving to banking industry he has acquired 10 years of experience in auditing and financial consulting at international audit companies Ernst & Young and Arthur Andersen. He is a member of Latvian Association of Sworn Auditors and previously a member of Association of Chartered Certified Accountants.

Slavomir Mizak, Member of the Management Board, Chief Technology and Operations Officer

Slavomir Mizak is responsible for information technology, bank operations and administrative services. He has been with Citadele since 2017. Previously, Slavomir Mizak worked at Zuno Bank AG in Austria as a board member and held IT and operations management positions. Before that, Slavomir Mizak worked as a consultant and manager for the financial services sector at Accenture. He holds a master's degree in business administration from the University of Economics in Bratislava.

Vaidas Žagūnis, Member of the Management Board, Chief Corporate Commercial Officer

Vaidas Žagūnis has been working in the banking sector since 2001 and in Citadele since 2020. He began his career as a client relationship assistant and then held various management positions, mainly in the SME business area. In 2016, Vaidas Žagūnis was appointed to the management board and executive vice president of SEB Bank in Lithuania, responsible for Retail banking. Since 2020, he has been responsible for Corporate banking in the Baltics at Citadele banka. Vaidas Žagūnis holds a Master's degree in Business Administration from Kaunas University of Technology and has also studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Harvard Business School (HBS) in the United States.

Jūlija Lebedinska-Ļitvinova, Member of the Management Board, Chief Risk Officer

Jūlija Lebedinska-Ļitvinova is responsible for the group's risk management area since 2021. Jūlija Lebedinska-Ļitvinova has an extensive experience of more than 20 years in risk management area in financial sector. Before joining the Bank, Jūlija Lebedinska-Ļitvinova was risk director of the Mogo Finance Group. Before that, she held the position of risk director at 4Finance Group, head of fraud prevention and risk processes at Home Credit and Finance Bank, and risk director at Home Credit Bank. Jūlija Lebedinska-Ļitvinova holds a PhD in natural sciences from the University of Latvia.

Edward Rebane, Member of the Management Board, Chief Retail Commercial Officer

Edward Rebane has been a board member of the bank since December 2024 and is responsible for retail banking. Edward Rebane started his career in the banking sector at SEB Bank in 2010, holding various leadership positions in Estonia and the Baltic region, and gained in-depth knowledge of the banking sector by developing digital solutions to improve customer experience and by building different distribution strategies. Edward Rebane has pursued advanced studies at five universities: University of Oxford (Executive Program), Birmingham City University (MBA), Estonian Business School (BBA), LIUC – Università Cattaneo (EXC), Università LUMSA (EXC).

Liene Grūtupa, Member of the Management Board, Chief Compliance and Legal Officer

Member of the Management Board, Chief Compliance and Legal Officer Liene Grūtupa has been a board member of the bank since June 2025. She has more than 25-year experience in executive legal and personnel management positions. Liene Grūtupa joined Citadele banka in 2011 as Head of the Legal Division and, since January 2022, has additionally taken on the role of Head of HR. She has a law degree from University of Latvia and an MBA from Riga International School of Economics and Business Administration.

ESRS 2 General disclosure

Basis for preparation

General basis for preparation of sustainability statement (BP-1)

This sustainability statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on corporate sustainability reporting (EU) 2022/2464 (CSRD), European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), and the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The report represents our statement on corporate social responsibility in line with Sustainability Disclosure Law of Latvia and Financial Instrument Market Law of Latvia. It also represents our reporting on how our activities are associated with economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable, as described in Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy and underlying delegated acts. Our sustainability statement is structured in accordance with the ESRS. It contains the double materiality assessment and disclosures related to the material topics identified therein. Our material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) and their interactions with our strategy and business model are disclosed in the respective sections of the sustainability statement. The metrics and targets disclosed in this report have not been verified by external parties other than the independent assurance provider engaged for limited assurance.

The data is consolidated following the same principles as the financial statements. Qualitative disclosures and consolidated quantitative ESG data include the parent company, AS Citadele banka, and its subsidiaries (see financial statements, Note 19: Investments in Related Entities) for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. Kaleido Privatbank AG, which previously was classified as discontinued operations held for sale and sold in July 2025, is excluded. Unless specified otherwise in each reported data point and tables in sections E, S, and G, these principles apply to both qualitative disclosures and quantitative ESG data consolidation. Taxonomy disclosures are applicable to the prudential Group which is different from the consolidated Group for accounting purposes and excludes AAS CBL Life (a licensed life insurance company).

The report is prepared to provide stakeholders with a clear, honest, and accurate overview of the Group's past and current performance, as well as future plans and targets related to its sustainability practices and the integration of ESG into Citadele's strategy and daily operations. This report provides an overview of our sustainability journey in 2025, highlighting performance data across Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) areas. It summarizes our progress toward fully integrating climate risk and opportunity identification and management into our overall business strategy and disclosure practices, covering material impact topics in the areas of Environment (E), Social Responsibility (S), and Corporate Governance (G).

Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances (BP-2)

Changes in preparation and presentation of sustainability information

In 2025, the figures presented under "Own Workforce" in tables S1-6 and S1-15 are disclosed using headcount rather than full-time equivalents (FTEs), as applied in sustainability statement for the year 2024, to enhance consistency and alignment across the report. The 2024 figures have been restated accordingly for comparability.

In 2025, Citadele restated financed-emissions (scope 3, category 15) figures reported in sustainability statement for year 2024 as a result of (i) excluding emissions from sovereign debt from its financed-emissions reporting scope and (ii) following data quality improvements and refinements to GHG emissions calculation. See further details in section E1-6.

In 2025, Citadele restated remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration) figures reported in the sustainability statement for year 2024 following the application of the ESRS definition of pay level, which includes remuneration components previously excluded when the figures were calculated based on wages. See further details in section S1-16.

Value chain estimation

Citadele incorporates upstream and downstream value chain data into GHG emissions calculations, primarily relying on indirect sources such as sector-average data and other proxies. For details on time horizons, key estimates, judgments, and assumptions applied, please refer to the GHG Emission Calculations sections (ESRS 2 IRO-1 and E1-6). Client engagement aimed at improving data accuracy and obtaining primary emissions data was initiated in 2025, and the information received has been integrated where possible. Citadele is committed to enhancing data accuracy in 2026 and in the following years to ensure more precise and reliable disclosures.

Sources of estimation and outcome uncertainty

We have identified Scope 3 emissions and taxonomy KPIs as subject to significant measurement uncertainty. The primary sources of uncertainty include the availability and quality of upstream and downstream value chain data, reliance on third-party data, and evolving measurement methodologies. Scope 3 category 15 emission calculation assumptions include external data sources, such as sectoral average emission factors and proxies. Over time, the assessment of our portfolio's climate impact will improve as value chain information and data availability evolve, enabling more precise and reliable reporting. Taxonomy KPIs are dependent on evolving interpretations of qualifying activities under the EU Taxonomy. The Transition Plan (Version 1) is also subject to uncertainty, as its implementation and expected outcomes depend on factors such as client data availability, client transition behavior, regulatory developments, and methodological evolution. Further details on assumptions, approximations, and judgments applied are provided alongside quantitative ESG data tables.

Incorporation by reference

Further information on Citadele's corporate governance principles (beyond ESRS disclosure requirements), including the functions of the Management Board and Supervisory Board, are described in the Corporate Governance statement. Citadele's Remuneration report is available on group's website <https://www.cblgroup.com/en/about/governance/remuneration-policy/>. Citadele's Corporate Governance statement is available on group's website <https://www.cblgroup.com/en/about/governance/statement/>. Corporate Governance Statement and Remuneration report are not subject to limited assurance or audit.

Disclosures omitted due to confidentiality

While the Group is committed to transparency, the disclosure of detailed financial resources allocated to the Transition Plan and implementation of key actions under each topical standard could prejudice the Group's commercial interests. Accordingly, these data have not been disclosed. However, information on human and other resource allocations, including the involvement of dedicated teams and functions responsible for the implementation of sustainability actions, has been provided in the relevant topical sections (e.g. E1 Climate Change, S1 Own Workforce, and G1 Business Conduct). The implementation of the action plans is integrated into existing operational processes and the Group's annual planning and budgeting cycles. At this stage, no material additional operational (Opex) or capital expenditures (Capex) are expected to be required specifically for their implementation.

Use of phase-in requirements

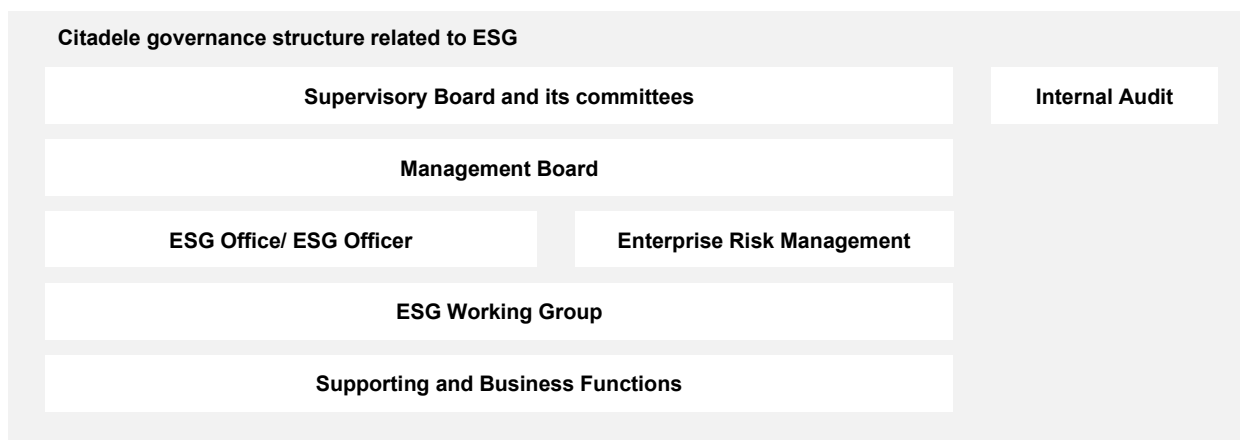
Citadele has used the phase-in option as outlined in ESRS 1, Appendix C List of phased-in Disclosure Requirements (including updates as a result of Omnibus package), where applicable. The following phase-in reliefs have been applied:

ESRS	Disclosure requirement	Phase-in
ESRS 2	SBM-1	Information required by ESRS 2 SBM-1 paragraphs 40(b),40(c) (ESRS sectors) phased-in until adoption of the Delegated Act
ESRS E1	E1-9	Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities

Governance

Citadele's corporate governance principles, including the functions of the Management Board and Supervisory Board, are described in the Corporate Governance Statement available on group's website <https://www.cblgroup.com/en/about/governance/statement/>.

The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies with regard to sustainability matters (GOV-1)



The **Supervisory Board** is responsible for overseeing the establishment and implementation of the ESG strategy. It ensures integration of ESG risks into Citadele's overall business strategy, objectives, and risk management framework, reviewing progress toward ESG targets quarterly and approving related policies and the Sustainability Statement.

The **Management Board** is responsible for sustainability performance and the implementation of sustainability processes (including sustainability statement), including implementation of the ESG Risk Policy across the Group and regular reporting of progress, identified risks, and mitigation actions to the Supervisory Board. Oversight includes quarterly and ad hoc updates from the ESG Officer and the Enterprise Risk Management Division, ensuring transparent and timely communication of ESG-related issues through structured reporting. The Management Board integrates ESG considerations into strategic planning and budgeting processes to align with emerging risks and opportunities. The Management Board is responsible for approving the results of the double materiality assessment (DMA). Actions, KPIs, and targets to manage material IROs are integrated into business strategies and regular operations of respective IRO owners. Targets are incorporated into the Group's overall Strategy and Business Plan and approved by the Management Board. Progress against defined objectives is monitored through annual sustainability reporting, ESG performance reviews, and business-area updates provided through monthly and quarterly management reports.

The **ESG Officer**, reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), leads the Group's ESG agenda and framework, coordinates the DMA and IRO Register, develops ESG targets and KPIs in cooperation with business and risk functions, and ensures consistent implementation across the organization. The ESG Officer also ensures ESG policy updates, employee training, awareness initiatives, and corporate sustainability reporting. Monitoring and reporting on actions, KPIs, and material IROs are performed at least annually, or more frequently if required.

The **Enterprise Risk Management Division**, part of the Risk function and reporting to the CRO, participates in developing, reviewing, and updating the ESG Risk Policy; integrates key ESG risk drivers into the Risk Management Framework, Risk Appetite Framework, and Risk Strategy; and ensures ESG-related principles are applied in risk policies and procedures across the Group.

The **ESG Working Group**, led by the ESG Officer, meets as required to ensure efficient implementation of the ESG objectives and strategy set by the Management Board. The ESG Working Group, composed of key stakeholders - including dedicated representatives from business, risk management, finance, compliance, legal, subsidiaries - validates DMA results, reviews IROs, and provides cross-functional coordination and recommendations to the Management Board for approval.

The responsibilities of each body and individual for managing impacts, risks, and opportunities are outlined in Citadele's relevant internal policies defining the roles, accountabilities, and oversight mechanisms to ensure effective governance and integration of sustainability considerations into the Group's operations and strategic decision-making.

As part of the Group's governance framework, policy-level documents across the Group are adopted by the Management Board and approved by the Supervisory Board, while procedures and instructions are approved by the respective heads of functions. Within the Management Board, accountability for policies and their implementation is allocated in accordance with functional areas of responsibility, with each Management Board member responsible for policies within their respective area, in line with the Management Board Charter available on the Group's website <https://www.cblgroup.com/en/about/governance/articles-of-association/>, supported by the relevant functions responsible for execution and monitoring. Policies are subject to annual review to ensure their continued relevance, effectiveness, and alignment with applicable legal, regulatory, and strategic requirements.

Citadele's administrative, management, and supervisory bodies play a critical role in shaping and overseeing the Bank's business conduct policies and ethical framework. The Supervisory Board provides strategic oversight, ensuring that the Bank's policies on business conduct, such as anti-corruption, bribery prevention, and whistleblower protection, align with regulatory requirements and corporate values. The Management Board ensures their effective implementation within daily operations.

Board members bring expertise in governance, compliance, finance, and risk management, which is assessed collectively through the suitability evaluation process. Competences are maintained through annual external training on governance, risk, and sustainability topics.

The group's administrative, management, and supervisory bodies do not include employee representation.

The Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board consults the Supervisory Board regarding overall risk strategy, appetite and management of the current and future risks of the Group, including environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risk factors, and money laundering and financing of terrorism risks, to ensure that they are in line with the business strategy, objectives, corporate culture and values of the Group. ESG target & KPI monitoring is part of the internal risk management process. The Chief Technology Officer (CTO) holds Management Board accountability for data and IT security, supported by the Information Security department (first line of defence) and oversight from the second line (Operational Risk and Compliance/DPO). Internal Audit provides independent third-line assurance over governance, risk management, and controls.

All members possess the knowledge, skills, and senior-level experience required for their roles, bringing valuable insights from various sectors and geographies and ensuring effective governance and decision-making, including management of IROs and sustainability matters. Sustainability is a category assessed as part of the collective suitability evaluation for both Boards. Supervisory Board members, Management Board members and Internal Audit keep up their competences through annual external trainings to maintain regulatory compliance and to address governance and risk management issues. In 2025, Supervisory Board members, Management Board members, and Internal Audit received training on CSRD and ESRS implementation, focused on governance and reporting requirements, double materiality, IRO management, assurance readiness, and data governance.

The Audit and Governance Committee of the Supervisory Board oversees the integrity of sustainability reporting, monitors the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of the Group's internal quality control and risk management systems. It also monitors the assurance of the annual and consolidated sustainability reporting, ensuring the independence and objectivity of the auditors. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee of the Supervisory Board oversees the diversity of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board and the Remuneration Policy of the Group and the nomination and assessment of suitability of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board, and the Head of the Internal Audit Division.

Management diversity

	2025	2024
Number of non-executive members (Supervisory Board)	8	9
Number of executive members (Management Board)	7	6
Distribution by gender of the Supervisory Board		
Male, %	75	56
Female, %	25	44
Supervisory Board's diversity ratio	0.33	0.80
Supervisory Board members who are independent, %	50	44
Distribution by gender of the Management Board		
Male, %	57	67
Female, %	43	33
Management Board's diversity ratio	0.75	0.50

Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by management bodies (GOV-2)

The Supervisory Board and the Risk Committee receive quarterly updates on the implementation of the ESG strategy. In 2025, the Supervisory Board and the Risk Committee received four updates on key developments and achievements in the ESG area, including climate-related and environmental risk disclosures and reporting, results of materiality assessments, potential impacts of climate risks on the Group's assets, and progress toward green lending targets. These updates also included information on Citadele's GHG emissions and benchmarking against peers. Updates are prepared by the ESG Officer in cooperation with the Enterprise Risk Management Division and reviewed by the Management Board prior to submission to the Supervisory Board, ensuring completeness and consistency of ESG-related information. The exchange of information on climate-related matters has been integrated into regular management reporting processes. Climate-related risk reporting and the monitoring of risk appetite thresholds form part of the monthly and quarterly internal reporting cycles to the Management Board, alongside the tracking of green lending target fulfilment. In addition to regular updates, the Management Board held dedicated discussions on other material impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) as part of the Double Materiality Assessment and the development of the Transition Plan (Version 1), the outcomes of which were subsequently presented to the Supervisory Board for review and acknowledgement.

Integration of sustainability-related performance indicators in incentive schemes (GOV-3)

Sustainability risks are embedded in Citadele remuneration practices, including performance-based variable remuneration, deferral periods, and ensuring a balance between fixed and variable components. Lack of compliance with regulations or deficiencies in risk management capabilities are viewed as inconsistent with organizational values.

The commitment to sustainability performance cascades from the Management Board to all organizational levels. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) linked to the Group's sustainability goals, e.g., financing the green transition, are tracked and evaluated annually. Variable remuneration is influenced by the achievement of these KPIs, which are integrated into the overall performance evaluation framework for employees directly involved in sustainability-related responsibilities. While no fixed proportion of variable remuneration is explicitly tied to sustainability-related targets, sustainability KPIs are considered alongside other performance metrics for employees working in relevant areas. Their achievement contributes to the overall performance assessment, which determines eligibility for variable remuneration, such as bonuses.

Progress on the Management Board goals, including sustainability KPIs, is overseen by the Supervisory Board. These goals are cascaded to top management and further to relevant business functions and employees, ensuring alignment with responsibilities. The terms of the incentive schemes are approved and updated at the senior management level. The Remuneration Policy applies to the Bank and Group entities. Subsidiaries may adopt both Group-level sustainability KPIs and specific KPIs aligned with their business needs.

Statement on due diligence (GOV-4)

Citadele carries out due diligence to identify, monitor, prevent, mitigate, remediate or bring an end to the principal actual and potential adverse impacts connected with its activities, and identifies how Citadele addresses those adverse impacts, guided by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct. Impacts connected with Citadele's activities cover both direct and indirect impacts. The due diligence process concerns the whole value chain of the Bank including its own operations, its products and services, its business relationships and its supply chain. The table below illustrates the correlation between the key elements and steps of the due diligence process and their representation in the Group's sustainability statement.

Core elements of due diligence	Relevant parts in the Sustainability statement
Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model	GOV-2; GOV-3; SBM-1; SBM-3
Engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps at the due diligence	SBM-2; MDR-P, S1-3; S4-3; G1-3
Identifying and assessing adverse impacts	IRO-1; SBM-3
Taking actions to address those adverse impacts	MDR-A; E1-3; S1-4; S4-4; G1-3
Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating	MDR-T, MDR-M, E1-4; S1-5; S4-5

Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting (GOV-5)

Citadele has established a control framework that supports all stages of sustainability reporting - from collecting and checking data to preparing the final disclosures. The main risks identified include potential omissions, inaccuracies, or misestimations in reported information. These are identified through systematic reviews of reporting processes, historical error analysis, internal stakeholder feedback on previous disclosures, and regulatory compliance checks.

The ESG Office maintains a dedicated risk log that tracks identified risks, their levels, and corrective actions. Risks are prioritised based on severity - the potential impact on reporting accuracy - and likelihood of occurrence. High-priority risks trigger immediate mitigation, while lower-priority risks are monitored and reassessed annually.

Mitigation measures include the "four-eyes principle," internal validations, automated control checks (where possible), and targeted cross-departmental reviews. These controls are integrated into regular business operations to ensure consistency and accountability. Significant issues are escalated to the Management Board for oversight and resolution.

Sustainability strategy

Strategy, business model and value chain (SBM-1)

In 2025, Citadele continued to offer a full range of banking, leasing, investment, pension, and insurance products for retail, SME, and corporate clients across Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. The Group's main customer groups are private individuals, small and medium-sized enterprises and large corporates, served through digital and branch channels in the Baltics. In 2025, the customer base grew by 3%, reaching 412.4 thousand active clients, with continued strong adoption of digital channels (87% digital users). Citadele's ESG strategy integrates sustainability into its core business practices, aligning with international frameworks such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement. Citadele aims to contribute to the green transition in the Baltic region by embedding sustainability into financial products, governance, and workplace culture, fostering long-term resilience, mitigating risks, and capturing opportunities across its operations and value chains. Sustainability for Citadele means aligning its business with environmental, social, and economic goals, including respect for the natural environment and ethical practices in decision-making, products, and services.

Environment

Key priorities and targets

- Achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050
- Financing the transition
- Sustainable own operations - meaningful emission reductions
- Climate risk management and adaptation to climate challenges.

Sustainability Targets 2025 (2026)

- New green financing EUR 100m (EUR 75m)
- 2 funds and 1 pension plan under SFDR Article 8 (CBL Asset Management)
- Transition plan action implementation

Approach

Contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy by financing sustainable projects, minimizing operational emissions, and integrating climate risk into governance frameworks to ensure long-term environmental and economic resilience.

Social

Key priorities and targets

- Promote an inclusive, fair workplace with a focus on employee well-being, equal opportunities, and skill development.
- Ensure ethical practices and work safety across the value chain, minimizing reputational risks.
- Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services while safeguarding customer data and promoting financial literacy.

Sustainability Targets 2025 (2026)

- eNPS > 40% (>40%)
- NPS retail > 35% (> 45%)
- NPS mobile app > 50% (> 50%)
- I-bank and MobileApp Prime time system availability 99.9% (99.9%)

Approach

Foster a culture of fairness and inclusivity, prioritize employee well-being, collaborate with partners to uphold ethical standards, and deliver transparent, secure, and accessible financial services.

Governance

Key priorities and targets

- Strengthen corporate governance with transparency, ethical practices, and robust risk management.
- Uphold zero tolerance for corruption, bribery, and unethical behaviour.
- Foster a strong corporate culture and protect whistleblowers to ensure accountability.
- Ensure compliance with tightened regulatory requirements and improve data quality for reliable reporting.

Sustainability Targets 2025 (2026)

- % of trained employees in AML/CTPF, sanctions area p.a. close to 100% (close to 100%)

Approach

Embed ethical values and transparency into decision-making, ensure accountability through robust policies, and maintain compliance with evolving regulations to build stakeholder trust and confidence.

Environmental. Citadele's environmental strategy focuses on contributing to the transition toward a low-carbon economy through sustainable financing, climate-risk integration, and emission reduction. The Bank aims to achieve net-zero financed emissions by 2050, guided by its 2025 Transition Plan (Version 1). Green lending products for individuals and businesses - such as renewable energy projects, energy-efficient housing, and low-emission vehicles - serve as key enablers of this goal. Operationally, Citadele aims to achieve meaningful emission reductions within its offices and facilities.

Social. Citadele promotes an inclusive, fair, and safe workplace, prioritising employee well-being, equal opportunities, and skills development to support long-term engagement and productivity. The Bank upholds responsible business conduct and ethical labour standards across its supply chain, integrating sustainability principles into procurement and partner relationships. These efforts strengthen resilience, support employee retention, and enhance trust with stakeholders. For further information on our employees, including the headcount of employees by geographical areas, please refer to section S1-6.

Governance. Citadele emphasizes transparency, integrity, and accountability in its operations, fostering a strong ethical culture, robust anti-corruption measures, and adherence to regulatory standards to mitigate reputational and compliance risks. This commitment is supported by a sound risk culture, clear communication, and regular staff training. The Group applies a three lines of defence model for effective oversight and ensures whistleblower protection to promote accountability. Ethical values are embedded in the Code of Ethics, supported by strict conflict-of-interest policies and efforts to improve data quality for reliable reporting.

Policy-level commitments

Citadele has prioritised five of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are linked to its business strategy and sustainability work, representing areas where the Bank has identified opportunities to contribute positively. While these SDGs reflect strategic priorities, not all related contributions are recognised as material impacts under the ESRS double materiality assessment. The Bank also contributes to other SDGs through its day-to-day operations; however, such contributions are not recognised as material for ESRS reporting purposes. Material impacts, risks and opportunities are described in detail in the relevant sections of this sustainability statement.

SDG 3: Good health and well-being - Promoting health and well-being is essential to sustainable development. Citadele supports employees through health insurance, well-being programmes, and mental health resources, fostering a balanced lifestyle. CBL Life and CBL Open Pension Fund offer products that contribute to health and well-being in society by providing financial security and independence, promoting long-term financial planning and intergenerational equity, and supporting economic stability.

SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy - Access to an affordable, reliable and sustainable energy is crucial for social well-being and transitioning to green economy. Citadele contributes to increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by providing financing to our corporate customers for green sector technology project development, incl. solar panel acquisition, development of wind farms and modernisation of production facilities. CBL Asset Management offers sustainable investments for clean energy infrastructure through funds classified under Article 8 of the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR).

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth - Citadele contributes to sustainable growth of the Baltic economy through promoting development of our private, SME and corporate customers by providing access to financing, investment products, innovative banking solutions and job creation. We work towards ensuring equal opportunities for everyone, and youth development to transition to a decent job opportunity by investing in education events and training that match labour market demands and increase financial literacy. CBL Asset Management contributes by facilitating access to financing that drives economic growth and supporting investee companies' efforts toward decent working conditions and job creation.

SDG 9: Industries, innovation and infrastructure - Citadele's mission is to modernize the banking sector and provide greater opportunities for clients and businesses across the Baltics. We strive to promote resilient infrastructure and innovation. By fostering long-term relationships with our corporate clients, we contribute to strengthening infrastructure and advancing technological development. Through digitalisation, reliable online and e-commerce solutions, and new remote products, Citadele promotes innovation and accessibility, helping private and SME customers achieve their goals.

SDG 13: Climate action - Citadele recognises the importance of taking meaningful action to address climate change and its impacts. The Bank contributes to a sustainable, low-carbon economy by supporting environmentally responsible business practices and developing financial solutions that promote the green transition. To reduce its direct footprint, Citadele focuses on achieving meaningful emission reductions within its own operations, while improving data quality to better measure financed emissions and progress toward its net-zero goal by 2050. CBL Asset Management further supports climate objectives through investments that promote environmental sustainability, including funds classified under Article 8 of the EU SFDR.

CBL Asset Management is a signatory of Principles for Responsible Investment since 2019. CBL Asset Management has committed to the principles of responsible investment - when evaluating and selecting which companies to invest in, the company gives additional weight to environmental, social and governance considerations, as well as promoting this practice within the industry. CBL Asset Management is dedicated to addressing climate change by conducting its operations in accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Paris Agreement.

There are two funds and one investment plan which CBL Asset Management manages with particular attention to ESG factors: CBL Global Emerging Markets Bond Fund, CBL European Leaders Equity Fund and CBL Sustainable Opportunities Investment Plan. Managing the CBL Global Emerging Markets Bond Fund CBL Asset Management has prioritized three of the UN SDGs that are linked to CBL Asset Management's business strategy and where CBL Asset Management sees the largest opportunity to make an impact through its managed portfolio investment goals: Affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), Decent work and economic growth (SDG8) and Climate action (SDG13). Managing the CBL European Leaders Equity Fund CBL Asset Management prioritizes the following SDGs: Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), Decent work and economic growth (SDG8), Climate action (SDG13) and Peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16).

Citadele follows the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Environmental and Social risk management procedures, EBRD being a shareholder in Citadele, with approximately 25% stake. This includes compliance with the Performance Requirements (PR2 Labour and Working Conditions, PR4 Occupational Health and Safety, and PR 9 Financial Intermediaries) set out in the EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy. Citadele has defined industries that it does not finance due to significant negative environmental and/ or social impacts and applies environmental and social risk management procedures in financing.

Sustainability related products, markets and customers

In 2025, Citadele continued to expand its contribution to the green transition by providing green financing through existing products, developing new specialised offerings, and attracting additional funding earmarked for sustainable projects. In July 2025, Citadele introduced the Home Energy Efficiency Loan – designed to support investments in environmentally friendly home improvements. Citadele aims to support economic growth while reducing environmental impact and promoting responsible practices among its customers.

Green financing is tailored to various customer groups, with dedicated loan categories for both private individuals and businesses. In 2025, the portfolio included:

- Green vehicle leasing for zero- and low-emission vehicles;
- Green mortgage loans for energy-efficient homes;
- Multi apartment building energy efficiency improvement in Latvia;
- Loans classified as green under European Investment Bank (EIB)/ European Investment Fund (EIF)/ European Reconstruction and Development Bank (EBRD) Green frameworks;
- Real estate loans financing buildings with highest BREEAM and LEED certification classes;
- Energy efficiency loans for corporate customers (evaluated on case-by-case basis);
- Home Energy Efficiency Loan for solar, heating, or other sustainable upgrades.

In 2025, EUR 176.2 million was disbursed in green financing (EUR 102.4 million in 2024), mainly driven by an increase in green leasing, which more than tripled compared to the previous year, reaching EUR 84.9 million in green electric vehicle and plug-in hybrid leasing. Green mortgage loans amounted to EUR 43.1 million, representing a 16% increase compared to 2024, while lending to corporate customers reached EUR 47.9 million, a 28% increase compared to 2024. Home energy efficiency loans amounted to EUR 0.2 million. Green lending accounted for 11% of total new lending in 2025 (8% in 2024).

The Green Savings Account, launched in Q3 2023 as the first of its kind in the Baltics, constituted EUR 52 million as of year-end 2025 (EUR 62 million in 2024). Deposited funds finance projects that help reduce carbon emissions.

Recognising the growing importance of sustainability in finance, CBL Asset Management refined the methodology for the CBL Sustainable Opportunities Investment Plan, a 2nd pillar pension plan investing in companies advancing environmental or social goals. The plan seeks to deliver long-term growth by integrating ESG factors into portfolio management while maintaining competitive returns. The CBL Global Emerging Markets Bond Fund and CBL European Leaders Equity Fund, both SFDR Article 8 funds, invest in companies contributing to environmental and social goals, with principal adverse impacts considered as part of investment decisions.

CBL Life offers life insurance with savings, allowing customers to invest in funds that follow sustainability principles, including the CBL Global Emerging Markets Bond Fund and CBL European Leaders Equity Fund.

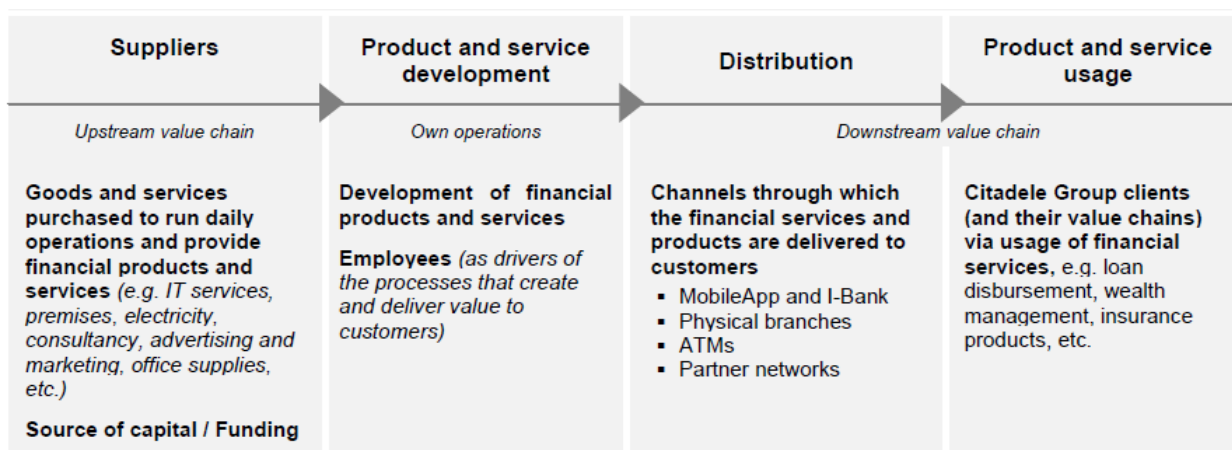
Value chain overview

Citadele's value chain is integral to delivering sustainable financial services and aligning with its ESG commitments. By embedding sustainability considerations into both upstream and downstream activities, the Group ensures responsible procurement, effective risk management, and the delivery of meaningful products and services that support a greener, more inclusive economy.

The Group's upstream value chain encompasses the goods and services acquired by the Group required to deliver financial products, such as IT services, financial resources, and consultancy work, among others. The procurement process is designed to establish and maintain an optimal supplier network that fosters healthy and fair competition. It focuses on selecting reliable suppliers with the necessary expertise and quality standards to avoid over-reliance on a single supplier in any area of activity. Procurement activities are carried out in accordance with the Group's procurement procedure.

The Group's downstream value chain comprises the distribution channels through which financial services and products are delivered to customers and clients, including their value chains, via lending, financial services, and asset management. These channels ensure that the Group's offerings are accessible, convenient, and tailored to meet diverse market segment needs, enhancing customer satisfaction and loyalty. A key element of the lending process involves comprehensive client checks, which include evaluating counterparty risk factors such as ESG and climate-related risks during onboarding and when increasing exposure.

Value chain overview

**Interests and views of stakeholders (SBM-2)**

Stakeholder Engagement Approach and stakeholder Groups. Citadele is committed to maintaining open, constructive, and meaningful dialogue with stakeholders. The Group identifies internal and external stakeholders. Their insights contribute to the Group's understanding of what the expectations for the company are, what topics are prioritized and how the company can improve its sustainability performance.

The Group identifies several stakeholder groups with different types and levels of interaction, including customers (private individuals, corporate clients, and institutions), employees, shareholders (individual and institutional investors), suppliers, rating agencies, regulatory bodies and public authorities, and civil society organisations. Internal stakeholders include employees, management, and shareholders, while external stakeholders comprise customers, suppliers, regulators, investors (shareholders and bondholders), and the broader society (media, NGOs, educational institutions, and students). Citadele further distinguishes stakeholders into two main groups, acknowledging that some, but not all, stakeholders may belong to both. Affected stakeholders are individuals or groups whose interests are affected or could be affected - positively or negatively - by the Group's activities and its direct and indirect business relationships across its value chain, while users of sustainability statements are primary users of general-purpose financial reporting, including but not limited to existing and potential investors, lenders, and other creditors (including asset managers), as well as other users such as business partners, social partners, civil society and non-governmental organisations, governments, analysts, and academics.

Engagement methods and frequency. Stakeholder engagement methods are tailored to the specific needs and characteristics of each stakeholder group. Citadele evaluates multiple approaches to determine the most suitable engagement method for each stakeholder type. Engagement frequency is regularly reviewed to ensure it aligns with the Group's goals, considering the broad and dynamic nature of sustainability. Stakeholder engagement is coordinated in line with the engagement method and stakeholder group. For instance, NPS surveys are overseen by the Marketing and Communications unit, whereas engagement related to the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) is directed by the ESG Officer, ensuring consistency, alignment, and regular review of priorities across business functions.

Collaboration and Feedback Mechanisms. Citadele engages stakeholders and external experts to better understand sustainability challenges, societal expectations, and the broader impacts of its activities. This includes regular dialogue with key stakeholders, proactive collection of employee and customer feedback, and interaction with management and supervisory bodies. As a regulated financial institution, Citadele also collaborates with authorities and industry associations, contributing expertise through consultations and working groups. Customer engagement is maintained through regular NPS and brand awareness surveys, supported by multiple feedback channels, including a dedicated website section for complaints. All customer feedback and complaints are handled under a defined procedure aligned with internal policies and regulatory requirements.

Integration of Stakeholder Perspectives. The outcomes of stakeholder engagement are analysed and integrated into Citadele's strategy, business model, products, and services. Depending on the nature of engagement and the feedback received, stakeholder insights help shape strategic priorities and strengthen decision-making processes. For example, results from the Double Materiality Assessment enable the Bank to confirm that all material impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) are captured and to identify any areas requiring further attention. Customer NPS surveys highlight strengths and opportunities for service improvement, while employee eNPS results provide insights into engagement, culture, and well-being. The Management Board holds ultimate accountability for ensuring that stakeholder engagement outcomes are effectively integrated into strategy and operations, overseeing their alignment with Citadele's ESG goals and business priorities. The Supervisory Board is regularly updated on stakeholder interests, ensuring alignment with organisational goals and ESG priorities.

Additional information on the interests and views of stakeholders regarding the own workforce and consumers and end-users can be found in the section 'Interests and views of stakeholders (ESRS 2 SBM-2)' under the S1 and S4 standards.

Our key stakeholder groups, engagement channels and goals

Stakeholder group*	Engagement form	Purpose of the engagement	Examples of outcomes
Investors – Shareholders, Bondholders AS, USS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public disclosures ▪ Meetings ▪ EBRD/ EIB/ EIF expectations regarding ESG requirements ▪ Capital market days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gathering feedback on key expectations and needs ▪ Informing the materiality assessment process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated into ESG strategy and roadmap ▪ Prompt responses to investor queries.
Supervisory Board and its committees AS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular Supervisory Board meetings ▪ SB committee meetings ▪ Monthly/ quarterly/ annual reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overseeing the establishment and implementation of ESG strategy. ▪ Informing the materiality assessment process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taken into account in ESG strategy implementation.
Management Board AS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Board meetings ▪ Management meetings ▪ Monthly/ quarterly/ annual reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment and execution of ESG strategy. ▪ Gathering feedback to assess sustainability topic relevance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated into roadmap for ESG objectives ▪ Priority topics weighted significantly in the double materiality assessment
Employees AS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survey on material sustainability topics ▪ Quarterly Pulse / eNPS surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collecting opinions on sustainability relevance ▪ Find out satisfaction with employment aspects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Input integrated into the double materiality assessment ▪ Improvements in work environment, corporate culture, etc
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quarterly live sessions with the Management Board ▪ Trainings on sustainability ▪ ESG intranet section interactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gauging satisfaction with employment aspects ▪ Enabling feedback and communication ▪ Building capacity and well-being initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced work environment, corporate culture, and well-being ▪ ESG-related feedback incorporated into roadmap updates
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Personal development dialogue/ performance review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting sustainable work practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Talent development.
Customers – corporate AS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survey on material sustainability topics ▪ Individual meetings ▪ Customer contact center interactions ▪ Customer satisfaction surveys/ NPS surveys ▪ Complaints monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understanding corporate customer priorities ▪ Understanding corporate customer priorities ▪ Building trust. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated into double materiality assessment. ▪ Process and service enhancements as applicable ▪ Product development/improvement as applicable
Customers – private AS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NPS surveys ▪ Customer contact center interactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Obtaining an opinion in the process of assessing the relevance of sustainability topics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated into double materiality assessment. ▪ Product development/improvement as applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Complaints monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understanding private customer priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Process enhancements based on relevant feedback
Suppliers AS, USS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feedback during regular business engagements ▪ Procurement policies ▪ In-depth reviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifying supplier expectations regarding ESG topics. ▪ Ensure compliance with Supplier Code of Conduct, Terms against Prohibited Conduct etc. ▪ Informing the materiality assessment process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adjustments in procurement processes as needed ▪ Improved supplier selection informed by ESG considerations
Authorities, government and regulators AS, USS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regulatory expectations and requirements ▪ Regular updates and meetings with European Central Bank / Bank of Latvia ▪ Conveying the financial sector's perspective through Finance Associations ▪ Meetings with ministers and ministries staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifying expectations and ensuring regulatory compliance ▪ Informing the materiality assessment ▪ Promoting shared understanding of the implications of government decisions to ensure alignment on long-term economic development, tax framework and societal interests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expectations and feedback integrated into processes
Society – media, NGOs, educational institutions, students, etc AS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surveys ▪ Academic research contributions and interviews ▪ Student internships ▪ Press releases and interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifying societal issues and trends ▪ Informing the materiality assessment ▪ Addressing community concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring of Bank's strategic approach alignment with society's expectations ▪ Early identification of areas requiring strategic adjustments

*AS – Affected stakeholders, USS – users of sustainability statements

Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model (SBM-3)

We have identified our impacts on the environment and society (impact materiality assessment) as well as the sustainability-related risks and opportunities to which we are exposed (financial materiality assessment). Through our double materiality assessment (DMA), we have determined our most material sustainability matters, which include the following topics and sub-topics which forms the basis of our sustainability reporting:

- E1 Climate Change - Climate change adaptation and mitigation
- S1 Own Workforce - Working conditions and equal treatment and opportunities
- S4 Consumers and End Users - Personal safety, information-related impacts, and social inclusion
- G1 Business Conduct - Corporate culture, protection of whistle-blowers, corruption and bribery, regulatory compliance.

Based on the double materiality assessment six out of the ten ESRS topics were not deemed material for this reporting period (Pollution (E2), Water and marine resources (E3), Biodiversity and ecosystems (E4), Resource use and circular economy (E5), Workers in the value chain (S2), Affected communities (S3)). Based on available studies and guidelines, we recognize that pollution, biodiversity, water and marine resources, and resource use and the circular economy are potentially significant both from an impact and financial materiality perspective. However, a detailed evaluation is not currently performed as assessment of the topics requires a more complex approach, which is currently not feasible but is planned to be included in our agenda in the future.

The result of this year's materiality assessment corresponds with the sustainability areas identified as material in the preceding year, with the exception of Workers in the value chain (S2), which was assessed as not material given the nature of Citadele's operations and client base, where labour-related risks are considered to be low. In the 2024 reporting period, this topic was included based on a conservative initial application of ESRS requirements. Following a refined double materiality assessment in 2025, supported by additional internal analysis, the topic was reassessed and determined not to be material.

The sustainability-related impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) identified as material through our double materiality assessment process are presented in the tables below, categorized by ESRS topic and sub-topic. The tables specify whether the impacts and risks occur within our own operations (OO) or across our value chain (VC), the relevant time horizons (short-, medium-, or long-term) and indicate whether the impacts are positive, negative, actual, or potential. Each element includes a brief description of the respective IRO's interaction with the bank's strategy and business model. Brief descriptions of the IROs are included, with additional details on how these are addressed provided in the respective sections on Environment, Social, and Governance.

ENVIRONMENT

Climate change (E1)

	Category	Value chain	Time horizon	Title of the material IRO	Interaction with strategy and business model
Climate change mitigation	Positive actual impact	OO, DVC	ST, MT, LT	Green & transition financing	Citadele directs capital towards projects that reduce carbon emissions, promote renewable energy, and enhance sustainability practices, while advancing these goals through green loans, savings accounts, and mortgages that fund renewable energy initiatives and energy-efficient housing in the Baltic region.
	Negative actual impact	DVC	ST, MT, LT	GHG emission generation from portfolio	Indirect climate impacts arise from financing customers whose activities generate greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to climate change. Citadele seeks to address this negative impact through its ambition to achieve a net-zero portfolio by 2050.
	Risk	OO, DVC	MT, LT	Transition risks from regulatory and market changes	Regulatory developments, evolving customer expectations, and technological shifts may increase transition risk exposure. Citadele addresses these risks by embedding transition risk indicators into its overall risk management framework and strategic planning processes.
Climate change adaptation	Risk	OO, DVC	MT, LT	Decrease in asset value due to physical climate risks	Decline in asset values and higher loan defaults from climate-impacted sectors, such as agriculture and tourism, may reduce collateral quality and affect portfolio resilience. Citadele addresses these risks through physical risk assessments, climate risk evaluations, stress testing, and green financing solutions to support client adaptation.

OO – own operations, UVC – upstream value chain, DVC – downstream value chain, Time horizon: ST – short term, MT – medium term, LT – long term

SOCIAL

Own workforce (S1)

	Category	Value chain	Time horizon	Title of the material IRO	Interaction with strategy and business model
Working conditions	Positive actual impact	OO	ST, MT, LT	Safe and fair working conditions that protect rights and wellbeing	Ensuring safe and fair working conditions that protect employee rights, health, and wellbeing is a core part of Citadele's people strategy, supporting satisfaction, loyalty, and long-term resilience.
	Opportunity	OO	ST, MT, LT	Becoming and employer of choice for talented people with aspirations	The Group's people strategy aims to be an employer of choice for talented people with aspirations, attracting and retaining talent by fostering a supportive and engaging work environment that enhances satisfaction, productivity, reputation, and long-term success.
Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Positive actual impact	OO	ST, MT, LT	Inclusive workplace with equal opportunities, fair pay, and development	Promoting equal treatment and opportunities by creating an inclusive and diverse workplace that ensures fair pay, supports professional skill and competence development, and strengthens engagement through open dialogue and participation.

OO – own operations, UVC – upstream value chain, DVC – downstream value chain, Time horizon: ST – short term, MT – medium term, LT – long term

Consumers and end users (S4)

	Category	Value chain	Time horizon	Title of the material IRO	Interaction with strategy and business model
Social inclusion of consumers and/ or end-users	Positive actual impact	DVC	ST, MT, LT	Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources (housing, mobility, finance)	Access to housing, mobility, and finance is vital for growth, quality of life, and sustainable development. Citadele supports this by providing financing and digital banking services that enable individuals and businesses to manage finances, access loans, and invest, ensuring broader opportunities for growth and long-term success.
Personal safety of consumers and end-users	Potential negative impact	OO, DVC	ST, MT, LT	Failure to protect customer data, cybersecurity, and service continuity	Failure to adequately protect customer data, ensure cybersecurity, and maintain service continuity may expose end-users to financial risks, privacy breaches, regulatory non-compliance, and interrupted access to financial services, leading to financial losses for affected customers, loss of trust in financial services, and where incidents are widespread, broader societal impacts.
	Risks	OO, DVC	ST, MT, LT	Cybersecurity, data protection, and service continuity risks	Risks to consumer data and financial safety from cyber threats, fraud, or IT vulnerabilities are mitigated by Citadele through strong cybersecurity, strict data protection policies, continuous monitoring, staff training, ensuring service continuity, customer trust, and compliance.

OO – own operations, UVC – upstream value chain, DVC – downstream value chain, Time horizon: ST – short term, MT – medium term, LT – long term

GOVERNANCE

Business conduct (G1)

	Category	Value chain	Time horizon	Title of the material IRO	Interaction with strategy and business model
Corporate culture	Positive actual impact	OO	ST, MT, LT	A strong corporate culture driving the bank toward common goals.	Citadele fosters a strong corporate culture that unites employees around shared values and common goals, promoting collaboration and a sense of purpose across the organization. This approach aims to enhance motivation, productivity, and engagement, driving the bank toward achieving its strategic objectives more effectively.
Protection of whistleblowers	Potential negative impact	DVC, OO, UVC	ST, MT, LT	Whistleblower protection risk resulting in loss of trust and undetected misconduct.	Protection of whistleblowers is ensured through policies and procedures that safeguard them from retaliation or adverse actions. These measures create a secure environment where employees can report unethical or illegal activities without fear of negative consequences, promoting transparency and accountability within the organization.
Regulatory compliance, including evolving ESG requirements and data quality issues <i>(entity specific)</i>	Risks	OO, DVC	ST, MT, LT	Financial Crime Risk	The Group may incur financial losses, regulatory penalties, and reputational damage if it fails to timely implement or effectively follow procedures to prevent and detect financial crime.
	Potential negative impact	OO, DVC	ST, MT, LT	Potential failure to prevent and detect financial crime.	Potential failure to prevent and detect financial crime may enable money laundering, terrorist financing, proliferation financing, or sanctions evasion, which undermines the integrity of the financial system, facilitates criminal activity, and exposes society to increased security, social, and economic risks, while also exposing the Group to regulatory sanctions, financial penalties, and reputational damage.
	Risks	OO, DVC	ST, MT, LT	Execution and Process Management Risk	The Group faces the risk of financial losses, regulatory penalties, and reputational damage if it fails to maintain sufficient data quality, clear process ownership, and effective internal controls, which are essential for timely regulatory implementation (e.g., ESG, BCBS 239, DORA, AI Act) and accurate reporting.
	Potential negative impact	OO, DVC	ST, MT, LT	Potentially weak data quality, unclear process ownership, and ineffective internal controls may have negative potential impact on customers and society.	Weak data quality, unclear process ownership, and ineffective internal controls may result in inaccurate reporting, delayed implementation of key regulatory requirements, and loss of transparency. This can undermine regulatory oversight, erode stakeholder trust, and reduce the organisation's ability to contribute to responsible and sustainable business practices, with negative consequences for customers, investors, and society.
Corruption and bribery	Potential negative impact	OO	ST, MT, LT	Erosion of Trust and Governance Impact	Citadele is committed to strong ethical and transparent corporate governance with zero tolerance for corruption and bribery, fostering a culture of integrity and trust. This commitment is reinforced through a comprehensive internal governance framework, alongside policies and procedures that promote responsible and ethical business practices.

OO – own operations, UVC – upstream value chain, DVC – downstream value chain, Time horizon: ST – short term, MT – medium term, LT – long term

Impact, risk and opportunity management

Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO-1)

Identification of IROs. The Group identifies impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) using a structured process aligned with the ESRS double materiality principle. The process was initiated in 2021 through Board discussions that established Citadele's sustainability direction and priorities, including the selection of UN SDGs most relevant to the business. This was followed by a company-wide materiality assessment in 2022 that incorporated employee feedback and used the UNEP FI Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool to evaluate Retail and Corporate (including SME) activities, representing around 90% of operating income, in the context of EU and national policy priorities. Since then, the process has been continuously refined to ensure consistent application of the double materiality principle and full alignment with ESRS requirements. For 2024 reporting a comprehensive long list of sustainability topics was compiled from ESRS 1 AR16, existing internal impact areas such as those identified through risk identification and GRI reporting, relevant SDGs, impact areas from the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) assessment, and financial industry-specific topics highlighted by Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). This was consolidated, grouped, and harmonized to form a unified topic structure. Each sustainability topic was then assessed to determine whether it has associated IROs. This included the identification of impacts, risks, and opportunities; classification of impact type (actual or potential); identification of affected parties (own operations or value chain); and definition of the relevant time horizon (short-, medium-, or long-term). Potential risks and financial impacts are identified via risk identification process and quantified via Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). Sustainability topics with no identified impacts, risks, or opportunities were excluded from further materiality assessment. Stakeholder engagement, peer insights, and expert input were integrated to validate completeness. Opportunities are derived from scenario analysis conducted using the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenario framework, as well as from the annual business and strategy planning cycle. Building on this foundation, the 2025 assessment draws on the work undertaken in previous years. A material change assessment comparing 2024 and 2025 concluded that no material changes have occurred since the 2024 double materiality assessment (DMA). Accordingly, the 2025 DMA relies on the results and structure of the 2024 DMA, complemented by a targeted review of impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) to confirm their continued relevance and to identify any emerging issues. IROs were assessed across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons, considering both impact materiality (effects on people and the environment, including own operations and the value chain) and financial materiality (risks and opportunities that may affect the Group's performance, cash flows, or access to finance).

Assessment of IROs. The identified IROs are assessed for materiality, incorporating stakeholder engagement to validate impacts and ensure completeness. The materiality of impacts is evaluated based on severity (scale, scope, and irremediable character for negative impacts; scale and scope for positive impacts) and likelihood, as further detailed in the section below, "Scoring impacts." Financial materiality is assessed using quantitative and qualitative thresholds, focusing on the likelihood and magnitude of anticipated financial effects on performance and financial position, as further described in the section "Scoring risks and opportunities."

For its own operations, Citadele evaluates impacts on people and the environment, along with associated risks and opportunities. Value chain assessments draw on internal information and expertise and primarily focus on first-tier impacts. The 2025 assessment incorporated insights from key stakeholders - including internal subject-matter experts, management, employees, and customers - as well as from relevant scientific studies, with the level and nature of input varying across stakeholder groups.

Time horizons. When assessing materiality of impacts, the Group considers the following time intervals defined in accordance with the principles of the ESRS:

- for the short-term time horizon: the period adopted as the reporting period in the Group's financial statements -1 year;
- for the medium-term time horizon: from the end of the short-term reporting period to five years; and
- for the long-term time horizon: more than five years.

Scoring impacts. Three parameters of 'scale' (considering mitigation action already in place), 'scope' (considering parameters such as percentage of sites, employees, or financial spending that the impact relates to), and 'irremediable character' have been used in the scoring of the 'severity' of our actual impacts at a 5-point scale (1 = minimal, 5 = crucial). For potential impacts, an additional parameter of 'likelihood' was scored. For negative actual impacts, the parameters (scale, scope, irremediability) are weighted equally. If any parameter is significant (or the same category), the impact is classified as significant or crucial. For negative potential impacts, severity and likelihood are weighted equally (50/50). For positive actual impacts, scale and scope are weighted equally. For positive potential impacts, likelihood is also factored in.

Scores are based on a combination of expert-based evaluations and stakeholder engagement inputs (both internal and external stakeholders). If no impacts, risks, or opportunities (IROs) are identified, no materiality scores are assigned. Topics flagged as material by stakeholders but lacking identified IROs (e.g., animal welfare) are considered for review in future DMA cycles.

Scoring of impacts

Severity			Likelihood	Impact assessment		
Scale <i>How great the impact is on the environment or people</i>	Scope <i>How widespread the impact is</i>	Irremediability <i>(for actual negative impact) How difficult it is to reverse the damage in terms of cost and time horizon</i>	<i>For potential impacts</i>	Overall impact score	Material Yes /No	
Scale – impact assessment						
1	minimal	limited	easy to remedy short-term	low	low	No
2	informative	concentrated	remediable with effort (time&cost)	medium-low	medium-low	No
3	important	medium	difficult to remedy or mid-term	medium	medium	No
4	significant	widespread	very difficult to remedy or long-term	medium-high	medium-high	Yes
5	crucial	global/total	non-remediable/ irreversible	high	high	Yes

Scoring risks and opportunities. When scoring risks, the Group assesses the potential magnitude of financial effects based on different triggers, using appropriate quantitative and/or qualitative thresholds, as part of the climate-related risk materiality assessment and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The financial materiality assessment evaluates and quantifies sustainability-related risks, which are integrated into Citadele's overall risk management framework. On top of regular assessment of risks associated with lending and trading credit exposures, ongoing monitoring of portfolios, assessment of risks in new business activities and processes, operational Risk and Control Self-assessment, Citadele has an annual process to identify all the material risks that the Group is subject to under the economic and normative perspectives that feeds as an input into the ICAAP. Both, bottom up (i.e. risks are identified in the day-to-day business activity, New Product Approval Process, 2nd line challenge) and top down (enabling to identify larger bank-wide risks) approaches are used. The risk identification process is led by a dedicated working team and includes number of training sessions and workshops for the involved employees – representatives of essential functions.

The double materiality assessment assumes that risks identified through the risk identification process and included in the ICAAP are classified as significant or crucial, irrespective of the likelihood of the risk or opportunity materializing. A financial materiality impact score is determined based on the magnitude - potential financial impact (potential loss threshold in EUR million – % of assets below). If no associated risks or opportunities are identified within the relevant sustainability topics or subtopics during the internal risk identification process, the respective sustainability topic or subtopic is assessed as not material and assigned a score of 1. Opportunities integrated into the Group's strategy and business plan are considered material. There are no investment or disposal plans, including major acquisitions, divestments, or business transformations for ESG strategy implementation.

Scoring of risks and opportunities

Scale	Likelihood	Magnitude	% of assets	Overall impact score	Materiality Yes/No
1	Rare (once in 15 years)	Minimal	n/a	Minimal	No
2	Low (once in 10 years)	Informative	n/a	Informative	No
3	Medium (several times per 5 years)	Important	up to 0.02%	Important	No
4	High (at least once a year)	Significant	0.02%-0.4%	Significant	Yes
5		Crucial	>0.4%	Crucial	Yes

Materiality thresholds. To identify which sustainability matters are material for reporting purposes, materiality thresholds are established based on severity, likelihood, and financial magnitude. For reporting purposes, the threshold is set at 'significant'. IROs assessed as 'significant' or higher are deemed material. Sustainability matter is deemed "material" for the Group when it meets the criteria defined for impact materiality or financial materiality, or both. Impacts include those caused or contributed to by the Group and those which are directly linked to the Group's own operations, products, or services through its business relationships. Business relationships include the Group's upstream and downstream value chain and are not limited to direct contractual relationships. In this context, impacts on people or the environment include impacts in relation to environmental, social and governance matters. Financial materiality pertains to the material information about risks and opportunities related to a sustainability matter if it triggers or may trigger material financial effects on the Group. This is the case when a sustainability matter generates or may generate risks or opportunities that have a material influence (or are likely to have a material influence) on the Group's cash flows, development, performance, position, cost of capital or access to finance in the short-, medium- and long-term time horizons.

The assessment of materiality of information for reporting purposes (material information) is performed at the level of specific sustainability disclosures. Sustainability information (including qualitative disclosures, metrics and targets) is reported where, based on professional judgement, it is considered material and necessary to understand the Group's material impacts, risks and opportunities and the related sustainability disclosures. Judgement is applied consistently at the level of individual disclosures and data points, taking into account their relevance to the identified material IROs and whether the omission of such information could influence the decisions of users of the sustainability statement.

Stakeholder engagement. When conducting the double materiality assessment (DMA), the Group relies on regular dialogue with affected stakeholders and engages specific stakeholder groups as part of the process. In 2024, an ESG survey was carried out with two key stakeholder groups: employees and corporate customers (legal entities). Stakeholder views are updated at least every three years as part of the DMA cycle. For 2025, no new DMA-specific stakeholder survey was conducted due to the limited response rate and low added value observed in 2024. Instead, the assessment draws on existing stakeholder insights and ongoing engagement channels to ensure that stakeholder perspectives continue to inform the DMA.

Governance and Monitoring. An IRO register has been established to ensure that material impacts, risks, and opportunities are systematically recorded and subject to ongoing monitoring. Targets and KPIs related to material IROs are integrated into the Group's business plan and strategy. If a material IRO is identified outside the regular DMA cycle, it is added to the next assessment or, if urgent, escalated to the Management Board for decision. The ESG Working Group reviews and validates the outcomes of the double materiality assessment, which are subsequently approved by the Management Board. For each identified material IRO, we disclose whether it relates to own operations or the value chain and indicate the relevant time horizon.

Disclosure requirements in the ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement (IRO-2)

Disclosure requirement	Full name of disclosure requirement	Page
ESRS 2 – General disclosures		
BP-1	General basis for preparation of sustainability statement	17
BP-2	Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances	17
GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	19
GOV-2	Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies	20
GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	21
GOV-4	Statement on due diligence	21
GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	21
SBM-1	Strategy, business model and value chain	22
SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	25
SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	27
IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	30
IRO-2	Disclosure requirements in the ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement	32
E1 – Climate change		
ESRS SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	38
ESRS IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	40
E1-1	Transition plan for climate change mitigation	37
E1-2 MDR-P	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	41
E1-3 MDR-A	Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	42
E1-4 MDR-T	Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	43
E1-5	Energy consumption and mix	Not material
E1-6 MDR-M	Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions	44
E1-7	GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits	Not material
E1-8	Internal carbon pricing	Not material
E1-9	Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities	Not material
EU Taxonomy Disclosures		48
S1 – Own workforce		
ESRS 2 SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	89
ESRS 2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	89
S1-1 MDR-P	Policies related to own workforce	90
S1-2	Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts	91
S1-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	91
S1-4 MDR-A	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	92
S1-5 MDR-T	Targets related to managing principal adverse impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	93
S1-6 MDR-M	Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	93
S1-7	Characteristics of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce	Not material
S1-8	Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	94
S1-9 MDR-M	Diversity metrics	94
S1-10 MDR-M	Adequate wages	95
S1-11 MDR-M	Social protection	95
S1-12 MDR-M	Persons with disabilities	95
S1-13 MDR-M	Training and skills development metrics	96
S1-14 MDR-M	Health and safety metrics	96
S1-15 MDR-M	Work-life balance metrics	96
S1-16 MDR-M	Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)	97
S1-17 MDR-M	Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	97

Disclosure requirement	Full name of disclosure requirement	Page
S4 – Consumers and end-users		
ESRS 2 SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	98
ESRS 2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	98
S4-1 MDR-P	Policies related to consumers and end-users	99
S4-2	Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts	99
S4-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns	100
S4-4 MDR-A	Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions	100
S4-5 MDR-T MDR-M	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	104
G1 – Business Conduct		
ESRS 2 GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	19
ESRS 2 IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	105
G1-1 MDR-P	Business conduct policies and corporate culture	105
G1-2	Management of relationships with suppliers	Not material
G1-3 MDR-A	Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	108
G1-4 MDR-M	Incidents of corruption and bribery	110
G1-5	Political influence and lobbying activities	Not material
G1-6	Payment practices	Not material
MDR-A	Implementation actions and progress; Resource allocation	106
MDR-T MDR-M	Targets, metrics and performance monitoring	108
Entity-specific - Regulatory compliance, including tightened ESG requirements and data quality issues		
Financial crime (industry-specific)		109
Data quality and process management (entity-specific)		109

List of datapoints in cross-cutting and topical standards that derive from other EU legislation (IRO-2)

Disclosure requirement	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark reference	Regulation	EU Climate reference	Law	Reference
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Board's gender diversity paragraph 21(d)	Indicator Nr. 13 of Table #1 of Annex 1		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II				ESRS 2 GOV-1
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Percentage of board members who are independent paragraph 21 (e)			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II				ESRS 2 GOV-1
ESRS 2 GOV-4 Statement on due diligence paragraph 30	Indicator Nr. 10 Table #3 of Annex 1						ESRS 2 GOV-4
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities paragraph 40 (d) i	Indicators Nr. 4 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Table 1: Qualitative information on Environmental risk and Table 2: Qualitative information on Social risk	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II				Not material
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to chemical production paragraph 40 (d) ii	Indicator Nr. 9 Table #2 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II				Not material
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons paragraph 40 (d) iii	Indicator Nr. 14 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II				Not material
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco paragraph 40 (d) iv			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II				Not material
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050 paragraph 14					Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)		ESRS E1-1
ESRS E1-1 Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks paragraph 16 (g)		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book-Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12.1 (d) to (g), and Article 12.				Not material

Disclosure requirement	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark reference	Regulation	EU Climate Law reference	Reference
ESRS E1-4 GHG emission reduction targets paragraph 34	Indicator Nr. 4 Table #2 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 6			ESRS E1-4
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors) paragraph 38	Indicator Nr. 5 Table #1 and Indicator n. 5 Table #2 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption and mix paragraph 37	Indicator Nr. 5 Table #1 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS E1-5 Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors paragraphs 40 to 43	Indicator Nr. 6 Table #1 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions paragraph 44	Indicators Nr. 1 and 2 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a; Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 5(1), 6 and 8(1)			ESRS E1-6
ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emissions intensity paragraphs 53 to 55	Indicators Nr. 3 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 8(1)	Regulation		ESRS E1-6
ESRS E1-7 GHG removals and carbon credits paragraph 56					Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	ESRS E1-7
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks paragraph 66			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II	Regulation Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not material (phase-in)
ESRS E1-9 Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk paragraph 66 (a) ESRS E1-9 Location of significant assets at material physical risk paragraph 66 (c).		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraphs 46 and 47; Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk.				Not material
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes paragraph 67 (c).		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraph 34; Template 2: Banking book -Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral				Not material
ESRS E1-9 Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities paragraph 69			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II	Regulation		Not material

Disclosure requirement	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark reference	Regulation	EU Climate Law reference	Reference
ESRS E2-4 Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil, paragraph 28	Indicator Nr.8 Table #1 of Annex 1 Indicator Nr.2 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator Nr. 1 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator Nr. 3 Table #2 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS E3-1 Water and marine resources paragraph 9	Indicator Nr.7 Table #2 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS E3-1 Dedicated policy paragraph 13	Indicator Nr. 8 Table 2 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS E3-1 Sustainable oceans and seas paragraph 14	Indicator Nr. 12 Table #2 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS E3-4 Total water recycled and reused paragraph 28 (c)	Indicator Nr. 6.2 Table #2 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS E3-4 Total water consumption in m3 per net revenue on own operations paragraph 29	Indicator number 6.1 Table #2 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4 paragraph 16 (a) i	Indicator number 7 Table #1 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4 paragraph 16 (b)	Indicator number 10 Table #2 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4 paragraph 16 (c)	Indicator number 14 Table #2 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 11 Table #2 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies paragraph 24 (c)	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS E4-2 Policies to address deforestation paragraph 24 (d)	Indicator number 15 Table #2 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste paragraph 37 (d)	Indicator number 13 Table #2 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste paragraph 39	Indicator number 9 Table #1 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of forced labour paragraph 14 (f)	Indicator number 13 Table #3 of Annex I					ESRS 2 – SBM-3 - S1
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of child labour paragraph 14 (g)	Indicator number 12 Table #3 of Annex I					ESRS 2 – SBM-3 - S1
ESRS S1-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 20	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex I					ESRS S1-1
ESRS S1-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21				Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		ESRS S1-1
ESRS S1-1 processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings paragraph 22	Indicator number 11 Table #3 of Annex I					ESRS S1-1
ESRS S1-1 workplace accident prevention policy or management system paragraph 23	Indicator number 1 Table #3 of Annex I					ESRS S1-1
ESRS S1-3 grievance/complaints handling mechanisms paragraph 32 (c)	Indicator number 5 Table #3 of Annex I					ESRS S1-3
ESRS S1-14 Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents paragraph 88 (b) and (c)	Indicator number 2 Table #3 of Annex I			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		ESRS S1-14

Disclosure requirement	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark reference	Regulation	EU Climate Law reference	Reference
ESRS S1-14 Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness paragraph 88 (e)	Indicator number 3 Table #3 of Annex I					ESRS S1-14
ESRS S1-16 Unadjusted gender pay gap paragraph 97 (a)	Indicator number 12 Table #1 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II			ESRS S1-16
ESRS S1-16 Excessive CEO pay ratio paragraph 97 (b)	Indicator number 8 Table #3 of Annex I					ESRS S1-16
ESRS S1-17 Incidents of discrimination paragraph 103 (a)	Indicator number 7 Table #3 of Annex I					ESRS S1-17
ESRS S1-17 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines paragraph 104 (a)	Indicator number 10 Table #1 and Indicator n. 14 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)			ESRS S1-17
ESRS 2- SBM3 – S2 Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain paragraph 11 (b)	Indicators number 12 and n. 13 Table #3 of Annex I					ESRS 2 – SBM-3 - S2
ESRS S2-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 17	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator n. 11 Table #1 of Annex 1					ESRS S2-1
ESRS S2-1 Policies related to value chain workers paragraph 18	Indicator number 11 and n. 4 Table #3 of Annex 1					ESRS S2-1
ESRS S2-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines paragraph 19	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)			ESRS S2-1
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II			ESRS S2-1
ESRS S2-4 Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain paragraph 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1					
ESRS S3-1 Human policy commitments paragraph 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 of Annex 1 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS S3-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines paragraph 17	Indicator number 10 Table #1 Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)			Not material
ESRS S3-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1					Not material
ESRS S4-1 Policies related to consumers and end-users paragraph 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1					ESRS S4-1
ESRS S4-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines paragraph 17	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art12 (1)			ESRS S4-1
ESRS S4-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 35	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1					ESRS S4-3
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption paragraph 10 (b)	Indicator number 15 Table #3 of Annex 1					ESRS G1-1
ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistleblowers paragraph 10 (d)	Indicator number 6 Table #3 of Annex 1					ESRS G1-1
ESRS G1-4 Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 17 Table #3 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)			ESRS G1-4
ESRS G1-4 Standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 16 Table #3 of Annex 1					ESRS G1-4

ESRS E1 Climate change

Strategy - Transition plan for climate change mitigation (E1-1)

Citadele recognizes that climate change impacts our operations by posing risks to our staff, customers, facilities, and the societies in which we operate. We also acknowledge that our operations affect the climate and environment, both directly and indirectly. As a financial institution, we have the opportunity to play a positive role in addressing climate change by adopting sustainable practices, financing green and transition projects, and encouraging our clients to adopt more sustainable practices.

Our activities and business model can impact the climate and environment in several ways. Our **direct impact** includes energy consumption for powering Citadele offices, branches, and data centers; products and services purchased from our suppliers; emissions from transportation related to business travel and employee commuting. Our **indirect impact** includes: the environmental effects of the economic activities we support through our financial products and services; loans and financing for projects and companies that may contribute to climate change or other environmentally harmful practices.

Citadele recognises environmental impact as a material topic and as a means to contribute to several of our focus Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Our contribution to SDGs 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) reflects our indirect environmental impact through financing activities and collaboration with clients and suppliers. In addition, our contribution to SDG 13 (Climate Action) represents our direct and indirect environmental impact — through our own operations and through our financed portfolio. These SDG linkages reinforce Citadele's strategic approach to climate-change mitigation and adaptation, connecting our actions under ESRS E1 with global sustainability objectives.

Citadele's **Transition Plan (Version 1)**, developed in 2025, outlines a phased approach to aligning the Bank's portfolio with climate-neutrality objectives. It focuses on the most material areas - financed emissions arising from the lending portfolio for transition risk-sensitive industries. Emissions from Citadele's own operations are not included in Transition Plan (Version 1), as they are not material in the context of the Bank's overall emissions profile. The Transition Plan (Version 1) will be further developed in subsequent years, including a progression from monitoring targets towards data-driven emission-reduction targets, while supporting continued and evolving alignment with the EBA ESG Risk Guidelines. Transition Plan (Version 1) was acknowledged by the Supervisory Board and approved for implementation by the Management Board. The initial stage of Transition Plan (Version 1) prioritises the development of robust processes, data quality, and methodologies to support credible, evidence-based target setting and the integration of climate considerations into the Bank's business and risk management frameworks. The Transition Plan (Version 1) includes two phases for its development and execution and establishes a structured monitoring system covering both absolute and intensity-based indicators, supported by regular portfolio reviews, escalation procedures in case of material deviation, and client engagement to strengthen data granularity. As data availability and methodological maturity improve, the Plan foresees the setting of progressively more robust and granular targets, enabling a gradual convergence towards science-based 1.5°C trajectories, to the extent supported by verified customer-level emissions data, client transition readiness, and credible, implementable national transition pathways. GHG emission monitoring targets defined in Transition Plan (Version 1) will be included in the Risk Management Framework through the Risk Appetite Framework in Q1 2026 and monitored accordingly.

Phase 1 - Framework establishment and data improvement (covering approximately the first two years of implementation, 2026-2027) focuses on developing solid foundations for methodology, data governance, and portfolio emission monitoring aligned with national policies.

Phase 2 - Target setting transitions from assumption-based approaches to data-driven KPIs and introduces quantitative emission-reduction targets, progressively increasing ambition towards SBTi-aligned pathways where feasible.

Transition Plan (Version 1) sets financed GHG emission reduction monitoring targets for Citadele portfolio, based on National, European Union and science-based benchmarks. GHG reduction monitoring targets are applied to the following sectors in lending portfolio – Residential real estate, Commercial real estate, Energy, Transport, Agriculture. Benchmarks: SBTi targets - long-term ambition; EU-level targets - preferred benchmark, used where feasible and relevant; National targets (Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia) - minimum requirement, ensuring compliance with binding national pathways.

The portfolio-level GHG emission reduction target is calculated as a weighted average of national emission reduction targets (Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia), weighted by the Bank's portfolio emissions exposure in each country. The Group has established four levels of GHG emission reduction monitoring targets - ambition, acceptable, tolerable, and intolerable - to evaluate portfolio alignment with national and international climate goals. The "ambition" level reflects a long-term objective aligned with Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) benchmarks. It represents the Group's highest level of climate ambition, recognising that, over time, national GHG reduction goals are expected to converge towards SBTi pathways.

The “acceptable” level corresponds to alignment with national and EU GHG emission reduction targets. This range sets the lower boundary for compliance with binding national targets while also embedding a progressive effort to move towards EU-level objectives, thereby achieving a higher level of ambition where feasible. The “tolerable” level applies when portfolio emissions performance is below the relevant national target, but demonstrates decrease in absolute emissions and in emission intensities. If regular monitoring indicates material deviation at this level, additional actions are considered to realign with reduction trajectories. It is assumed that national mitigation policies and client-level transition plans will gradually drive emission reductions within the Bank’s portfolio. In case if portfolio GHG emissions demonstrate increase, emission monitoring target position is considered as “intolerable”. In this case escalation procedures have to be enabled and additional stricter measures have to be applied.

The Transition Plan (Version 1) has been developed with consideration of several existing limitations, mainly related to data quality, methodological consistency, and system maturity. National and EU-level emission projections (e.g., Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), Policies and Measures (PAM), National Energy and Climate Plan (NACP) and European Environment Agency (EEA) differ in scope, methodology, and baseline assumptions, resulting in variations in calculated reduction pathways depending on the dataset applied. Most companies in the portfolio do not yet provide granular ESG or GHG data (e.g., production output, energy mix, vehicle activity, or EPC data for buildings). Consequently, calculations depend on external benchmarks and assumptions rather than client-reported figures. Ongoing improvements to data availability and client engagement are expected to progressively enable more accurate, comprehensive, and reliable GHG emissions calculations, thereby supporting closer alignment with international best practices and placing the Bank in a position to set credible, data-driven emission-reduction targets consistent with national climate plans.

Estimated financed GHG emission reduction monitoring targets – Target year 2030 (vs base year of 2024)

	SBTi Target		EU Target	Absolute National Targets			Citadele portfolio Monitoring Target
	Absolute	Intensity	Absolute	Latvia	Lithuania	Estonia	
Residential Real estate	-42%	-45%	-23%	-24%	-17%	-5%	-21%
Commercial real estate	-46%	-47%	-23%	-13%	-38%	-11%	-18%
Transport	-12%	-11%	-21%	-9%	-32%	-14%	-11%
Energy	-34%		-34%	-19%	-32%	-3%	-21%
Agriculture	-34%		-3.5%	-1.6%	-10.7%	1.9%	-4.3%

Citadele’s portfolio level GHG emission reduction monitoring targets for 2030 are assessed against multiple benchmark pathways to ensure alignment with international and regional climate ambitions. The SBTi and EU targets represent science based and EU wide decarbonization trajectories, while the Absolute National Targets reflect country specific reduction pathways for Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. Citadele’s GHG emission reduction monitoring targets outline the expected reduction in financed emissions relative to the 2024 baseline, with a target year of 2030. These targets are aligned with national reduction goals, adjusted for the portfolio’s country weightings. The Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) is currently viewed as a benchmark of ambition, with the expectation that progress towards these targets will be feasible once national plans are fully aligned. The portfolio-level GHG emission reduction targets are calculated as a weighted average of national emission reduction targets (Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia), where weights are the Bank’s portfolio emissions exposure in each country.

Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model (ESRS 2 SBM-3)

Citadele’s material climate IROs, assessed across the short, medium, and long term and covering our own operations and the downstream value chain, relate to both climate change mitigation and adaptation. They include a positive actual impact from green and transition financing, a negative actual impact from GHG emissions associated with the financing portfolio, and transition risks arising from regulatory, market, and technological changes. In addition, Citadele has identified a risk related to climate change adaptation - a potential decrease in asset value due to physical climate risks. These IROs are embedded into credit policies, client engagement, product development, and the Group’s risk management framework, including climate risk indicators, stress testing, and planning processes.

The resilience of Citadele’s strategy and business model in relation to climate change is evident in its approach to integrating sustainability into core operations. The bank has ambition to achieve net-zero financed emissions by 2050, aligning its practices with the Paris Agreement’s objectives. To support this goal the bank has developed transition plan in 2025. To support green and transition financing, Citadele issues green financing and sets annual new green financing targets. Stakeholder engagement supports the bank’s strategy with societal and client expectations, ensuring that its offerings remain resilient and adaptable to shifts in market incentives. The bank conducts regular business environment monitoring and stakeholder engagement, to follow the market trends and client needs. Citadele was the first in the Baltics who introduced green savings account, giving opportunity to clients to participate in green transition knowing that deposited funds are used to finance projects aimed at reducing carbon emissions. The bank offers a range of green lending products and is committed to aligning with market expectations, ensuring the availability of financing while proactively assessing demand for new products and introducing them as market needs evolve.

In 2025, the Bank's green financing reached EUR 176.2 million (EUR 102.4 million in 2024). This lending included green mortgages, electric-vehicle and plug-in hybrid financing. Green lending also included corporate green loans aligned with EU Taxonomy criteria. These products support energy efficiency, renewable energy, and low-emission transport across the Baltic region. Green financing products are available through digital banking platforms, branch networks, and corporate relationship managers, ensuring accessibility for a wide range of customers.

Resilience analysis through scenario analysis and stress tests

Citadele has been using climate change scenario analysis to assess the future implications of potential climate change pathways on Citadele's business model and strategy. To guide this analysis, Citadele used the NGFS (Network for Greening the Financial System) scenario framework to explore various pathways and their potential effects on its business model. The NGFS scenarios enable Citadele to conduct a detailed analysis of the financial risks posed by climate change, providing comparable results based on a consistent set of global variables. NGFS scenarios are also used to conduct climate stress tests, further enhancing its understanding of climate-related risks. These scenarios are supplemented with additional climate and macroeconomic variables required for internal climate risk methodologies and stress testing models. NGFS scenarios provide a wide and plausible spectrum of transition and physical risk outcomes, ensuring that the Citadele's climate stress testing framework remains comprehensive, balanced, and aligned with ECB and NGFS supervisory expectations.

Our selected scenarios for both stress testing process and impact assessment on business model are based on the following assumptions:

- Orderly - Net Zero 2050 - assumes that climate policies are introduced early and become gradually more stringent. It is based on the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, in which global warming is limited to below 1.5 °C through stringent climate policies and innovation, reaching net zero CO₂ emissions around 2050.
- Disorderly - Delayed Transition - assumes new climate policies are not introduced until 2030, as in the years prior policymakers do not set the right incentives for a green transition to take place.
- Hot house world - NDCs and Current Policies - capture the long-term physical risks to the economy and financial system if the world continues on the current path to a hot house world.

Impact assessment on business model - the output of scenario analysis was a qualitative assessment of risks and opportunities in the immediate, middle- and long- term, assuming portfolio mix and size, remained unchanged throughout the periods. The analysis shows that Citadele's portfolio is well-positioned for the transition, with material opportunities for business development and limited financial risks. We see continued growth in the clean energy subsector, with the potential to increase the market size for green and climate finance, as costs fall, and new technologies develop. Key risk under most scenarios includes climate-change mitigation related public policy measures halting or significantly limiting client operations or leading to stranded assets in certain industries, such as agriculture, transportation, utilities, RE & construction, leading to increased credit risk for the Group in all time horizons: short-, medium-, and long-term.

Physical and Transition risk stress test - based on NGFS scenarios covering entire lending portfolio - is integrated into ICAAP. The results have been incorporated into the capital add-on assessment to ensure the Bank's resilience and capital adequacy under evolving climate risk conditions.

The stress testing covered multiple time horizons to capture both short-term adjustments and long-term climate pathways, focusing on scenarios that present more conservative and adverse narratives, specifically:

- Orderly scenario (short-term): 2025–2027 for Net Zero 2050 Orderly transition;
- Disorderly scenario (medium term): 2032–2034 for Delayed Transition;
- Hot House World scenario (long-term): 2048–2050 for Current Policies, the most adverse scenario in terms of projected GDP impact to both 2050 and the end of the century.

Impact estimation from resilience analysis:

- Input scenarios for climate risk have been obtained from NGFS climate scenario forecasts. NGFS scenarios provide forecasted macroeconomic variables for different climate-related policies development scenarios. These projections are used as inputs into the Bank's internal stress-testing framework to assess the potential impact of climate-related transition and physical risks on the Bank's credit risk profile. The NGFS scenarios cover a time horizon up to 2050, aligned with net-zero transition objectives.
- To derive a prudent combined scenario outcome, the average impact of the Net Zero 2050 and Current Policies scenarios was applied to obtain final impact. The Delayed Transition scenario was excluded from the quantitative impact calculation, as under the current portfolio structure it did not result in a capital-depleting effect. Approximately 89% of the estimated impact is attributable to the Net Zero 2050 scenario, which assumes an orderly transition with early implementation of climate-related policies, highlighting the relative relevance of transition risk in the short- to medium-term horizon.
- By frontloading medium- and long-term impacts into the short-term assessment within ICAAP, the total aggregated financial impact of climate-related risks (both Transition and Physical) was estimated at 0.2% of assets.

The impact calculation, including the review of all relevant assumptions and scenarios, is performed annually as part of the ICAAP process. The latest assessment was conducted in Q1 2025 based on data as of 31 December 2024. The resulting impact is expressed as the capital required to cover unexpected future losses over a one-year horizon, thereby ensuring resilience for the forthcoming year. (E1-9)

Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities (ESRS 2 IRO-1)

Citadele identifies and assesses climate-related impacts, risks, and opportunities across its own operations and its downstream and upstream value chains. The process covers both climate change mitigation and adaptation, focusing on GHG emissions, physical risks, and transition risks. For more information on the process, please refer to the section ESRS 2 "Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO-1)."

Citadele recognizes that the Group's operations and business model can be affected by climate-related risks, both physical and transition risks, in several ways: (i) as direct risks to Citadele and (ii) as risks to Citadele through our clients, partners and suppliers affected by climate-related risks. The Group views climate-related risks as risk drivers affecting existing major risk categories such as credit risk, operational risk, market risk, liquidity risk and strategic risk. Our climate-related risk management follows four step approach of risk identification, assessment, management and monitoring, that is embedded in the bank's key processes. Integrating climate-related risks into Citadele's risk management framework is an ongoing process, regularly reviewed and updated to stay aligned with scientific consensus and regulatory requirements.

Management of Climate-related risks

Identification	Assessment	Managing risk	Monitoring
Identification of material climate-related risks through identification of risk drivers and risk materiality assessment process	Portfolio level: Climate-related risk assessment on portfolio level and individual level in lending process Own operations: ESG flags integrated in Operational risk assessment process For material ESG risks ESG scenarios integrated in stress testing within ICAAP	Integration of climate-related risks in Risk management framework	Monitoring of limits defined in Risk Strategy and Risk Appetite Framework Monitoring of environmental and social risk events

Climate-related risk identification. Climate-related risks are classified as physical (acute or chronic) and transition risks. Climate-related risks manifest through other risk categories, making it essential to identify the transmission channels through which these risk drivers influence the Bank (e.g., via counterparties or invested assets). Potential effects of climate-related risk drivers have been identified for all key risk types. Both transition and physical risks are identified at the portfolio level and for individual clients with large exposures. Additionally, environmental and social risks are assessed for all relevant lending transactions.

Climate-related risk assessment. To understand Citadele Group's exposure and potential vulnerability to physical and transition risks, an annual Climate-related Risk Materiality Assessment is conducted. The materiality of climate-related risks is assessed across credit, liquidity, market, operational, and strategic risk categories. As a result of the climate stress test, the Bank quantified the potential financial impact of physical and transition risks across short-, medium-, and long-term horizons, reflecting possible losses under adverse climate scenarios. The results have been incorporated into the capital add-on assessment to ensure the Bank's resilience and capital adequacy under evolving climate risk conditions.

The assessment of ESG risks in own operation is integrated into Operational Risk Management, covering potential impacts on business continuity, reputation, and litigation exposure. ESG-related public and media monitoring is performed by the Marketing and Communications Department and integrated into the Reputational Risk Management process.

Potential transmission channels and effects of climate-related risk drivers

Transmission channel	Potential effects
Credit risk	Physical and transition risks may affect borrowers' income or collateral values, reducing repayment capacity and increasing default risk. Chronic physical hazards can also weaken productivity and asset quality over time.
Market risk	Climate-related shocks and transition policies can alter asset valuations, increase price volatility, or shift investor preferences toward sustainable assets.
Liquidity risk	Climate events or transition shocks may affect the Bank's ability to raise funds or liquidate assets and may trigger liquidity withdrawals by clients or counterparties.
Operational risk	Physical hazards can disrupt critical infrastructure and services. Transition risks may increase compliance, legal, and reputational risks.
Strategic risk	Failure to meet sustainability targets or adapt business strategy to transition expectations may result in reputational damage or loss of market share.

Climate-related **Transition risk** is considered the most significant climate-related factor for the Bank's lending portfolio. Transition risk drivers are assessed using external sources such as the European Environment Agency and the National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) for Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, as well as sectoral GHG emission intensity data.

As of 31 December 2025, sectors with elevated transition risk include agriculture, electricity and gas supply, transport, and selected manufacturing segments. Construction, real estate, and wholesale of motor vehicles are also monitored due to exposure to new efficiency standards and clean-transport regulations.

Citadele's activities are concentrated in the Baltic region, with similar exposure to both acute and chronic physical risks. Physical-risk assessment covers eight climate hazards: riverine flood, coastal flood, water stress, drought, extreme heat, wildfire, earthquake, and landslide. Where feasible, physical risk assessment is performed at the level of geospatial location. Physical risk level is assigned based on the evaluation approach provided in selected external sources. Riverine flood risk is estimated as material for all commercial and residential real estate portfolio. Drought and water stress risk materiality is established for agricultural and forestry segment only, as these sectors are highly dependent on water resources availability and optimal weather conditions.

Climate-related risk monitoring. All identified material climate-related risks are integrated into the Risk Appetite Framework and Risk Strategy, with corresponding Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) developed for both physical and transition risks. Exposure concentrations are monitored regularly by risk levels, using industry environmental risk scores and real-estate collateral physical-risk scores. Citadele regularly reviews thresholds and concentration limits to ensure alignment with its strategy and adherence to sound banking practices, maintaining a risk appetite consistent with these principles. As of 31 December 2025, all lending portfolio related monitored climate and environmental risk concentration levels remained within acceptable thresholds set in the Risk Appetite Framework and Risk Strategy.

Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation (E1-2 and ESRS 2 MDR-P)

Citadele Group's policies apply across its own operations as well as its upstream and downstream value chains, ensuring consistent management of climate-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. Policy implementation is monitored through regular reviews, internal audits, and ESG reporting to the Management and Supervisory Boards. In line with the Double Materiality Assessment, management focuses primarily on downstream impacts due to their higher significance, while upstream impacts are identified and managed proportionately.

AS Citadele banka has adopted a number of policies, procedures and internal documents related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The main policy-level documents include ESG Policy, ESG Risk Policy, Risk Strategy and Risk Appetite Framework, Credit Risk Management Policy, Operational and Reputational Risk Management Policy and Green Lending Framework. Citadele has also adopted a number of procedures and instructions aimed to address environmental related topics, including, Credit Risk Assessment of Lending Transactions, Operational Risk and Control Self-Assessment, and Environmental, Social and Climate-related Risk Assessment in Lending Process. Upstream climate-related impacts mainly arise from purchased goods and services supporting the Group's own operations. These impacts are managed through the Group's procurement and supplier management practices, including the consideration of environmental, social and governance risks during supplier selection and compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct. All documents are regularly reviewed and updated as needed. Policy-level documents are adopted by the Management Board and approved by the Supervisory Board. Procedures and instructions are approved by the respective heads of functions. To ensure accountability in implementation, all documents are reconciled with the involved parties responsible for their execution. Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation are available to all employees in Citadele Confluence page.

The **ESG Policy** of AS Citadele banka establishes a framework and principles for managing Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) topics within the Citadele Group. Its purpose is to define the Group's sustainability ambitions and objectives, integrate ESG factors into daily operations, and embed ESG considerations into its overall business strategy. One of its key elements is environmental responsibility, particularly addressing climate change through initiatives such as green financing, renewable energy investments, and transitioning to climate-neutral operations. The policy aligns with the Paris Agreement in its focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting a sustainable, low-carbon economy.

The **Risk Strategy** and **Risk Appetite Framework** define ESG risk related risk concentration limits and thresholds and prioritizes sustainable development as essential for improving quality of life while preserving resources for future generations. In alignment with EU and regional goals, the Group has committed to achieving net-zero emissions in its financed portfolio by 2050, reflecting its ambition to enhance sustainability and support clients transitioning to green operations. The Group incorporates ESG factors into its risk management framework, assessing climate-related and environmental risks, including physical and transition risks, as well as social and governance risks. An annual ESG Risk Materiality Assessment informs its Risk Appetite Framework and adapts to evolving risks over short, medium, and long-term horizons. Citadele promotes sustainable practices to reduce its environmental footprint, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and expand green financing and investment opportunities.

The **ESG Risk Policy** determines the core elements in general for the ESG risk management framework in the Group, ESG risk management interaction, and integration in the Group's processes. The policy outlines a three-line of defense governance structure, with specific responsibilities assigned to business functions, risk management teams, and internal audit to ensure oversight and mitigation of ESG risks. The policy also includes zero tolerance for greenwashing and mandates alignment with regulatory standards and sustainability goals, with an aim to ensure transparency and accountability in ESG risk management practices.

The **Credit Risk Management Policy** incorporates ESG assessment as part of the client evaluation process, includes provisions for collateral valuation, and specifies the consideration of ESG and climate-related risk factors, where applicable. It also mandates the inclusion of climate-related factors in the client annual review process. The Operational and Reputational Risk Policy defines ESG risk management process in operational risk area.

The **Green Lending Framework** by AS Citadele banka establishes principles to guide the Group's green financing practices, aligning with the Paris Climate Agreement, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the EU Taxonomy. This framework aims to support environmentally sustainable initiatives by providing green financing solutions for private and corporate customers, such as green mortgages, vehicle leasing, renewable energy projects, and energy efficiency improvements. Green lending focuses on projects and assets that reduce carbon emissions and promote sustainability, including renewable energy, energy-efficient buildings, and clean transportation. The framework applies across all business units and emphasizes long-term environmental, social, and economic goals.

CBL Asset Management has adopted (adopted also by CBL Life) a separate **Sustainability and Engagement Policy**. This policy defines the core principles and elements to ensure that ESG factors and engagement principles are followed in managing investment funds, state funded pension schemes or pension plans established by private pension funds and individual investment portfolios). Additionally, it provides details of the integration of ESG factors into the asset manager's investment management process, including material adverse impacts (within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088) mitigation, methods used, sources of information and data, limits, if any, and monitoring of compliance.

Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies (E1-3 and ESRS 2 MDR-A)

In 2025, Citadele advanced the implementation of its climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives through key strategic and operational actions. The Bank developed its Transition Plan (Version 1), setting the foundation for long-term alignment with net-zero financed emissions by 2050. This plan focuses initially on establishing a robust methodological framework and improving data quality to enable credible, evidence-based target setting and integration of climate objectives into business and risk management processes. The actions implemented during the reporting year primarily relate to strategic framework development and selected product and engagement initiatives while other activities described below are ongoing and are implemented on a continuous basis beyond the reporting year.

During the year, Citadele launched a new unsecured green consumer loan to support household investments in energy-efficient home improvements, further expanding its range of sustainable finance products. The Bank also initiated client engagement activities aimed at raising awareness of transition and physical climate risks, improving the quality of client-level ESG data, and supporting customers in their own decarbonisation efforts.

Ongoing actions include enhancing climate-risk assessment methodologies, integrating ESG considerations into the Group's risk and governance frameworks, and expanding green lending in line with the EU Taxonomy and the Green Lending Framework. Dedicated human and financial resources are allocated to ensure the effective implementation of Citadele's climate policies, including the integration of climate-risk considerations into business and risk management processes, enhancement of ESG data and systems, and the expansion of sustainable finance offerings. These activities are embedded in the Bank's regular business planning and budgeting, supporting its long-term sustainability objectives and net-zero ambition.

Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation (E1-4)

In 2025, Citadele established its initial climate-related monitoring targets as part of the Transition Plan (Version 1), aimed at aligning the Bank's financed emissions with national and EU climate objectives. During the first phase (2026-2027), the monitoring framework tracks portfolio performance against national policy-based GHG reduction pathways, EU and SBTi reference trajectories. Monitoring targets cover key financed sectors - mortgage, commercial real estate, energy, transport, and agriculture - and focus on reducing financed-emission intensity and improving portfolio alignment with low-carbon activities.

The Transition Plan (Version 1) introduces semi-annual monitoring indicators to assess changes in emission intensity and portfolio composition, supported by minimum data requirements for each segment to enhance coverage and data quality. As methodological capacity and data maturity improve, Citadele plans to establish quantitative, science-based targets consistent with a 1.5°C pathway, in line with SBTi principles. The long-term objective is to achieve net-zero financed emissions by 2050, with interim progress assessed through portfolio-level trend analysis and regular risk reviews.

The Plan also establishes portfolio-level KPIs to monitor progress across key sectors. In 2026, priorities include expanding data coverage, improving energy-performance metrics, and engaging clients on emission-reduction planning. For real estate, targets focus on increasing the share of new residential loans for EPC class B or above properties and achieving full EPC data coverage for new and commercial portfolios. In transport and leasing, the emphasis is on improving CO₂ reporting for financed fleets and promoting low- and zero-emission vehicle financing. In the corporate and energy sectors, Citadele aims for full transition-plan submission by large clients and complete GHG and energy-data collection for financed renewable-energy projects. These KPIs form the basis for future quantitative emission-reduction targets and support alignment with national and EU climate objectives.

Citadele does not rely on carbon offsets or credits to meet its GHG reduction targets. The Bank has also set quantitative, activity - based target - the annual new green-lending target and the Article 8 Funds target - covering its downstream value chain through lending and asset-management activities. Targets are coordinated with management and business units and embedded in the Group's Strategy and Business Plan, approved by the Management and Supervisory Boards. They are defined based on EU Taxonomy and SFDR criteria using internal portfolio data and regulatory definitions. No changes have been made to the target definitions, underlying metrics or methodologies within each respective annual target-setting cycle.

Summary of the links between material IROs, policies, actions, metrics and targets

IRO	Material IRO	Actions in 2025	Metrics and Targets	Policies
Positive actual impact	Green & transition financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Green lending and investments ▪ Monitoring (ongoing) ▪ Green unsecured loan for private individuals launched (Home Energy Efficiency Loan) ▪ Limiting financing to activities with harmful environmental impact (ongoing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual new green lending Target ▪ Article 8 Funds target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESG Policy ▪ Strategy & Business plan ▪ Green Lending Framework ▪ CBL AM Sustainability and Engagement Policy ▪ Risk Appetite Framework ▪ Risk Strategy ▪ Exclusion List restricting financing of activities with significant environmental or social impacts
Negative actual impact	GHG emission generation from portfolio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of Transition plan ▪ Measurement and reporting of GHG emissions ▪ Client engagement for data quality improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financed emissions ▪ RE collateral energy classes (EPC) ▪ No Targets for 2025 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategy & Business plan ▪ Transition plan ▪ GHG emissions calculations procedure ▪ EU taxonomy disclosure ▪ Sustainability report preparation procedure
Risks	Transition risks from regulatory and market changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual climate-related risk materiality assessment ▪ KRIs (transition risk indicators) included in RS and RAF ▪ KRI quarterly monitoring performed through CRO report & strategy monitoring report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall transition risk level for lending portfolio, securities portfolio ▪ KRIs related to transition risk concentration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESG Risk Policy ▪ Risk Appetite Framework ▪ Risk Strategy ▪ ESG risk materiality assessment procedure
Risks	Decrease in asset value due to physical climate risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual climate-related risk materiality assessment ▪ KRIs (physical risk indicators) included in RS and RAF ▪ Semi-annual KRI monitoring performed through CRO report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall physical risk level for lending portfolio ▪ KRIs related to physical risk concentration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESG Risk Policy ▪ Risk Appetite Framework ▪ Risk Strategy ▪ ESG risk materiality assessment procedure

Progress on climate-related targets – 2025 vs target and previous years

	Targets		Actuals	
	2026	2025	2025	2024
New green financing, EUR million	75	100	176	102
Funds/ pension plans under SFDR 8 (CBL Asset Management), number	3	3	3	2

Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions (E1-6)

(tCO ₂ eq)	Retrospective			Milestones and Target years		
	Baseline year 2024	2025	Change, %	2030	2050	Annual % target/ Base year
Scope 1 GHG emissions						
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions	79.2	75.1	(5%)			
Scope 2 GHG emissions						
Gross location-based Scope 2 emissions	1,642.6	1,291.5	(21%)			
Gross market-based Scope 2 emissions	521.7	452.1	(13%)			
Significant scope 3 GHG emissions						
15 Investments	1,449,653.4	1,626,501.5	12%			
of which loans and securities	1,117,723.6	1,135,693.2	2%			
of which AuM	331,929.8	490,808.3	48%			
Total GHG emissions						
Total GHG emissions (location- based)	1,451,375.2	1,627,868.1	12%			
Total GHG emissions (market- based)	1,450,254.4	1,627,028.7	12%			

Note: Scope 1 and Scope 2 calculations include an estimate for the final month. Scope 3 Categories 1–14 are excluded as they are considered non-significant.

Citadele has the greatest impact on climate through the Group's customers. These indirect emissions arise from customers' operations and activities. Citadele's total financed emissions through the lending portfolio are presented in the table below, broken down into the following sectors (in line with PCAF method) categories: mortgages, commercial real estate, motor vehicles and business loans. The purpose of the table below is to give insight of Citadele's total financed emissions through the lending portfolio, and emissions from securities and assets under management (AuM).

In 2025, total financed GHG emissions increased by 12% compared to 2024. Emissions from the lending portfolio remained broadly stable (-0.2%), while emissions from assets under management increased by 48% and emissions from securities increased by 24%. Consequently, 63% of financed emissions originated from the loan portfolio, 6% from securities and 30% from AuM.

Scope 3: Financed emission intensity

Type	2025			
	Total Gross balance, EURm	tCO ₂ e	Emission intensity tCO ₂ e /EURm	Avg.PCAF data quality score
Securities	157.6	103,812	659	3.3
Motor vehicle loans	1,267.8	248,853	196	4.2
Business loans	819.8	727,940	888	3.9
Commercial RE	472.8	25,857	55	4.0
Mortgages	979.0	29,232	30	4.0
AuM	1,189.5	490,808	413	2.9
	1,626,502		333	

The 2024 financed emissions figures (as reported in sustainability statement for the year 2024) have been restated to reflect the exclusion of sovereign debt from the reporting scope (as explained in further text) and following data quality improvements and refinements to GHG emissions calculation methodologies, including reallocations across lending categories that affected category-level financed emissions and emission intensities. As a result of these changes, total financed GHG emissions decreased by 11% compared to the figures previously reported (including 9% as a result of excluding sovereign debt). Total GHG emissions of the lending portfolio (Motor vehicle loans, Business loans, Commercial RE and Mortgages) remained broadly unchanged (-0.8%); however, changes occurred in the distribution of emissions across asset classes. Financed emissions related to Securities and AuM decreased by 64.5% and 6.3%, respectively. Consequently, the relative contribution of asset classes to total GHG Financed emissions has shifted, with 71% of total emissions now originating from the loan portfolio (previously 64%), 6% from Securities (previously 14%), and 23% from AuM (previously 22%).

Type	2024 (restated)				2024 (as previously reported)			
	Total Gross balance, EURm	tCO ₂ e	Emission intensity tCO ₂ e /EURm	Avg.PCAF data quality score	Total Gross balance, EURm	tCO ₂ e	Emission intensity tCO ₂ e /EURm	Avg.PCAF data quality score
Securities	225.7	83,878	372	3.6	1,236.0	236,004	191	2.3
Motor vehicle loans	1,024.6	213,185	208	4.2	977.9	101,581	104	4.7
Business loans	792.3	766,187	967	4.0	793.1	842,166	1,062	4.0
Commercial RE	388.0	21,128	54	4.1	435.1	30,108	69	4.0
Mortgages	905.1	33,345	37	4.2	814.8	68,710	84	4.1
AuM	1,068.9	331,930	311	2.6	1,211.4	354,289	292	2.3
		1,449,653	329			1,632,858	540	

GHG emission intensity based on net revenue

GHG emission intensity represents the total greenhouse gas emissions (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) relative to the bank's net revenue, measured in metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per million euros of revenue (tCO₂e/EURm).

	Unit	2025	2024 (restated)	2024 (as previously reported)
Net revenue (Operating income)	EUR m	221.5	234.8	234.8
GHG intensity (location-based)	tCO ₂ e /EURm	7,349.1	6,182.4	6,962.8
GHG intensity (market-based)	tCO ₂ e /EURm	7,345.3	6,177.6	6,958.1

Reconciliation Note: Refer to the Statement of Income in Financial Statements

GHG emission calculations. Greenhouse gas emissions are calculated based on Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard methodology and Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard Part A: Financed Emissions. Second Edition, PCAF (2022). The results are expressed in CO₂ equivalents, the universal greenhouse gas unit of measurement which indicates the potential for causing global warming. Citadele accounts for Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions and includes significant scope 3 categories for its operations.

Citadele's direct emissions (Scope 1) are emissions from stationary combustion diesel generators in Citadele premises ensuring operational continuity in case of electricity disruptions, mobile combustion through use of company owned vehicles, and fugitive emissions from air-conditioning devices used in Citadele's office premises & data center devices. Citadele's indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2) are purchased electricity and heat. Scope 3 upstream activity emissions include purchased goods and services; electricity & heat grid loss, indirect effects of heat production; emissions from employee commute, remote work and travel, and waste generated in operations. Scope 3 downstream emissions include financed investments (Scope 3, category 15 emissions), which is the most significant category in terms of emissions generated compared to total scope 3 and total GHG emissions of the Group. Scope 3 Categories 1 - 14 are excluded from reporting, as they have been assessed and determined to be non-significant.

Citadele reports GHG emissions on an operational control basis. Under this approach, a company accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it or one of its subsidiaries has operational control. It does not account for GHG emissions from operations in which it owns an interest but does not have operational control. Facilities falling under the operational control of the company – Bank's subsidiaries, branches and client service centres in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

Activity data for GHG emission calculations were obtained either from the internal data management systems of Citadele or external service providers. Emission factors used in the calculations are derived from one of the following sources: country specific emission factors for heat production in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia obtained from national reports or data officially published by the government; UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting; Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2025 – GOV.UK (www.gov.uk). For green electricity purchased in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, supplier-provided certificates were used to confirm the renewable origin of the electricity, covering 75.8% of the total purchased electricity. Based on these certificates, a zero emission factor was assumed in line with market-based accounting. For the remaining 24.2% of the Scope 2 purchased electricity, the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) residual mix emission factors were used for the market-based approach and supplier mix emission factors for the location-based approach. For Scope 2 purchased heat, both the location-based and market-based methods are calculated. In Estonia, heat consumption is calculated using the market-based emission factors provided by the heat supplier; in Latvia and Lithuania, in the absence of supplier-specific data, both approaches currently rely on the same grid average emission factors. These factors are derived from publicly available national methodologies and scientific publications relevant to Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. For Scope 3 Category 15 emission calculations, data from the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) database were used. Emission factors were selected based on the principles and guidelines outlined in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Priority was given to the most accurate and relevant factors for the specific industry, location, and operational context. Whenever possible, regional or country-specific emission factors were applied, along with sector-specific values.

Significant and non-significant Scope 3 emissions

Based on Citadele assessment, the Group has concluded that the majority of its Scope 3 emissions (over 99%) originate from its customers' operations and investments securities (category 15). The remaining Scope 3 emissions in categories 1–14 represent less than 1% are therefore considered as insignificant. As a result, categories 1 to 14 are excluded from Citadele's Scope 3 emissions reporting. However, Citadele will continue to calculate and monitor Scope 3 emissions from all categories for internal planning and climate target tracking. Year 2024 is set as baseline year.

Scope 3 emissions from the lending portfolio (category 15)

Citadele calculates Scope 3 emissions in accordance with the Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard Part A: Financed Emissions. Second Edition, PCAF (2022). Financed emissions are calculated by multiplying an attribution factor by the emissions of the borrower or investee (the Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry, p. 38) as described in more detail further for each type of assets. For business loans, commercial real estate, residential mortgages, and motor vehicle loans, emissions are estimated using indirect sources, such as data from external databases like PCAF or estimated sector averages where data is not available. These estimations reflect client emissions, and the preparation of these metrics relies on proxies as information from customers is not available. Consequently, the level of accuracy varies. Lower PCAF scores (1, 2, and 3) are achieved when more accurate, customer-specific data is available, while higher scores (4 and 5) indicate reliance on generalized estimates. Data quality scores, which range from 1 (most accurate) to 5 (least accurate), are provided in the Scope 3 Financed Emission Intensity table. We have based our calculations on the best available data currently accessible, but we acknowledge that this data is subject to uncertainty. To enhance accuracy, Citadele has started to engage with clients in 2025, collecting data from customers, and continues to work towards integrating more precise customer data into future assessments. Consumer loans and credit card exposures are excluded from the Scope 3 financed emissions calculation, as the current PCAF Standard does not define a specific methodology for these asset classes. Project finance exposures are not separately disclosed and are currently included within the Business loans asset class in line with the Group's portfolio classification approach. The Group intends to apply PCAF project finance methodology once the necessary data and systems are in place and its implementation is operationally feasible.

Motor Vehicles Loans. This asset class includes financing of motor vehicles - passenger cars, vans and heavy vehicles. In accordance with the PCAF standard, the method covers Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of motor vehicles. The financed emissions of motor vehicle loans are calculated by multiplying an attribution factor by the emissions of the vehicle. The attribution factor is equal to the financing provided for each motor vehicle, divided by the market value of the vehicle at loan origination (purchase price). Vehicle emissions are sourced from PCAF database, based on vehicle type and fuel type.

Business loans. This asset class includes on-balance sheet loans and lines of credit provided to businesses and other organizational structures that are not publicly traded. The method covers Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions of the bank's customers. The calculation of financed emissions for business loans consists of two components: the attribution factor and the company's emissions. The attribution factor is determined by dividing the outstanding loan balance by the company's total assets, serving as a proxy for total debt plus equity. Total assets are taken as of the latest available date. When such data is unavailable, calculations are based on the estimated average of the portfolio assets (applied to 3% of business loans). Customer emissions data is estimated using region-specific and industry-level proxy information provided by PCAF. In addition, certain exposures primarily related to the leasing of machinery and equipment, as well as housing association loans, are included within the Business loans asset class, and financed emissions are estimated using the Business loans portfolio emission intensity applied to the gross outstanding balance. These exposures represent 3% of gross Business loans exposure.

Commercial Real Estate. This asset class includes on-balance sheet loans for the purchase and refinance of commercial real estate (CRE). The property is used for commercial purposes. CRE investments listed in the stock market are included in listed equity asset class. Loans secured by CRE for other purposes than CRE and loans to CRE companies that are unsecured are classified as business loans. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the attribution factor by the building's emissions. The attribution factor is calculated by dividing the outstanding loan amount by the property value at origination. The methodology for calculating building emissions depends on data availability. Estimated building energy consumption is based either on floor area (if available) or the number of buildings. Estimated building emissions based on floor area are based on building type and location-specific statistical data from PCAF data base. Emissions are calculated using estimated building energy consumption and average emission factors specific to the respective energy source from PCAF data base.

Mortgages. This asset class includes on-balance sheet loans for the purchase and refinancing of residential property, including flats, individual homes, and multi-family housing with a small number of units. The property is used exclusively for residential purposes and not for commercial activities. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the attribution factor by the building's emissions. In accordance with the PCAF standard, the method covers Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. The attribution factor is calculated by dividing the outstanding loan amount by the property value at origination. The methodology for calculating building emissions depends on data availability. Estimated building energy consumption is based either on floor area (if available) or the number of units/buildings. If the floor area is available, emissions are calculated by multiplying the floor area by the average emission factors from the PCAF database. If the floor area is not available, the calculation is based on the unit and the respective PCAF database factor.

Listed equity and corporate bonds. This asset class includes all on-balance sheet listed corporate bonds and all on-balance sheet listed equity that are traded on a market and are for general corporate purposes (i.e., unknown use of proceeds as defined by the GHG Protocol). The financed emissions are calculated by multiplying the attribution factor by the emissions of the respective counterparty. For this asset class, financed emissions include the investees' Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions, based on reported data from external data provider or estimated where such data is not available. Considering current limitations in data availability, comparability, and reliability, investees' Scope 3 emissions are not disclosed separately from Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. The attribution factor is calculated by dividing outstanding amount by the enterprise value for listed equity or by the sum of equity and debt for corporate bonds. The same methodology is applied to off-balance sheet investments (assets under management (AuM)).

Sovereign debt. This asset class includes sovereign bonds issued in domestic or foreign currencies issued predominantly by the central government or treasury. In 2024, Citadele included emissions from sovereign debt in its financed-emissions calculations based on the preliminary methodology introduced in the PCAF Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard (2022, Second Edition). As this methodology remains pending formal approval by the GHG Protocol, Citadele has opted to exclude sovereign-debt emissions from the 2025 reporting scope, and has accordingly recalculated 2024 figures to remove sovereign exposures from securities-related GHG emission calculations. As a result of this methodological change, financed emissions from securities for 2024 decreased from 236,004 tCO₂e as previously reported to 83,878 tCO₂e after the exclusion of sovereign debt, reflecting the removal of 152,126 tCO₂e attributable to sovereign bond exposures. For assets under management (AuM), total financed emissions for 2024 decreased from 354,289 tCO₂e to 331,930 tCO₂e, reflecting the exclusion of 22,359 tCO₂e related to sovereign bond investments. The Bank continues to monitor PCAF developments and will reintegrate this asset class once the methodology receives formal validation.

GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits and Internal carbon pricing (E1-7, E1-8)

In 2025, Citadele has not undertaken any GHG removals or storage in metric tonnes of CO₂eq from projects developed within its own operations or those contributed to in its upstream and downstream value chain. No carbon offsets were used for the 2024 and 2025 reporting years. Additionally, Citadele has neither financed nor committed to financing GHG emission reductions or removals from climate change mitigation projects outside its value chain through the purchase of carbon credits. While the bank acknowledges the potential role of carbon credits in achieving long-term climate targets, its current approach focuses on direct emissions reduction efforts within its portfolio and operational scope. In 2025, the bank's priority has been development of decarbonization pathways for key GHG-contributing industries within its portfolio. The Group is not exposed to regulated emission trading schemes and did not apply internal carbon pricing schemes within its operations in 2025.

EU Taxonomy Disclosures

Citadele is subject to the Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy Regulation) that establishes a classification system to define which economic activities can be considered as environmentally sustainable (i.e. Taxonomy-aligned) in respect of six environmental objectives: climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 (Climate Delegated Act) and Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 (Environmental Delegated Act) define the technical screening criteria for these objectives.

For assets to be considered Taxonomy-aligned, the underlying activity must:

- substantially contribute to at least one of these six environmental objectives,
- not significantly harm (DNSH) any of the other environmental objectives,
- fulfil the technical screening criteria set out in the above delegated acts, and
- comply with the minimum social safeguards (MSS) of human and labour rights.

Disclosures are made based on Annex V and Annex XI of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No.2021/2178 (Disclosures Delegated Act) covering both Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned activities, as assessed against the EU environmental objectives and reported through relevant key performance indicators (KPIs).

The EU Taxonomy disclosures cover the prudential consolidation group determined in the Regulation (EU) 575/2013. For a description of the prudential consolidation perimeter and its distinction from the accounting Group, please refer to ESRS 2 BP-1 (Basis for preparation). The Group's consolidated Taxonomy disclosures are made using credit institution templates, covering the activities of the Bank and all of its subsidiaries, excluding AAS CBL Life (a licensed life insurance company). Given the immaterial nature of non-financial activities within the prudential consolidation group, no separate non-financial undertaking templates are applied.

Citadele's Taxonomy KPIs

The main KPI in financial institutions' taxonomy reporting is a green asset ratio (GAR), which calculates the proportion of Citadele's total assets that align with the taxonomy criteria for sustainable economic activities. At the end of 2025, total environmentally sustainable assets reported decreased from EUR 9.4 million in 2024 to EUR 7.5 million (based on turnover KPI of the counterparties) and from EUR 19.2 million in 2024 to EUR 17.2 million (based on CapEx KPI of the counterparties). In 2025 Citadele had a GAR of 0.2% (2024: 0.2%) based on turnover, and a GAR of 0.4% (2024: 0.5%) based on CapEx. In assets under management (AuM) portfolio, EUR 16.8 million (2024: 11.8 million) were taxonomy-aligned assets based on turnover KPI of the counterparties, while EUR 28.2 million (2024: 28.7 million) were taxonomy-aligned AuM based on CapEx KPI. In 2025, AuM KPI show 56.5% based on turnover and 61.3% based on CapEx compared to 2024, when AuM was 57.5% and 81%, respectively.

Same as for 2024, for the year-end 2025, Citadele has not identified any financial guarantees supporting debt instruments of undertakings subject to the NFRD/CSRD disclosure obligations. Citadele do not have assets reported under Trading book. The Bank has FX derivatives that are held for non-trading purposes for hedging FX position risk. While Citadele do not have a trading portfolio under Regulation (EU) 2020/852, our overall objectives and policies remain focused on aligning with sustainable finance principles.

Evolution of Taxonomy-aligned activities over time

As part of its commitment to sustainable finance, Citadele uses the EU Taxonomy to enhance monitoring and reporting capabilities, enabling more informed decisions aligned with long-term environmental goals. The bank views Taxonomy alignment not only as a regulatory obligation, but as a strategic tool to promote transparency, reduce greenwashing, and foster investments in environmentally sustainable activities.

Building on the foundation laid in 2024, Citadele in 2025 continues to enhance its disclosures in line with Articles 8 and 10 of the Disclosures Delegated Act. The bank reports all relevant key performance indicators (KPIs) alongside contextual information that reflects both regulatory expectations and internal progress.

Given the limited availability of granular data in 2024, Citadele adopted a conservative approach, basing its disclosures solely on publicly available information from counterparties. Reporting focused on how financed assets contributed to the EU Taxonomy's climate objectives - climate change mitigation (CCM) and climate change adaptation (CCA) - while internal processes for data acquisition and methodology development were actively underway.

Although some counterparties expanded their disclosures in 2024 to cover all six environmental objectives, the information provided was primarily eligibility-focused and too limited to have a material impact on Citadele's Taxonomy reporting.

Additionally, it should be noted that loans to SMEs and non-EU businesses are not included in the GAR. Moreover, the GAR does not fully reflect Citadele's commitment to transforming our customers' economic practices to meet ESG requirements. We support businesses that are already on the path to sustainability, even if their transactions are not yet fully green as defined by the EU Taxonomy Regulation. As a result, our reported exposures are subject to continuous change, and we expect the proportion of green assets in our portfolio to increase over time.

Integration of EU Taxonomy into business processes and activities

Our business strategy for lending and investment activities strives to align with the EU's sustainability goals, ensuring that our operations contribute to the EU's climate and environmental objectives while supporting the transition to a sustainable economy.

Our CBL Global Emerging Markets Bond Fund and CBL European Leaders Equity Fund are aligned with the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) Article 8, meaning that selection of the investments of the fund is based on indicators directly related to selected SDGs. Currently the funds promote environmental or social characteristic, but do not have as their objective a sustainable investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. While these funds do not fully align with the EU Taxonomy's environmental objectives, they represent a significant step towards integrating sustainability into our financial products.

We have started to integrate the criteria outlined by the EU Taxonomy Regulation, wherever possible, into the product design phase of our green lending initiatives to ensure that new financial products meet the required sustainability standards. Our goal is to progressively enhance our processes to align with the EU Taxonomy Regulation in the future. With the integration of the criteria outlined in the EU Taxonomy Regulation, the weight of financing dedicated to Taxonomy-aligned economic activities within our overall activity is expected to increase.

General Citadele green lending principles are in line with the EU Taxonomy's overall approach, and its objectives that the green projects and green assets should make a substantial contribution to at least one of the EU's climate and environmental objectives. Although our green lending principles not yet directly incorporate DNSH and MSS criteria outlined in the Climate Delegated Act for all loan categories, the principles for private and corporate customer segments mostly incorporates the SC criteria. The DNSH and MSS criteria are taken into consideration in specific projects, where relevant information can be collected.

By constantly developing approaches to assess SC and DNSH criteria, and MSS criteria into our project evaluations, we aim to ensure that products not only meet environmental standards but also uphold social and governance principles, thereby further increasing the proportion of Taxonomy-aligned financing. By integrating these principles and criteria, we aim to report in more detail on Taxonomy alignment of asset categories classified as green lending in the next reporting periods.

We monitor ESG risks in the companies we finance. Each financing decision is preceded by the ESG analysis, assessing environmental and social impacts. This process is integrated into new client onboarding, exposure increase, and the monitoring and review of ongoing clients. Responding to the growing demand for standardization and simplification in ESG data collection processes, Baltic banking associations and financial service providers have created the Unified cross-Baltic ESG Client Questionnaire. This will enable us to collect higher quality data for the EU Taxonomy reporting and to refine our sustainability framework for better future alignment.

Reporting principles

Defining of Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned exposures

In addition to on-balance sheet exposures, Citadele's EU Taxonomy disclosures include off-balance sheet exposures, namely financial guarantees and assets under management (AuM). AuM primarily comprise participations in investment funds and also include bonds and shares. Off-balance sheet securities are assessed using the same processes, principles and mappings as on-balance sheet securities for EU Taxonomy reporting purposes.

In line with the Disclosures Delegated Act, we provide not only the aggregate GAR for covered on-balance-sheet assets but also a breakdown by environmental objectives: CCM and CCA and by type of counterparty, which allows for more detailed insights into the level and structure of our Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned activities. We disclose information on whether and how the Taxonomy eligibility and Taxonomy alignment have been assessed for:

- exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings that are required to publish non-financial information under the Non-Financial Reporting Directive 2014/95/EU (NFRD);
- exposures to households;
- exposures to local governments.

Methodology for determining taxonomy eligibility and taxonomy alignment of the above indicated categories, as well as data limitations, are described below.

The values reported in GAR – KPIs Stock based and GAR – KPIs Flow based templates represent the outstanding balance as of the reporting data (31.12.2025) of exposures originated in 2025, in line with the headnote in Template 4 (Annex VI) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, reflecting the amount after loan repayments or disposals of debt securities/equity instruments (if any) that occurred within the same year.

Exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings. Exposures (loans and advances, debt securities, equity instruments) to financial and non-financial undertakings identified as subject to the NFRD is based on gross carrying amount of relevant accounting items in line with the FINREP reporting. The reporting uses data from internal core banking systems and external sources such as Bloomberg or the Sustainability reports of the counterparties for Taxonomy eligibility and Taxonomy alignment. It encompasses information disclosed by counterparties regarding the Taxonomy eligibility and Taxonomy alignment of their underlying assets, based on the reported Turnover KPI and CapEx KPI. Where no counterparty data is available, the exposure is considered as non-eligible or not aligned, i.e. a zero value is entered into GAR numerator. Disclosure on Taxonomy eligibility and Taxonomy alignment of exposures is based on the 2024 EU Taxonomy reports.

Exposures to households. In line with the Disclosures Delegated Act, the household exposures are separated into exposures to residential real estate (i.e., household loans collateralised by immovable property), loans granted for house renovation purpose and vehicle leasing.

Loans collateralised by residential immovable property. When the purpose of a household mortgage loan is the acquisition of real estate collateralised by residential immovable property, the loan is marked as Taxonomy-eligible. The energy performance certificate (EPC) class data are collected to further assess the Taxonomy alignment. Citadele has established an approach to assess these exposures for Taxonomy alignment; however, for the current reporting period, the assessment was not performed, as the methodology was still under testing and validation.

Building renovation loans. Eligibility of household renovation loans were assessed based on the purpose of the loan, which is indicated in our internal banking systems, and on the year of construction of the collateral. Household loans with the purpose of house renovation and an EPC label for the building (built before 31 December 2020) of class A or above; and the home energy efficiency loans with the purposes of heating system purchase/update, solar panel purchase/installation are considered Taxonomy-eligible. Taxonomy alignment for renovation loans of households were not assessed due to incomplete or unavailable data for screening SC criteria and DNSH criteria.

Motor vehicle loans. For motor vehicle loans, fully electric vehicles are considered Taxonomy-eligible, as well as all motor vehicle exposures under the relevant vehicle category: M1 category (low emission passenger cars), N1 category (light commercial vehicles) L category (motor vehicles with less than four wheels) generated after January 1, 2022 (which is the date of application of these disclosure requirements) are considered Taxonomy-eligible. Taxonomy alignment for motor vehicle loans were not assessed due to incomplete or unavailable data for screening SC criteria and DNSH criteria.

Exposures to local governments. The assessment and reporting of Taxonomy eligibility and alignment of exposures to local governments have not been conducted for 2025. This is due to the incomplete or unavailable information regarding the extent and proportion of these exposures that finance Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned economic activities.

Taxonomy-eligible sector information is determined based on the eligibility of the customer's principal business activity, using NACE codes and criteria for sector allocation as specified for environmental objectives in the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

Nuclear and fossil gas activities reporting

Year 2025 was the second year that Citadele is reporting on its exposures to economic activities in specific nuclear and gas sectors. We base this reporting on the data reported by our counterparties operating in these sectors which have published their Taxonomy eligibility and Taxonomy alignment for their relevant nuclear and gas activities in 2024 and 2025, where available. Citadele has a restrictive policy regarding the nuclear sector, in line with our Risk Strategy. The processing of nuclear fuel is classified as a No-Go industry, which prohibits financing for electricity providers that generate energy from nuclear sources for purposes related to nuclear power plants. Consequently, no nuclear activities were reported by our counterparties. Citadele has limited exposures to specific fossil gas activities within its portfolio.

Templates to be disclosed by credit institutions under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation

Taxonomy reporting for the current period has been prepared in accordance with the version of the EU Regulation 2021/2178 applicable before the amendments effective in January 2026, consistent with the approach used in the previous reporting year.

Summary of KPIs

31 December 2025		Total environ- mentally sustainable assets, million EUR	KPI (a)	KPI (b)	% coverage (over total assets) (c)	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2. of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Main KPI	Green asset ratio (GAR) stock	7.5	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	39.4%	24.5%

31 December 2025		Total environmentally sustainable activities, EUR m	KPI (a)	KPI (b)	% coverage (over total assets) (c)	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2. of Annex V) (f)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V) (g)
Additional KPIs	GAR (flow)	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	55.3%	5.2%
	Trading book (d)	-	-	-	-		
	Financial guarantees	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
	Assets under management	16.8	56.5%	61.3%			
	Fees and commissions income (e)	-	-	-	-		

(a) Based on the Turnover KPI of the counterparty

(b) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparty, except for lending activities where for general lending Turnover KPI is used.

(c) % of assets covered by the KPI over banks' s total assets.

(d) Citadele applies the phase-in approach for Trading book KPIs for the 2025 reporting period.

(e) Citadele applies the phase-in approach for Fees and commissions income KPIs for the 2025 reporting period.

(f) Article 7(2) = derivative exposures, 7(3) = exposures to non-NFRD undertakings, Section 1.1.2. of Annex V = exposures to sovereigns, held for trading, on-demand interbank loans, cash/cash-related, other assets, over total assets.

(g) Article 7(1) = Sovereigns (central banks, central governments, supranationals), Annex V Section 1.2.4. = exposures held for trading (trading portfolio).

Assets for the calculation of GAR (Turnover)

Million EUR		31 December 2025											
		Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			Water and marine resources (WTR)		
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator													
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1,968.2	1,337.8	7.5	-	0.0	1.7	0.0	-	-	-	-	
2	Financial undertakings	26.0	9.9	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	
3	Credit institutions	26.0	9.9	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	26.0	9.9	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	Non-financial undertakings	83.3	11.9	7.3	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	
21	Loans and advances	71.3	9.4	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	12.1	2.5	2.1	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Households	1,783.7	1,316.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	953.7	953.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	of which building renovation loans	63.1	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	of which motor vehicle loans	543.2	359.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28	Local governments financing	75.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30	Other local government financing	75.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	2,146.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	2,015.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	1,990.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35	Loans and advances	1,937.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
38	Debt securities	52.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
39	Equity instruments	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
41	Loans and advances	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
42	Debt securities	24.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43	Equity instruments	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
44	Derivatives	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45	On demand interbank loans	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
46	Cash and cash-related assets	43.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	80.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
48	Total GAR assets	4,114.7	1,337.8	7.5	-	0.0	1.7	0.0	-	-	-	-	
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	1,335.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers	867.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
51	Central banks exposure	468.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
52	Trading book	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
53	Total assets	5,450.5	1,337.8	7.5	-	0.0	1.7	0.0	-	-	-	-	
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations		1,528.2	21.7	13.9	0.6	0.9	10.6	8.1	2.9	2.0	-	-	
54	Financial guarantees	102.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
55	Assets under management	1,425.9	21.7	13.9	0.6	0.9	10.6	8.1	2.9	2.0	-	-	
56	Of which debt securities	380.4	19.2	13.0	0.4	0.8	9.9	7.4	2.9	2.0	-	-	
57	Of which equity instruments	140.5	2.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	-	-	

Assets for the calculation of GAR (Turnover) (continued)

Million EUR		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																		
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,337.8	7.5	-	0.0	1.7
2	Financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.9	0.2	-	0.0	0.0
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.9	0.2	-	0.0	0.0
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.9	0.2	-	0.0	0.0
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Non-financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.9	7.3	-	-	1.7
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	5.1	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.1	-	-	1.7
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,316.0	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	953.7	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359.7	-	-	-	-
28	Local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings																		
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																		
35	Loans and advances																		
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																		
37	of which building renovation loans																		
38	Debt securities																		
39	Equity instruments																		
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																		
41	Loans and advances																		
42	Debt securities																		
43	Equity instruments																		
44	Derivatives																		
45	On demand interbank loans																		
46	Cash and cash-related assets																		
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)																		
48	Total GAR assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,337.8	7.5	-	0.0	1.7
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation																		
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers																		
51	Central banks exposure																		
52	Trading book																		
53	Total assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,337.8	7.5	-	0.0	1.7
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																		
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.8	16.8	0.6	0.9	12.5
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.8	16.8	0.6	0.9	12.5
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	15.9	0.4	0.8	11.9
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.7

Assets for the calculation of GAR (CapEx)

Million EUR		31 December 2025											
		Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			Water and marine resources (WTR)		
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator												
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1,968.2	1,352.4	17.2	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
2	Financial undertakings	26.0	9.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	26.0	9.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	26.0	9.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Non-financial undertakings	83.3	26.4	17.0	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	71.3	20.6	11.8	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	12.1	5.8	5.2	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Households	1,783.7	1,316.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	953.7	953.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	63.1	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	543.2	359.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Local governments financing	75.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	75.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	2,146.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	2,015.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	1,990.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Loans and advances	1,937.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Debt securities	52.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Equity instruments	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Loans and advances	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Debt securities	24.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Equity instruments	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Derivatives	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	On demand interbank loans	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Cash and cash-related assets	43.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	80.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Total GAR assets	4,114.7	1,352.4	17.2	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	1,335.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers	867.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Central banks exposure	468.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Trading book	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Total assets	5,450.5	1,352.4	17.2	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	1,528.2	33.8	25.6	0.6	0.5	16.8	12.3	2.6	-	2.0	-	-
54	Financial guarantees	102.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	1,425.9	33.8	25.6	0.6	0.5	16.8	12.3	2.6	-	2.0	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	380.4	30.2	23.6	0.4	0.4	15.8	10.7	2.6	-	2.0	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	140.5	3.6	2.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.6	0.0	-	0.0	-	-

Assets for the calculation of GAR (CapEx) (continued)

Million EUR		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)						
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling				
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																			
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,352.4	17.2	0.2	0.0	2.2
2	Financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Non-financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.4	17.0	-	-	2.2
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.6	11.8	-	-	0.0
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	5.2	-	-	2.2
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,316.0	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	953.7	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359.7	-	-	-	-
28	Local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings																			
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																			
35	Loans and advances																			
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																			
37	of which building renovation loans																			
38	Debt securities																			
39	Equity instruments																			
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																			
41	Loans and advances																			
42	Debt securities																			
43	Equity instruments																			
44	Derivatives																			
45	On demand interbank loans																			
46	Cash and cash-related assets																			
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)																			
48	Total GAR assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,352.4	17.2	0.2	0.0	2.2
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation																			
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers																			
51	Central banks exposure																			
52	Trading book																			
53	Total assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,352.4	17.2	0.2	0.0	2.2
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																			
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.1	28.2	0.6	0.5	18.8
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.8	26.2	0.4	0.4	17.8
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	2.0	0.2	0.1	1.0

GAR - Sector information (Turnover)

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		31 December 2025																	
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)					
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD			
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount			
Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)		Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	
1	35.12 - Transmission of electricity	5.4	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	35.14 - Trade of electricity	32.0	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	35.22 - Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	41.20 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	42.11 - Construction of roads and motorway	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)		Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	
1	35.12 - Transmission of electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	2.1	-	-
2	35.14 - Trade of electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.0	5.1	-	-
3	35.22 - Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-
4	41.20 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-
5	42.11 - Construction of roads and motorway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-

GAR - Sector information (CapEx)

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		31 December 2025															
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)
1	35.12 - Transmission of electricity	5.4	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	35.14 - Trade of electricity	32.0	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	35.22 - Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	41.20 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	42.11 - Construction of roads and motorway	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1	35.12 - Transmission of electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	5.0	-	-
2	35.14 - Trade of electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.0	11.2	-	-
3	35.22 - Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-
4	41.20 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-
5	42.11 - Construction of roads and motorway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-

GAR - KPIs Stock based (Turnover)

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		31 December 2025																
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling				
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																		
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	32.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
2	Financial undertakings	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
3	Credit institutions	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
4	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
6	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
7	Other financial corporations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
8	of which investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
9	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
11	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
12	of which management companies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
13	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
15	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
17	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
19	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
21	Loans and advances	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
23	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
24	Households	32.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	23.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
26	of which building renovation loans	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
27	of which motor vehicle loans	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
28	Local governments financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
29	Housing financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
30	Other local government financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			
32	Total GAR assets	32.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-			

GAR - KPIs Stock based (Turnover) (continued)

	Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered	
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.5%
2	Financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	Non-financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.1%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.5%
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
28	Local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32	Total GAR assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.5%

GAR - KPIs Stock based (CapEx)

%		31 December 2025																
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																		
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	32.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Financial undertakings	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other financial corporations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	of which management companies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Households	32.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%								
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	23.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%								
26	of which building renovation loans	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%								
27	of which motor vehicle loans	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%												
28	Local governments financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Total GAR assets	32.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GAR - KPIs Stock based (CapEx) (continued)

	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				Proportion of total assets covered					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)									
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional	Of which enabling			
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	24.8%
2	Financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	Non-financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.1%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.5%
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
28	Local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32	Total GAR assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	24.8%

GAR - KPIs flow based (Turnover)

		31 December 2025														
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine resources (WTR)			Circular economy (CE)	
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	25.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Financial undertakings	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Credit institutions	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Other financial corporations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
8	of which investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
12	of which management companies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
15	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
17	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
19	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
21	Loans and advances	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
23	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Households	24.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
26	of which building renovation loans	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
27	of which motor vehicle loans	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
28	Local governments financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
29	Housing financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
30	Other local government financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
32	Total GAR assets	25.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	

GAR - KPIs flow based (Turnover) (continued)

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Pollution (PPC)			Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)			TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				Proportion of total assets covered	
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator												
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%
2	Financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	Non-financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	Households							24.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property							14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%
26	of which building renovation loans							0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
27	of which motor vehicle loans							10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%
28	Local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32	Total GAR assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%

GAR - KPIs flow based (CapEx)

%		31 December 2025														
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine resources (WTR)			Circular economy (CE)	
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	25.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Financial undertakings	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Credit institutions	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Other financial corporations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
8	of which investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
12	of which management companies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
15	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
17	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
19	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
21	Loans and advances	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
23	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Households	24.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
26	of which building renovation loans	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
27	of which motor vehicle loans	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
28	Local governments financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
29	Housing financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
30	Other local government financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
32	Total GAR assets	25.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	

GAR - KPIs flow based (CapEx) (continued)

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Pollution (PPC)			Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)			TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				Proportion of total assets covered	
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator												
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.4%
2	Financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	Non-financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	Households							24.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property							14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%
26	of which building renovation loans							0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
27	of which motor vehicle loans							10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%
28	Local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32	Total GAR assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.4%

KPI off-balance sheet exposures (Turnover)

		31 December 2025															
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)					
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	72.8 %	46.6 %	1.9%	3.0%	35.5%	27.2%	9.9%	0.0%	6.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	

		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)			TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	56.5%	1.9%	3.0%	42.1%	

KPI off-balance sheet exposures (CapEx)

		31 December 2025															
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)					
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	73.4 %	55.7 %	1.3%	1.0%	36.4%	26.6%	5.6%	0.0%	4.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	

		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)			TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	61.3%	1.3%	1.0%	40.8%	

Templates to be disclosed by credit institutions under Article 10 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation
Nuclear and fossil gas related activities (Turnover and CapEx based)

Nuclear energy related activities		
1	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	NO
2	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	NO
3	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	NO
Fossil gas related activities		
4	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
6	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES

Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) (Turnover)

	Economic activities, million EUR	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	7.5	0.2%	7.5	0.2%	-	0.0%
8	Total applicable KPI	7.5	0.2%	7.5	0.2%	-	0.0%

Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) (CapEx)

	Economic activities, million EUR	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	17.2	0.4%	17.2	0.4%	-	0.0%
8	Total applicable KPI	17.2	0.4%	17.2	0.4%	-	0.0%

Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) (Turnover)

	Economic activities, million EUR	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	7.5	0.2%	7.5	0.2%	-	0.0%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	7.5	0.2%	7.5	0.2%	-	0.0%

Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) (CapEx)

	Economic activities, million EUR	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	17.2	0.4%	17.2	0.4%	-	0.0%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	17.2	0.4%	17.2	0.4%	-	0.0%

Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities (Turnover)

	Economic activities, million EUR	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.8	0.1%	0.8	0.1%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1.5	0.1%	1.5	0.1%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.2	0.0%	0.2	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,327.9	32.1%	1,327.9	32.1%	0.0	0.0%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,330.3	32.3%	1,330.3	32.3%	0.0	0.0%

Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities (CapEx)

	Economic activities, million EUR	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-	0.0%
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.3	0.0%	0.3	0.0%	-	0.0%
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,334.8	32.4%	1,334.8	32.4%	0.0	0.0%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,335.1	32.4%	1,335.1	32.4%	0.0	0.0%

Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities (Turnover)

	Economic activities, million EUR	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.8	0.0%
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1.5	0.1%
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.2	0.0%
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,774.4	67.4%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,776.9	67.5%

Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities (CapEx)

	Economic activities, million EUR	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.0%
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.3	0.0%
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	0.0%
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,762.0	67.1%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,762.3	67.1%

More information on GAR and climate and environmental-risk management processes is available in our Risk Management and Capital Adequacy Report (Pillar 3 disclosures) available online at <https://www.cbgroup.com/en/about/governance/risk-management>.

Templates to be disclosed by credit institutions under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation

Summary of KPIs

31 December 2024		Total environ- mentally sustainable assets, million EUR	KPI (a)	KPI (b)	% coverage (over total assets) (c)	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2. of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Main KPI	Green asset ratio (GAR) stock	9.4	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	40.0%	24.8%

31 December 2024		Total environmentally sustainable activities, EUR m	KPI (a)	KPI (b)	% coverage (over total assets) (c)	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2. of Annex V) (f)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V) (g)
Additional KPIs	GAR (flow)	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	54.5%	7.3%
	Trading book (d)	-	-	-	-		
	Financial guarantees	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			
	Assets under management	11.8	57.5%	81.0%			
	Fees and commissions income (e)	-	-	-			

(a) Based on the Turnover KPI of the counterparty

(b) Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparty, except for lending activities where for general lending Turnover KPI is used.

(c) % of assets covered by the KPI over banks' s total assets.

(d) KPIs related to trading book are due for reporting from 2026 for the reporting period 2025.

(e) Citadele applies the phase-in approach for Fees and commissions income KPIs for the 2025 reporting period.

(f) Article 7(2) = derivative exposures, 7(3) = exposures to non-NFRD undertakings, Section 1.1.2. of Annex V = exposures to sovereigns, held for trading, on-demand interbank loans, cash/cash-related, other assets, over total assets.

(g) Article 7(1) = Sovereigns (central banks, central governments, supranationals), Annex V Section 1.2.4. = exposures held for trading (trading portfolio).

Assets for the calculation of GAR (Turnover)

Million EUR		31 December 2024											
		Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)						Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			Water and marine resources (WTR)	
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator												
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1,819.1	1,175.5	9.4	0.9	0.0	4.3	0.8	-	-	-	-	
2	Financial undertakings	90.7	26.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Credit institutions	83.5	26.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	83.5	26.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Other financial corporations	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	of which insurance undertakings	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	Non-financial undertakings	89.1	11.8	8.4	-	0.0	4.3	0.8	-	-	-	-	
21	Loans and advances	74.9	9.9	6.8	-	-	3.1	0.8	-	-	-	-	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	14.2	1.9	1.6	-	0.0	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Households	1,541.5	1,137.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	871.8	871.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	of which building renovation loans	38.2	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	of which motor vehicle loans	419.2	263.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28	Local governments financing	97.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30	Other local government financing	97.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	2,068.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	1,902.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	1,805.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35	Loans and advances	1,702.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
38	Debt securities	102.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
39	Equity instruments	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	96.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
41	Loans and advances	44.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
42	Debt securities	51.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43	Equity instruments	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
44	Derivatives	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45	On demand interbank loans	12.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
46	Cash and cash-related assets	42.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	105.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
48	Total GAR assets	3,887.9	1,175.5	9.4	0.9	0.0	4.3	0.8	-	-	-	-	
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	1,283.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers	976.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
51	Central banks exposure	307.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
52	Trading book	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
53	Total assets	5,171.3	1,175.5	9.4	0.9	0.0	4.3	0.8	-	-	-	-	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations												
54	Financial guarantees	102.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
55	Assets under management	1,218.2	18.1	9.3	0.3	0.6	7.0	2.5	2.5	-	2.2	-	
56	Of which debt securities	314.3	17.0	9.1	0.3	0.6	6.8	2.5	2.3	-	2.2	-	
57	Of which equity instruments	134.9	1.1	0.2	-	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	-	-	-	

Assets for the calculation of GAR (Turnover) (continued)

Million EUR	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																	
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 176.3	9.4	0.9	0.0	4.3
2	Financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Non-financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.6	8.4	-	0.0	4.3
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	6.8	-	-	3.1
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.6	-	0.0	1.2
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 137.0	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	871.8	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263.4	-	-	-	-
28	Local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings																	
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																	
35	Loans and advances																	
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																	
37	of which building renovation loans																	
38	Debt securities																	
39	Equity instruments																	
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																	
41	Loans and advances																	
42	Debt securities																	
43	Equity instruments																	
44	Derivatives																	
45	On demand interbank loans																	
46	Cash and cash-related assets																	
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)																	
48	Total GAR assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 176.3	9.4	0.9	0.0	4.3
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation																	
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers																	
51	Central banks exposure																	
52	Trading book																	
53	Total assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 176.3	9.4	0.9	0.0	4.3
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																	
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.6	11.8	0.3	0.6	9.2
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.5	11.4	0.3	0.6	9.0
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.4	-	0.0	0.2

Assets for the calculation of GAR (CapEx)

Million EUR		31 December 2024													
		Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Water and marine resources (WTR) Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling				
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1,819.1	1,186.0	19.2	0.9	0.0	5.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Financial undertakings	90.7	26.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	83.5	26.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	83.5	26.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other financial corporations	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Non-financial undertakings	89.1	22.6	18.2	-	0.0	5.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	74.9	17.0	12.9	-	-	3.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	14.2	5.6	5.3	-	0.0	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Households	1,541.5	1,137.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	871.8	871.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	38.2	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	419.2	263.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Local governments financing	97.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	97.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	2,068.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	1,902.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	1,805.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Loans and advances	1,702.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Debt securities	102.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Equity instruments	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	96.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Loans and advances	44.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Debt securities	51.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Equity instruments	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Derivatives	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	On demand interbank loans	12.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Cash and cash-related assets	42.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	105.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Total GAR assets	3,887.9	1,186.0	19.2	0.9	0.0	5.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	1,283.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers	976.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Central banks exposure	307.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Trading book	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Total assets	5,171.3	1,186.0	19.2	0.9	0.0	5.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations															
54	Financial guarantees	102.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	1,218.2	32.8	26.1	0.3	0.9	13.1	2.7	2.6	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	314.3	31.0	25.6	0.3	0.9	12.8	2.6	2.4	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	134.9	1.8	0.5	-	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Assets for the calculation of GAR (CapEx) (continued)

Million EUR		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional		Of which enabling
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																	
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HTF eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,186.5	19.2	0.9	0.0	5.3
2	Financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Non-financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.1	18.2	-	0.0	5.3
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.5	12.9	-	-	3.1
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	5.3	-	0.0	2.2
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,137.0	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	871.8	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263.4	-	-	-	-
28	Local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings																	
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																	
35	Loans and advances																	
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																	
37	of which building renovation loans																	
38	Debt securities																	
39	Equity instruments																	
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																	
41	Loans and advances																	
42	Debt securities																	
43	Equity instruments																	
44	Derivatives																	
45	On demand interbank loans																	
46	Cash and cash-related assets																	
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)																	
48	Total GAR assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,186.5	19.2	0.9	0.0	5.3
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation																	
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers																	
51	Central banks exposure																	
52	Trading book																	
53	Total assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,186.5	19.2	0.9	0.0	5.3
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																	
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.5	28.7	0.3	0.9	13.1
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.6	28.1	0.3	0.9	12.8
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	0.7	-	0.0	0.3

GAR - Sector information (Turnover)

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		31 December 2024																	
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)					
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD			
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount			
Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)		Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	
1	35.12 - Transmission of electricity	5.4	1.5			-	-			-	-			-	-				
2	35.14 - Trade of electricity	39.2	6.8			-	-			-	-			-	-				
3	35.22 - Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	19.7	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				
4	41.20 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	0.3	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				
5	42.11 - Construction of roads and motorway	0.8	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				
6	52.21 - Infrastructure of rail transport	0.1	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)		Mn EUR		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	
1	35.12 - Transmission of electricity	-	-			-	-			5.4	1.5		
2	35.14 - Trade of electricity	-	-			-	-			39.2	6.8		
3	35.22 - Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	-	-			-	-			19.7	-		
4	41.20 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	-	-			-	-			0.3	-		
5	42.11 - Construction of roads and motorway	-	-			-	-			0.8	-		
6	52.21 - Infrastructure of rail transport	-	-			-	-			0.1	-		

GAR - Sector information (CapEx)

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		31 December 2024															
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)
1	35.12 - Transmission of electricity	5.4	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	35.14 - Trade of electricity	39.2	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	35.22 - Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	19.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	41.20 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	42.11 - Construction of roads and motorway	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	52.21 - Infrastructure of rail transport	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1	35.12 - Transmission of electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	5.1	-	-
2	35.14 - Trade of electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.2	12.8	-	-
3	35.22 - Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.7	-	-	-
4	41.20 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-
5	42.11 - Construction of roads and motorway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-
6	52.21 - Infrastructure of rail transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-

GAR - KPIs Stock based (Turnover)

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		31 December 2024														
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)	
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	30.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Financial undertakings	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Credit institutions	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Other financial corporations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
8	of which investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
12	of which management companies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
15	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
17	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
19	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
21	Loans and advances	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
23	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Households	29.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
26	of which building renovation loans	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
27	of which motor vehicle loans	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
28	Local governments financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
29	Housing financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
30	Other local government financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
32	Total GAR assets	30.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	

GAR - KPIs Stock based (Turnover) (continued)

	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				Proportion of total assets covered					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)									
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	22.7%
2	Financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	Non-financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	Households									29.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.0%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property									22.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.9%
26	of which building renovation loans									0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
27	of which motor vehicle loans									6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%
28	Local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32	Total GAR assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	22.7%

GAR - KPIs Stock based (CapEx)

		31 December 2024															
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine resources (WTR)			Circular economy (CE)		
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)		
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																	
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	30.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Financial undertakings	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other financial corporations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	of which management companies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Households	29.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Local governments financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Total GAR assets	30.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GAR - KPIs Stock based (CapEx) (continued)

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	22.9%
2	Financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	Non-financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	Households									29.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.0%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property									22.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.9%
26	of which building renovation loans									0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
27	of which motor vehicle loans									6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%
28	Local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32	Total GAR assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	22.9%

GAR - KPIs flow based (Turnover)

		31 December 2024															
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)		
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)		
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	26.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Financial undertakings	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Credit institutions	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Other financial corporations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	of which investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	of which management companies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	Households	26.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	16.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
26	of which building renovation loans	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
28	Local governments financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
29	Housing financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Other local government financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32	Total GAR assets	26.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

GAR - KPIs flow based (Turnover) (continued)

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Pollution (PPC)			Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)			TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				Proportion of total assets covered	
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator												
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.7%
2	Financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	Non-financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	Households							26.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.6%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property							16.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.2%
26	of which building renovation loans							0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
27	of which motor vehicle loans							10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.2%
28	Local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32	Total GAR assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.7%

GAR - KPIs flow based (CapEx)

%		31 December 2024																
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																		
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	26.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Financial undertakings	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other financial corporations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	of which management companies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Households	26.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	16.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Local governments financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Total GAR assets	26.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GAR - KPIs flow based (CapEx) (continued)

	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)									
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional	Of which enabling		
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HTF eligible for GAR calculation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.8%
2	Financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	Non-financial undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.6%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.2%
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.2%
28	Local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32	Total GAR assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.8%

KPI off-balance sheet exposures (Turnover)

		31 December 2024					Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			Water and marine resources (WTR)			Circular economy (CE)		
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional	Of which enabling		
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	88.0 %	45.0 %	1.6%	3.0%	34.0%	12.0%	12.5%	0.0%	10.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

		Pollution (PPC)			Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)			TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	57.5%	1.6%	3.0%	44.9%

KPI off-balance sheet exposures (CapEx)

		31 December 2025					Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			Water and marine resources (WTR)			Circular economy (CE)		
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional	Of which enabling		
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	92.4 %	73.6 %	0.9%	2.6%	37.0%	7.6%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

		Pollution (PPC)			Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)			TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	81.0%	0.9%	2.6%	37.0%

Templates to be disclosed by credit institutions under Article 10 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation

Nuclear and fossil gas related activities (Turnover and CapEx based)

Nuclear energy related activities		
1	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	NO
2	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	NO
3	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	NO
Fossil gas related activities		
4	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
6	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES

Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) (Turnover)

	Economic activities, million EUR	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	9.4	0.2%	9.4	0.2%	-	0.0%
8	Total applicable KPI	9.4	0.2%	9.4	0.2%	-	0.0%

Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) (CapEx)

	Economic activities, million EUR	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	19.2	0.5%	19.2	0.5%	-	0.0%
8	Total applicable KPI	19.2	0.5%	19.2	0.5%	-	0.0%

Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) (Turnover)

	Economic activities, million EUR	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	9.4	0.2%	9.4	0.2%	-	0.0%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	9.4	0.2%	9.4	0.2%	-	0.0%

Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) (CapEx)

	Economic activities, million EUR	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	19.2	0.5%	19.2	0.5%	-	0.0%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	19.2	0.5%	19.2	0.5%	-	0.0%

Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities (Turnover)

	Economic activities, million EUR	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.7	0.1%	0.7	0.1%	-	-
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2.1	0.2%	2.1	0.2%	-	-
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.5	0.0%	0.5	0.0%	-	-
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,163.6	29.7%	1,162.8	29.7%	0.8	0.0%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,166.9	30.0%	1,166.1	30.0%	0.8	0.0%

Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities (CapEx)

	Economic activities, million EUR	CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.1	0.0%	0.1	0.0%	-	-
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1.0	0.1%	1.0	0.1%	-	-
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,166.2	29.9%	1,165.7	29.9%	0.5	0.0%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,167.3	30.0%	1,166.8	30.0%	0.5	0.0%

Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities (Turnover)

	Economic activities, million EUR	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.7	0.0%
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2.1	0.1%
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.6	0.0%
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,708.2	69.7%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,711.6	69.8%

Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities (CapEx)

	Economic activities, million EUR	Amount	Per cent
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.0%
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1.0	0.1%
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	-	-
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,700.4	69.4%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2,701.4	69.5%

More information on GAR and climate and environmental-risk management processes is available in our Risk Management and Capital Adequacy Report (Pillar 3 disclosures) available online at <https://www.cblgroup.com/en/about/governance/risk-management>.

ESRS S1 Own workforce

Strategy

Citadele is dedicated to creating a positive and inclusive work environment that supports the well-being and development of its employees. The Bank recognizes its workforce as a key driver of success and is committed to providing equal opportunities, fair labour practices, and continuous learning. Through structured policies and programs, Citadele ensures compliance with international labour standards while fostering engagement, professional growth, and a culture of respect and integrity across all levels of the organization.

Interests and views of stakeholders (ESRS 2 SBM-2)

Citadele places a strong emphasis on integrating the interests, views, and rights of its workforce into its strategy and business model, recognizing employees as a key stakeholder group. Citadele fosters an inclusive and transparent work environment where employee perspectives are regularly gathered through engagement channels such as quarterly Employee Net Promoter Score (eNPS) survey and quarterly live sessions with the Management Board. These interactions, both anonymous and open, help shape workplace improvements and inform strategic priorities. Survey results are reviewed by senior leadership to identify trends and implement necessary improvements aligned with Citadele's goals. Quarterly live sessions also keep employees informed about strategic developments while providing a platform for direct interaction. By actively considering employee input, Citadele ensures its workforce remains engaged, valued, and aligned with the Bank's long-term objectives and corporate values.

The bank's commitment to respecting human rights aligns with international frameworks such as the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. These principles are embedded in the bank's policies to promote equal opportunities and a discrimination-free work environment. Confidential whistleblowing channels are in place to address concerns related to employment conditions and ethical conduct, ensuring employees' rights and interests are protected.

Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model (ESRS 2 SBM-3)

Citadele identifies and evaluates material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to its own workforce as part of its broader sustainability strategy. These impacts originate from and are directly connected to the bank's strategy and business model, influencing key business decisions and operational practices.

Ensuring safe and fair working conditions that protect employee rights, health, and wellbeing is a core part of Citadele's people strategy, supporting satisfaction, loyalty, and long-term resilience. At the same time, Citadele promotes equal treatment and opportunities by fostering an inclusive and diverse workplace that supports fair pay, supports professional skill and competence development, and strengthens engagement through open dialogue and participation. The Group's people strategy also aims to be an employer of choice for talented people with aspirations, attracting and retaining talent by creating a supportive and engaging work environment that enhances satisfaction, productivity, reputation, and long-term success.

Regular assessments through engagement surveys, employee feedback channels, and grievance mechanisms provide valuable insights that inform strategic planning and continuous improvements in workplace policies. The integration of employee perspectives helps Citadele adapt its approach to evolving workforce needs.

Citadele's workforce primarily consists of full-time employees, with no substantial reliance on self-employed individuals. Outsourcing services related to servicing the bank's core activities are assessed and approved in accordance with internal risk management procedures. These outsourcing relationships are subject to regulatory confirmation to ensure compliance with applicable standards and guidelines. The bank's operations do not involve risks associated with forced or child labour, and there are no identified geographical areas or types of operations considered at risk for such practices. Employee engagement processes and workplace policies are designed to proactively address any potential ethical concerns and ensure compliance with international labour standards.

To mitigate potential risks and leverage opportunities, Citadele has implemented various initiatives, including regular trainings and well-being initiatives to enhance employee engagement and productivity. All risks and opportunities identified in relation to the bank's workforce are tracked and monitored through structured reporting to the Management and Supervisory Boards, with a commitment to ongoing transparency and accountability.

Citadele does not differentiate or categorize specific groups of people within its workforce when assessing material risks and opportunities. Our material opportunities, identified through the double materiality assessment, are considered for all employees, irrespective of any distinguishing factors, or individual characteristics, including those who may be in situations of particular vulnerability (e.g. older workers or workers nearing retirement age, pregnant employees, parents returning from parental leave, underrepresented or minority groups, etc.). We take a holistic approach, addressing overall impacts without focusing on any particular group, ensuring inclusivity and fairness in workforce-related risk and opportunity management.

Citadele does not anticipate any material impacts on its own workforce arising from the transition plan, beyond developments consistent with the ordinary course of business, such as ESG-related upskilling and enhanced client engagement in support of the bank's sustainability objectives.

Policies related to own workforce (S1-1)

Citadele's employment policy framework defines all key aspects of the employment relationship within the bank and its subsidiaries, ensuring compliance with national and international labour standards. This framework is applicable to all employees and is overseen by the Management Board, which is responsible for its implementation and continuous improvement. Policy-level documents are adopted by the Management Board and approved by the Supervisory Board. Procedures and instructions are approved by the respective heads of functions. Overall accountability for the implementation of policies rests with the designated member of the Management Board, supported by the relevant functions responsible for implementation and monitoring, with all documents reconciled with the involved parties responsible for their execution. Policies are reviewed annually to assess their relevance, effectiveness, and alignment with evolving legal, regulatory, and strategic requirements. Policies related to own workforce are available to all employees in Citadele Confluence page.

The Code of Ethics establishes the principles of professional conduct across the Group, defining core values, ethical guidelines, and approaches to managing conflicts of interest. The Code of Ethics explicitly promotes tolerance and respect for diversity, ensuring that all employees perform their responsibilities without prejudice or discrimination based on nationality, race, gender, religion, age, sexual orientation, appearance, social status, or political affiliation. The Ethics and Disciplinary Committee is tasked with addressing non-compliance issues, including handling and resolving discrimination-related concerns within the organization.

Citadele is committed to providing a safe and secure work environment, adhering to labour-related regulations, social insurance requirements, and occupational health and safety standards. These standards inherently prohibit forced labour, human trafficking, and child labour, ensuring the well-being of all employees.

The Bank's Whistleblowing Policy, included in the Code of Ethics, encourages employees to report any concerns regarding potential risks, ethical misconduct, or violations of internal policies. Employees can report issues confidentially to their managers or through the Bank's whistleblower procedure.

The Human Resources Policy outlines all aspects of an employee's journey within Citadele, setting the foundation for an efficient human resources management system. It aims to:

- Attract and retain high-performing professionals;
- Ensure employee productivity and alignment with the Group's long-term strategy;
- Support employees' initiatives and career development;
- Maintain a work environment aligned with legal and regulatory standards.

Citadele's Diversity and Inclusion Policy ensures equal opportunities and an inclusive work environment for all employees. The policy promotes diversity at all organizational levels, including the Supervisory Board, Management Board, and senior management. The bank promotes diversity by considering gender, age, educational and professional background, and geographical provenance. It has set a 40/60% gender balance target for the Supervisory and Management Boards by 2027 and integrates diversity considerations into succession planning and recruitment. Citadele monitors diversity challenges, fosters an inclusive workplace culture, and ensures gender-neutral policies in recruitment, remuneration, and career growth.

The Group has implemented a Succession Planning Policy, and other procedures supporting staff planning and recruitment, training and development, and performance management, while offering competitive perks and benefits.

The Remuneration Policy is designed to attract, motivate, and retain top talent while ensuring fairness and equity across the organization. The policy applies a gender-neutral approach in all remuneration and performance management decisions, with no differentiation based on gender or other personal attributes. The policy outlines: fixed base salaries and variable compensation - including performance-based bonuses and incentive plans. The Remuneration Policy is available on Citadele's internal network for all employees and accessible to relevant stakeholders involved in its implementation.

To promote responsible business conduct, Citadele's remuneration practices incorporate sustainability risks, ensuring alignment with long-term strategic goals, corporate culture, and risk management principles. Measures such as deferral periods and claw-back provisions help prevent excessive risk-taking. Further details (beyond ESRS requirements) are available in the Remuneration Report of AS Citadele banka, accessible online <https://www.cbgroup.com/en/about/governance/remuneration-policy/>.

Citadele is committed to human rights and adheres to key international framework principles, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, ensuring fair labour practices and ethical business operations. Compliance with human rights policies is regularly monitored and reviewed across the organization through employee feedback mechanisms. Employees are encouraged to report related to ethical misconduct, labour rights violations, or other human rights impacts through the Bank's whistleblowing channels.

In recruitment and leadership development processes, the bank adheres to the highest ethical standards, ensuring non-discriminatory practices. Citadele's Employee Performance Management Principles regulate performance evaluations, ensuring fairness and transparency.

Citadele follows occupational health and safety measures, ensuring compliance with national regulations and internal policies that include workplace accident prevention strategies and health monitoring initiatives to safeguard employees' well-being.

Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts (S1-2)

Fostering a culture of feedback is fundamental to ensuring that every employee feels valued, heard, and understood. Employees participate in quarterly engagement surveys, providing both anonymous and open feedback on their experiences at Citadele. The bank engages directly with employees without the involvement of workers' representatives, incl. formal agreements regarding the respect of human rights within its workforce. Managers across various units and functions receive detailed reports and are encouraged to discuss findings with their teams, ensuring that employee feedback drives continuous organizational improvements. Citadele welcomes input on all aspects impacting employee well-being - both positive and negative - recognizing it as a valuable tool for ongoing development. Employee engagement is managed by existing HR employees and managers as part of their regular job responsibilities; no additional resources are allocated for this.

To further strengthen employee engagement, Citadele continuously enhances its internal communication channels to ensure they remain technologically up-to-date and aligned with employees' needs. Regular updates on the bank's operations are shared via the intranet and VivaEngage channel. Additionally, quarterly Live@Citadele sessions, hosted by the Management Board, provide employees with insights into the bank's strategy, performance, and future plans. These sessions include interactive Q&A opportunities, enabling employees to engage directly with leadership and receive responses to their queries.

The culture of feedback is continuously reinforced across the organization. In 2025, 89.9 thousand feedback items were shared via the Peero App, the platform used for providing and receiving feedback (68.8 thousand feedback in 2024). Through this app, employees can recognize colleagues for their assistance, collaboration, support, and contributions.

Citadele's Lithuanian branch has a Labour Council, a five-member employee representation body that protects employees' professional, labour, economic, and social rights. It serves as a platform for social dialogue, allowing employees to raise concerns about working conditions and improvements to be taken into consideration when shaping policies and targets. Employees can contact the Labour Council directly via e-mail or through the common mailbox to ensure equal rights and address any violations.

Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns (S1-3)

The Group has established multiple channels to ensure employees can raise concerns, provide feedback, and seek resolution for any negative impacts they may experience. Employees can voice their concerns through direct communication with managers or regular engagement surveys which allows for anonymous feedback. Additionally, a formal grievance mechanism is in place to address any employment-related issues, ensuring transparency and accountability. A dedicated whistleblowing system is available to report any ethical concerns confidentially, in compliance with internal policies and regulatory standards. The processing and assessment of reports received, and decisions taken in this regard, are performed pursuant to the respective internal instruction. This typically includes investigation of reported issues, mediation or dialogue between parties, and, where appropriate, disciplinary actions. For additional information, see also Protection of whistleblowers in G1-1. All cases are tracked, monitored, and material cases reported to senior management to ensure accountability and continuous improvement. The effectiveness of these processes is monitored through participation rates and engagement scores, with results being reported to the Management Board and the Supervisory Board to guide strategic decision-making. Citadele continuously evaluates and enhances these processes to ensure accessibility, responsiveness, and trustworthiness, reinforcing our commitment to employee well-being and corporate responsibility.

Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions (S1-4)

Employee well-being is a top priority at Citadele, with a strong commitment to fostering a supportive work environment that promotes physical and mental health, work-life balance, and job satisfaction. Unless otherwise stated, all initiatives and benefits described are continuous and reflect the Group's consistent focus on creating positive and inclusive employee experience. The Group provides health insurance, flexible working arrangements, and financial support for major life events to all employees, regardless of role, seniority, or employment type. The Wellbeing@Citadele program, launched in 2021, offers various tools and activities to encourage healthier lifestyles, earning the prestigious Family-Friendly Workplace designation by the Society Integration Fund in Latvia in Q3 2023. In 2023, Citadele introduced the Little Champions Co-Working Space at its Riga headquarters, enabling employees to work while their children engage in recreational activities, further supporting work-life integration.

There are no material negative impacts identified on its own workforce for year 2025, accordingly there are no actions to prevent or mitigate these impacts. No workplace incidents were registered that would have required remediation.

Citadele promotes an inclusive and equitable workplace through its Diversity and Inclusion Policy, ensuring equal opportunities for all employees. The bank actively supports professional development by offering personalized growth plans, training programs, and leadership development initiatives. In 2025, Citadele is providing training in compliance and professional skills, with employees accessing a wide range of courses through its internal e-learning platform. Regular performance reviews help align personal goals with business objectives.

Aiming to be the most attractive employer in the Baltics, Citadele has expanded its collaborations with universities and schools, launched a summer internship program, and plans to enhance its employer brand through branding campaigns and an updated career page. Employee Volunteering Days allows employees to dedicate a paid workday to community service, reinforcing the bank's commitment to social responsibility (142 days were used in 2025 and 219 days in 2024). Additionally, Citadele's sustainability efforts are reflected in the installation of beehives at its headquarters to support biodiversity and provide employees with a green space to relax, further demonstrating its commitment to environmental responsibility.

Summary of the links between material IROs, policies, actions, metrics and targets

IRO	Material IRO	Actions in 2025	Metrics and Targets	Policies
Impacts (positive actual)	Safe and fair working conditions that protect rights and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ eNPS surveys ▪ Well-being program (sports activities & gym) ▪ Mental health resources ▪ Work-life balance initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ eNPS Target >40% ▪ Employee Turnover Rate ▪ Mood barometer and employee engagement rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Resources Policy ▪ Code of Ethics ▪ Business plan / People Strategy
Impacts (positive actual)	Inclusive workplace with equal opportunities, fair pay, and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ eNPS surveys ▪ Learning and development (internal & external training) ▪ Performance evaluation, identification of development needs ▪ Quarterly Live@Citadele sessions ▪ Internal shadow days ▪ Regular Peero challenges ▪ AI club launched ▪ Job Architecture and Gender Pay Gap Management (2025-2027) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diversity and Inclusion Policy ▪ Business plan / People Strategy ▪ Remuneration strategy ▪ Performance evaluation
Opportunity	Becoming an employer of choice for talented people with aspirations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ eNPS surveys ▪ Fostering positive internal culture ▪ Leadership development ▪ Summer internship program 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Business plan / People Strategy

Metrics and targets

Targets related to managing principal adverse impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities (S1-5)

Citadele is dedicated to fostering a positive and engaging work environment by setting clear, measurable targets to monitor and enhance employee well-being, satisfaction, and overall workplace experience. These targets help the bank address material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to its workforce - while ensuring continuous improvement in key areas such as engagement and organizational culture. The targets apply to the Group, are focused on own workforce and do not extend to upstream and downstream value chain.

Citadele monitors a number of key performance indicators (KPIs), such as the Employee Turnover Rate, Employee Net Promoter Score (eNPS), Mood Barometer, and participation rate which are used as metrics to assess the strength of employee engagement and satisfaction. These metrics collectively support the bank's response to material own workforce-related IROs, including safe and fair working conditions that protect rights and wellbeing, inclusive workplace with equal opportunities, fair pay, and development and goal to becoming an employer of choice for talented people with aspirations. Citadele sets concrete targets for eNPS, which serves as a comprehensive measure of workplace sentiment and employee experience, providing valuable insights into employee engagement, loyalty, and areas for improvement. By tracking progress and aligning with strategic objectives, Citadele aims to create a supportive and productive work environment that meets the evolving needs of its employees.

Citadele has set a diversity target at the Board level (e.g., Supervisory Board and Management Board), aiming to achieve a gender balance of at least 40/60% for the underrepresented gender by 2027. As of 2025, the gender balance at the Group level, including the Management and Supervisory Boards of subsidiary companies, was 44% (50% as of year-end 2024). To achieve this target, diversity status and challenges of the Group are monitored and evaluated on regular basis, considering solutions to the identified challenges.

The targets below are strategically established as part of the bank's business strategy and approach, with involvement from key stakeholders, including the Management and Supervisory Boards as well as the Head of HR. In setting these targets, stakeholder feedback, industry best practices, and past performance are taken into account to ensure alignment with broader sustainability objectives. No changes were made to targets, corresponding metrics, or the underlying methodologies, assumptions, and data sources within the defined time horizon.

Metrics	Targets	2025	2024
eNPS	>40% (>40% in 2026)	50%	53%
Underrepresented gender in the Boards	40% by 2027	44%	50%

There are no interim targets for Underrepresented gender in the Boards. eNPS target is reviewed on annual basis as part of the strategy planning and budgeting cycle.

The methodologies, assumptions, and calculations behind the metrics for ESRS S1 disclosed below in further sections are in line with specific Disclosure Requirements. The metrics as defined in the ESRS are used. The metrics are not validated by any external body apart from the assurance provider.

Characteristics of the undertaking's employees (S1-6)

In 2025, Citadele Group's total number of employees was 1 288 compared to 1 321 in 2024. 2025 figures are presented on a headcount basis. To ensure consistency and comparability, 2024 figures have been restated from FTEs to headcount. The majority of employees are based in Latvia, representing 71.6% of the total workforce, followed by Lithuania at 19.8% and Estonia at 8.6%. The gender distribution remained stable across all regions, with female employees accounting for the majority of the workforce. The average number of employees during the year decreased by 2.5%, and employee total turnover rate constituted 18.7% in 2025 (16.9 in 2024).

The data on the employees used for calculations in the tables below are retrieved from the internal Human Resources (HR) system. The numbers and proportions are indicated as of 31.12.2025. The number of employees (headcount) refers to the total number of people employed at Citadele Group as of 31.12.2025.

Number of employees by gender	Headcount		FTEs
	2025	2024 (restated)	2024 (as previously reported)
Male	423	424	424
Female	865	897	892
Other*	-	-	-
Not reported	-	-	-
Total	1,288	1,321	1,316

* Citadele measures and discloses gender based on legal gender classification, Male/Female

Number of employees by country	Headcount		FTEs
	2025	2024 (restated)	2024 (as previously reported)
	Latvia	922	973
Lithuania	255	249	248
Estonia	111	99	99
Total	1,288	1,321	1,316

Note: Cross reference with Financial Statements Note 9

Number of employees by gender and employment contract type

	Headcount				Total
	Female	Male	Other	Not stated	
Permanent/Temporary*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Non-guaranteed hours	-	-	-	-	-
Full-time	849	421	-	-	1,270
Part-time	16	2	-	-	18
Number of employees	865	423	-	-	1,288

	Headcount					FTEs				
	2024 (restated)					2024 (as previously reported)				
	Female	Male	Other	Not stated	Total	Female	Male	Other	Not stated	Total
Permanent/Temporary*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	884 /9	422 /1	-	-	1,306 /10
Non-guaranteed hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full-time	884	422	-	-	1,306	884	422	-	-	1,306
Part-time	13	2	-	-	15	9	1	-	-	10
Number of employees	897	424	-	-	1,321	893	423	-	-	1,316

*Temporary employees are not separately tracked for reporting purposes, as they arise mainly from short-term maternity leave replacements and represent an immaterial share of the workforce. Due to their limited scale and temporary nature, they are considered not material for ESRS workforce-related disclosures.

Citadele has no employees with non-guaranteed hours. Employees on maternity or paternity leave are excluded from the figures. Citadele does not employ non-employees in its own workforce.

Employee turnover	Headcount	
	2025	2024
Number of employees who have left the undertaking*	243	227
Turnover	18.7%	16.9%

*the total number of employees who leave voluntarily or due to dismissal, retirement, or death during the reporting year

Turnover rate is calculated as the number of employees who have left divided by the average number of employees at the end of each month over a 12-month period.

Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue (S1-8)

Citadele has not entered into any collective bargaining agreements and in social dialogue in the European Economic Area (EEA). AS "Citadele banka" Lithuanian branch has the Labour Council which is an employee representation institution that protects the professional, labour, economic, and social rights of the Bank's employees and represents their interests. This body is a social dialogue within the organization and consists of 5 employee members. Each employee of the Lithuanian branch may refer to the Labour Council with questions or issues related to working conditions and their improvement. The Labour Council ensures equal rights for all employees and in case of violations, employees should not hesitate to contact any member of the Labour Council directly by e-mail or via the common mailbox.

Diversity metrics (S1-9)

Gender distribution by number and percentage at the top management level refers to the number of employees per gender as of 31 December 2025. Top management includes all managers who report directly to a Management Board member, as well as all members of the Management Boards of Citadele Group subsidiaries, excluding the Management Board of Citadele Group.

Gender distribution in number and percentage at top management level

	Headcount	
	2025	2024
Female	22	22
<i>of the top management, %</i>	49	50
Male	23	22
<i>of the top management, %</i>	51	50
Other	-	-
<i>of the top management, %</i>	-	-
Not stated	-	-
<i>of the top management, %</i>	-	-

Distribution in number and proportion of employees by age group

	Headcount		FTEs
	2025	2024 <i>(restated)</i>	2024 <i>(as previously reported)</i>
< 30 years, number	211	190	218
Proportion of employees under 30, %	16.38	14.38	16.57
30-50 years, number	861	900	889
Proportion of employees between 30 and 50, %	66.85	68.13	67.55
> 50 years, number	216	231	209
Proportion of employees over 50, %	16.77	17.49	15.88

Adequate wages (S1-10)

Citadele is committed to providing fair, competitive, and equitable compensation to all employees. Our compensation practices comply with local minimum wage requirements in every country where we operate. To ensure our pay remains competitive and reflective of the evolving labour market, we benchmark salaries against the Finance and IT sectors, targeting the median market level. Wage adequacy is ensured through annual salary reviews, and alignment of salary bands with comparable roles in the labour market.

When determining compensation, we take into account education, professional experience, job complexity, mental effort, collaboration, leadership skills, and accountability for work processes, resource management, and decision-making. Additionally, our total compensation structures (fixed and variable) consider employees' seniority, skills, competencies, and performance, ensuring alignment with our business strategies, culture, values, and long-term objectives.

To promote internal equity and inclusivity, we maintain a gender-neutral approach, ensuring equal pay for equal work or work of equal value while actively working to prevent discrimination. We continuously strive for transparency and fairness by participating in market compensation surveys and assessing living wage benchmarks to guide our decisions.

From 2024 to 2027, we are conducting a comprehensive review and update of our job architecture. This initiative will enable us to precisely identify positions of equal value across the Group's companies and countries, allowing for precise gender pay gap (GPG) comparisons for those positions of equal value and providing insight into pay gaps at a more granular level. It will also help us monitor GPGs more effectively and take the necessary actions to adjust compensation where discrepancies are identified. The ongoing job architecture review is intended to further enhance consistency in compensation practices rather than introduce a new wage adequacy benchmark.

Social protection (S1-11)

Citadele ensures that its employees are covered by social protection against loss of income due to major life events. In accordance with applicable national regulations in the countries where it operates. Social protection is provided either through public state programs or benefits offered by the bank to support employees in mitigating financial risks associated with respective life events. The coverage includes protection related to sickness, unemployment, employment injury and acquired disability, parental leave, and retirement.

Persons with disabilities (S1-12)

In 2025, Citadele employed nine persons with disabilities, representing 0.7% of the total workforce (compared to seven employees, or 0.5%, in 2024). This data was collected through self-disclosure at different stages, depending on when an individual chose to disclose. As employees have the right to withhold this information, the data might be incomplete.

Training and skills development metrics (S1-13)

Citadele is committed to fostering the continuous professional growth of its employees by providing extensive training and development opportunities that enhance their skills and career prospects while aligning with business objectives. We support our employees' professional development through a variety of learning resources, development programs, and both mandatory and voluntary training initiatives.

Our training and skills development channels include compliance and professional skills training delivered through our internal e-learning platform, as well as the VIVA learning platform. Our programs encompass leadership development initiatives designed to equip managers with essential leadership skills, individual training programs tailored to align with employees' career goals and the organization's objectives, and a range of mandatory and voluntary soft-skill training opportunities. Employees can build practical skills through learning initiatives, like Digital Friday, which encourage employees to engage in digital literacy and innovation. Performance reviews are conducted annually in line with Citadele Group Employees Performance Management principles. The annual review assesses an employee's overall contributions to the Group by their line manager. This process evaluates the employee's skills, goals, achievements, growth potential, and development needs.

Training overview	2025	2024
% of employees that participated in regular performance and career development reviews	100	100
Female, %	67.6	68.0
Male, %	32.4	32.0
Average number of training hours per person for employees	20.5	28.6
Female	22.7	32.8
Male	15.9	19.6

Health and safety metrics (S1-14)

In the reporting year 2025, Citadele ensured that 100% of its workforce was covered by its health and safety management system, in line with legal requirements. Compliance with occupational health and safety standards is regularly reviewed, and employees are provided with necessary training and resources to maintain a safe working environment.

Health and safety indicators	Headcount	
	2025	2024
Percentage of own workers who are covered by the health and safety management system, %	100	100
Number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health	-	-
Number and rate of recordable work-related accidents (own workforce)	1	-
Number of cases of recordable work-related ill health (own workforce)	-	1
Number of days lost to work-related ill health (own workforce)	-	5
Number of days lost to work-related injuries (own workforce)	-	-

Work-life balance metrics (S1-15)

All employees (100%) are entitled to take family-related leave. AR 96 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2772; Family-related leaves include maternity leave, paternity leave, parental leave, and carers' leave. Data on the family-related leaves are collected from the internal HR management system.

Employees on family-related leave	Headcount	
	2025	2024
Female	6.9%	7.5%
Male	-	0.2%
Other	-	-
Not stated	-	-

Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration) (S1-16)

Gender pay gap	2025	2024 <i>(restated)</i>	2024 <i>(as previously reported)</i>
Supervisory Board pay gap	-6.8%	0.0%	0%
Management Board	-6.5%	1.2%	-27.1%
Staff (all employees)	34.6%	33.5%	30.0%

Gender pay gaps are calculated as the difference between the average gross hourly pay level of male employees and the average gross hourly pay level of female employees, divided by the average gross hourly pay level of male employees and multiplied by 100. The 2024 figures (as previously reported) were calculated based on wages rather than pay level, excluding other remuneration components included in the ESRS definition of pay, and have therefore been restated to ensure comparability. Citadele presents gender pay gap data by employee category to enhance transparency across organizational levels, reflecting differences in workforce composition across governance and staff levels.

Annual total remuneration ratio	2025	2024 <i>(restated)</i>	2024 <i>(as previously reported)</i>
Annual total remuneration ratio	24.99	27.77	27.85

The annual total remuneration ratio is calculated based on the pay level of employees. Total remuneration ratio of the highest paid individual compared to employees is calculated as the annual total remuneration of the highest paid individual in relation to the median for the annual total remuneration of all employees (excluding the highest paid individual). The scope of application is all employees within the Group for all remuneration metrics.

Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts (S1-17)

In 2025, Citadele recorded no work-related incidents of discrimination on grounds such as gender, racial or ethnic origin, nationality, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation, or other protected characteristics - whether reported directly to Human Resources or Compliance or via the whistleblowing channel - consistent with 2024. No serious incidents of harassment were reported in 2025 (2024: none). During the year, channels for own workers to raise concerns received 3 complaints (2024: 1), which were investigated in accordance with internal procedures and were not substantiated as discrimination, harassment, or severe human rights incidents. No complaints were filed with National Contact Points for OECD Multinational Enterprises in 2025 (2024: 0). Citadele identified no cases of severe human rights incidents (e.g., forced labour, human trafficking, child labour) within its workforce. No fines, penalties, sanctions, or compensation for damages were incurred or paid in 2025 in relation to incidents, complaints, or severe human rights incidents (2024: 0).

ESRS S4 Consumers and end users

Strategy

Citadele places customers and their needs at the centre of its business activities, aiming to offer its customers products and services that help them achieve and maintain their business goals and prosperity. We aim to offer solutions that meet customer needs at an appropriate level of risk. This approach is a key factor in building and maintaining long-term customer relations. Citadele ensures high quality advisory services by continuously training its employees, focusing on the relationship with the customer.

Interests and views of stakeholders (ESRS 2 SBM-2)

Customers are among key stakeholders of the Group. Customer satisfaction, positive experiences, and loyalty are essential for the Group's sustainable growth and long-term success. Citadele continuously adapts its products and services to meet and exceed customer expectations and needs.

We are guided by globally recognized principles for respecting and protecting human rights, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct. These principles are embedded in our internal policies and procedures, ensuring that our employees uphold the highest standards when interacting with customers. To maintain ethical business practices, confidential whistleblowing channels are available, allowing consumers and end-users to raise concerns regarding ethical conduct.

The perspectives of consumers and end-users are regularly considered through various engagement channels, including surveys such as the Net Promoter Score (NPS). These surveys provide customers with an opportunity to share their views both anonymously and openly, helping us identify areas for improvement and stay aligned with their priorities and expectations. The survey results are reviewed and presented to senior leadership, ensuring that customer insights play a role in shaping the Group's approach to customer satisfaction and service enhancements.

Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model (ESRS 2 SBM-3)

Citadele identifies and evaluates material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to customers and end-users as part of its broader sustainability strategy. These impacts originate from and are directly connected to Citadele's strategy and business model, influencing key business decisions and operational practices. Citadele does not differentiate between specific groups of customers or end-users based on particular characteristics or the use of specific products or services that may pose a greater risk of harm. Instead, it addresses all customers and end-users collectively.

Citadele has recognised a material positive actual impact on the social inclusion of consumers and end-users, identified through the double materiality assessment. This impact arises from the availability, accessibility, affordability and quality of financial services and resources (housing, mobility, finance). Access to these is vital for growth, quality of life and sustainable development. Citadele contributes by providing financing and digital banking services that help individuals and businesses manage finances, access loans and invest, thereby broadening opportunities for growth and long-term success. The impact is concentrated downstream, among retail, SME and corporate customers, and is relevant in the short, medium and long term.

Citadele has recognised a material potential negative impact associated with failures to protect customer data, ensure cybersecurity and maintain service continuity. Such failures may expose end-users to financial loss, privacy breaches and interrupted access to services, leading to loss of trust, reputational damage and wider societal effects. Connected risks include cybersecurity, data protection and service-continuity risks arising from misuse, unauthorised access or loss of personal/ financial data, as well as service interruptions. These impacts and risks are concentrated mainly in our own operations and in the downstream value chain, and are relevant across the short, medium and long term.

Citadele responds with robust security controls (including encryption and access management), continuous risk monitoring and threat detection, and strict adherence to data-protection laws and industry standards - supported by stringent data-handling policies and advanced monitoring to prevent misuse. Operational disruption risks are mitigated through resilient digital banking architecture and regularly tested disaster-recovery and business-continuity plans. By embedding these considerations into its strategy, Citadele ensures its operations remain resilient, customer-focused, and aligned with long-term sustainable growth objectives.

For details on material impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs), please also refer to section "Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model (SBM-3)".

Policies related to consumers and end-users (S4-1)

Policy-level documents are adopted by the Management Board and approved by the Supervisory Board, with designated owners responsible for implementation and compliance monitoring within their respective areas. Procedures and instructions are approved by the respective heads of functions. To ensure accountability in implementation, all documents are reconciled with the parties responsible for their execution. The Bank's policies related to consumers and end-users are designed to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements, safeguard customer rights, and promote trust and financial well-being. These policies cover key areas such as responsible lending, fair treatment of customers, data protection and cybersecurity, accessibility of financial services, and ethical marketing practices. Policies are reviewed annually to ensure relevance, effectiveness, and alignment with legal, regulatory, and strategic developments. Consumer-related policies are accessible to all employees via the Citadele Confluence page, while key policies, including the Code of Ethics and Privacy Protection Rules, are also publicly available on the Bank's website to ensure transparency and accessibility for stakeholders.

The **Data Protection Policy**, aligned with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), establishes principles for the processing and protection of personal data, ensuring individuals' right to privacy. Customers have full control over their personal data, including the rights to erase, rectify, complete, or amend the information stored by the Bank. The policy mandates transparent data handling practices, keeping customers fully informed about how their data is collected, used, and protected. To enhance security, the Bank implements advanced security protocols to prevent unauthorized access and data breaches, providing the highest level of data protection.

The Group's approach to human rights is guided by internationally recognized frameworks, including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the International Bill of Human Rights along with its underlying covenants. In line with these commitments, our Code of Ethics strictly prohibits harassment, violence, and unethical or disrespectful behaviour toward any individual, including consumers and end-users. It also upholds the protection of consumer interests, requiring employees to provide clear, accurate, explicit, and non-misleading information about the Bank's products and services, including all material risks, to enable customers to make informed decisions. The Code of Ethics further establishes confidential reporting channels for raising concerns about potential or actual regulatory breaches or unethical behaviour, ensuring that all issues, including human rights concerns, are effectively addressed.

We have no information on severe human rights issues and incidents connected to our customers that have been reported in 2025. As no such cases have been identified, there is no information available regarding their nature.

Citadele embeds principles relating to consumers and end-users across key governance documents, including the Code of Ethics and the Data Protection Policy, as described above. These are complemented by adherence to the Consumer Rights Protection Law, the Advertising Law, and the Good Practice Guidelines of the Finance Latvia Association. Together, these policies and frameworks are considered sufficient to ensure comprehensive management of material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to consumers and end-users.

Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts (S4-2)

Citadele engages directly with customers through regular satisfaction, MobileApp, Brand Personality, and Brand Awareness surveys, inviting feedback on both positive and negative experiences. These engagements are part of the Bank's broader stakeholder-engagement approach, helping identify impacts and opportunities for improvement. For details on stakeholder engagement, please refer to section "Interests and views of stakeholders (SBM-2)".

Citadele monitors NPS and MobileApp NPS scores quarterly against internally set targets to track customer satisfaction and engagement. Given the difference in customer base sizes, results are assessed separately for Latvia and Lithuania and reported to the Management and Supervisory Boards to guide strategic decisions. Citadele monitors NPS and MobileApp NPS scores quarterly against internally set targets to track customer satisfaction and engagement. Given the difference in customer base sizes, results are assessed separately for Latvia and Lithuania and reported to the Management and Supervisory Boards to guide strategic decisions.

To evaluate engagement effectiveness, NPS tracking is complemented by post-interaction ratings after calls and branch visits, analysis of negative CSAT scores, quarterly mystery-shopper evaluations by an external partner, and regular call-listening reviews by managers. Negative trends are monitored, and corrective actions are discussed and implemented through dedicated review meetings.

Citadele ensures that customers can easily engage with the Bank through multiple channels, including MobileApp chat, internet banking messages, phone, e-mail, and branches. An interactive assistant supports quick digital responses, while qualified branch advisors provide personal service for customers with complex needs. These diverse and continuously upgraded channels ensure accessible, efficient, and inclusive communication - reflecting Citadele's commitment to innovation, personalised service, and responsiveness to customer feedback.

The Baltic Marketing Unit, which reports directly to the CEO, is responsible for regular NPS monitoring and customer-engagement activities. NPS results form part of the annual Group scorecard and are reviewed quarterly by the Management and Supervisory Boards, ensuring that customer insights inform Citadele's strategic and operational decisions.

Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns (S4-3)

For raising concerns, customers and end-users may use the external whistleblowing system, which can be found on Citadele's website for the respective country. Customers can share feedback, report violations, or raise suspicions of prohibited conduct through various external channels, both electronically and in person in client service centers, or by submitting an electronic report form on the website. The confidentiality of the information source is ensured, as well as the anonymity of those who choose to report breaches anonymously.

Complaints are processed following a dedicated procedure that aligns with external and internal regulations, as well as industry association recommendations. Issues raised by customers are categorized, reviewed, and analyzed to identify recurring concerns. The deadlines for reviewing complaints and providing the Bank's response are determined in accordance with the legal requirements of the respective country, based on the date the complaint is received by the Bank. To maintain an effective and transparent process for reviewing customer complaints and suggestions, Citadele has appointed dedicated individuals in each country to oversee feedback management for both retail and corporate clients. These representatives are responsible for daily operations related to handling customer input. Feedback is regularly analyzed, and control measures are introduced to resolve identified issues. Monitoring meetings are held consistently to track trends, evaluate the impact of corrective actions, and explore opportunities for further improvement. In cases where a complaint involves financial loss, damage, or matters related to the Bank's commission, remedial actions are taken in accordance with internal procedures. Depending on the outcome of the internal assessment, these actions may include compensation for losses, a reduction or waiver of commission, or reimbursement of previously applied fees.

Further details on how Citadele fosters a culture of integrity, ensures protection from retaliation, and promotes ethical conduct across its operations are disclosed under section "*Business Conduct Policies and Corporate Culture (G1-1)*". This includes the Code of Ethics, whistleblowing framework, and expectations for suppliers and service providers, which collectively support the effectiveness and credibility of grievance mechanisms. Through the Supplier Code of Conduct, Citadele expects its suppliers to maintain accessible grievance or whistleblowing channels and to cooperate in addressing ethical or human-rights concerns.

Citadele's grievance and feedback processes are designed to ensure accessibility, confidentiality, and trust, supported by clear communication on the Bank's website and transparent complaint-handling procedures. Protection from retaliation for individuals using these channels is safeguarded through the Code of Ethics and the whistleblowing framework. Customer complaints and feedback are handled through a structured procedure aligned with internal and external regulations and industry standards, enabling the Bank to identify recurring issues, implement corrective measures, and strengthen internal controls to prevent or mitigate future negative impacts.

Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions (S4-4)

Positive impact - availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources. Citadele strengthens access, affordability, and service quality by embedding fair-treatment standards in every customer interaction and by designing products and channels for inclusive use. This approach supports customers' ability to save, borrow, and transact reliably, enabling housing, mobility, and broader financial needs.

Fair and Responsible Banking. Citadele applies a Group-wide Customer Servicing Standard, product and client-journey procedures, and the Code of Ethics, reinforced by regular staff training. Responsible lending practices (including creditworthiness and affordability checks) and an exclusion list for sectors with high negative environmental or social impacts help ensure products are appropriate and priced fairly. Citadele provides clear, comprehensible product information so customers can make well-informed choices.

Transparency & accessibility. Information on services is available via Citadele's website and branches in plain language and accessible formats (e.g., visual aids, user-friendly interfaces). As a UN Principles for Responsible Banking signatory, Citadele assesses regional socio-economic needs and prioritises availability, accessibility, affordability, and quality in product and channel design. The Customer Servicing Standard defines the professional requirements expected from employees when interacting with clients, and these principles are reinforced through regular training and guided by the Code of Ethics.

Customer engagement and continuous improvement. Citadele runs regular customer satisfaction surveys for banking and MobileApp users, as well as Brand Personality and Awareness surveys, and tracks NPS against internally set targets. Customers can provide feedback, report issues, or raise concerns via MobileApp chat, Internet Banking messages, phone, e-mail, branches, and a website form. Complaints are handled under a structured procedure aligned with internal and external regulations and industry practice.

Citadele analyses NPS results, post-interaction ratings, and complaint trends to identify recurring issues and strengthen controls and customer journeys. These insights drive continuous improvements in service quality and digital experience, informing updates to the MobileApp and I-bank to align with customer expectations and market standards. Service quality is also benchmarked externally through independent studies and mystery-shopping exercises. KPIs and targets (e.g., NPS, complaints ratio, prime-time availability, digital adoption) are reported in S4-5; our engagement processes are described in S4-2.

Citadele's customer service continues to receive strong external recognition, evidencing the effectiveness of its approach. In 2025, the bank once again demonstrated high customer-service quality across the Baltics. In Latvia, Citadele achieved the highest overall customer-service score and maintained its leading position for the 11th consecutive year across both remote and in-person service channels. In Lithuania, the bank received the highest rating for in-call service and secured second place in in-branch service. In Estonia, Citadele significantly improved its customer-service performance, ranking second in branch service and third in call-service quality.

Inclusive design & channel expansion. Citadele continually enhances digital channels (MobileApp, Internet Banking) and digital onboarding for retail and SME customers, alongside the Citadele Business Portal, e-commerce solutions, and broader app functionality - ensuring banking is available anytime, anywhere. In line with the Accessibility Directive (transposed locally in 2025), Citadele adapts its services and products to ensure they are accessible to all people, implements web accessibility improvements and have launched C Cards (95% recycled plastic) with braille code and a blind notch to support visually impaired customers.

Stability that underpins access. Operational resilience measures - including secure platforms, continuous monitoring, and disaster-recovery and business-continuity planning (DR/BCP) - help keep services available. Prime-time system-availability targets and digital-adoption metrics are tracked and disclosed in S4-5.

Cybersecurity, data protection, and service continuity risks - management & mitigation

The Group recognises that cybersecurity, data protection, and service continuity represent both material risks to the business and potential negative impacts on consumers and end-users. Any compromise of customer data, disruption of digital platforms, or failure to maintain service availability could directly harm customers and expose the Group to regulatory, legal, operational, and reputational consequences. To address these areas, Citadele applies a comprehensive framework that combines risk identification and management - covering information technology (IT) resilience, data security, and business continuity - with prevention and mitigation measures such as employee awareness, customer education, technical safeguards, and structured incident response. Actions are prioritised through risk assessments, business-continuity plans, data-protection impact assessments (DPIAs), incident reviews, and customer feedback, and are overseen through Citadele's governance structures.

Citadele maintains a very low tolerance for risks to the security and availability of IT systems that support critical functions. Operating across multiple jurisdictions under evolving privacy laws (e.g., GDPR), the Group processes large volumes of customer personal data; any non-compliance or security compromise - unauthorised access, loss, disclosure, or misuse - could lead to investigations, fines, litigation, operational restrictions, and significant reputational harm.

To address these risks, the Group maintains a **cybersecurity** awareness programme for employees and customers, provides mandatory information-security training and regular phishing tests, ensures timely remediation of identified weaknesses, and applies consistent third-party risk management with ongoing enhancement of technology controls.

The Group has set the following key objectives to manage IT and cybersecurity risks:

- further strengthening of IT resilience and business continuity; and
- removal of remaining gaps in the security and cybersecurity risk awareness.

The Group has adopted the following IT and cybersecurity risk management principles:

- management and mitigation of IT and cybersecurity risks is supported by an independent, objective and competent IT and cybersecurity risk internal control function;
- such IT and cybersecurity risk management function reviews the IT strategy, manages and mitigates IT and cybersecurity risks through an independent and objective control function, performs gap analyses of internal processes and controls with external regulatory requirements and facilitates annual risk assessments of IT and cybersecurity risks; and
- IT and cybersecurity risk assessment is carried out and documented for critical IT assets no less frequently than annually, as well as following any major change in IT systems, services, processes or procedures, and/ or after any significant operational or security incident.

On data protection, the Group ensures that procedures are in place for employees and third-party suppliers to comply with applicable regulations and to implement security measures to help prevent cyber threats and data misuse. Controls to prevent customer-data misuse - role-based access controls, encryption (in transit and at rest), data loss prevention (DLP) and user-activity monitoring - are in place and subject to periodic review and testing. Agreements, controls, procedures, and policies are continuously monitored and updated to achieve and maintain GDPR compliance. Citadele safeguards customer data through robust security measures, continuous risk monitoring, and strict regulatory compliance; its cybersecurity approach integrates employee training, proactive risk management, and adherence to industry best practices to protect sensitive financial information and prevent privacy violations.

For **service continuity**, the Group maintains secure digital platforms and continuous risk monitoring to support uninterrupted service delivery and customer trust. It operates comprehensive disaster-recovery and business-continuity plans, with two geographically separate data centres where data and systems from Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia are continuously backed up to keep core systems operational in emergencies. The control environment is reinforced by regular security audits and penetration testing, a security information and event management (SIEM) solution, and vulnerability management for real-time threat detection. The Group aims to avoid information-security breaches or other technology disruptions that may impact customers and to maintain business-continuity readiness at all times. This integrated approach protects confidentiality, integrity, and availability, mitigates consumer harm, and supports the Group's strategic objectives.

Citadele's initiatives to enhance access, affordability, and service quality for consumers and end-users also support the Group's sustainability priorities aligned with SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), and SDG 13 (Climate Action). These efforts promote financial inclusion, accessibility, and customer well-being through responsible lending, fair treatment, and digital access (SDG 3, 8 & 9) and contribute to Citadele's broader commitment to sustainable operations and financing the green transition by improving environmental performance and supporting clients' shift toward energy efficiency and low-carbon solutions (SDG 7 & 13).

Resource allocation. Data and IT security are a core element of the Group's IT strategy, and dedicated financial and human resources are allocated to protect customer data, strengthen cybersecurity, and ensure service continuity. While exact budget amounts are not disclosed for confidentiality reasons, resources include specialist teams in IT, Risk, Compliance, and Operations, investments in infrastructure resilience (e.g., dual data centres, SIEM, vulnerability management), and ongoing employee training and awareness programmes. In parallel, the Group funds initiatives to enhance availability, accessibility, and affordability of financial services - such as WCAG-compliant digital upgrades, braille-enabled C Cards, digital onboarding for SMEs and minors, and inclusive UX design - delivered by staff across Business Development, Marketing & Communications, Customer Service, and Digital Channels, supported by in-country customer-experience owners. Together, these resource commitments and cross-functional staff efforts ensure that both risk mitigation and consumer-inclusion opportunities are adequately supported.

Cybersecurity, data protection, and service continuity risks - action effectiveness

Risk management effectiveness: evaluated through regular control testing, annual and event-driven IT and cybersecurity risk assessments, penetration tests, security audits, phishing simulations, and Disaster Recovery/Business Continuity Planning exercises. Effectiveness is also reviewed via timely closure of audit and regulatory findings and independent oversight by the internal IT and cybersecurity control function.

Impact-mitigation effectiveness for consumers: measured through outcome-oriented indicators, including customer complaints related to data or service continuity, post-incident resolution times, satisfaction levels of affected customers, and recurrence rates of similar incidents. We also track prime-time system availability ($\geq 99.9\%$), phishing-test participation rates, and the ratio of resolved complaints to escalations. These metrics demonstrate whether actions taken prevent, mitigate, and where needed, remedy negative impacts on consumers.

Quantitative KPIs and targets are reported in S4-5, and results are used to inform continuous improvements to cybersecurity, data protection, and service continuity practices. Unless stated otherwise, the actions described in this section are ongoing and form part of Citadele's continuous efforts to enhance customer experience, protect consumer interests, and ensure fair, secure, and inclusive access to financial services across the Group. No material adverse impacts requiring corrective or remedial action were identified during the reporting period.

Summary of the links between material IROs, policies, actions, metrics and targets

	Title of the material IRO	Actions	Metrics and Targets	Policies
Social inclusion of consumers and/ or end-users	Positive actual impact - Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources (housing, mobility, finance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to financial services; accessibility of digital platforms (MobileApp, I-bank) ▪ Digital onboarding (SMEs; children with parental consent) ▪ UX updates (screen customisation, privacy-enhancing layouts; redesign of loans & leasing section) ▪ Affordability measures (promo codes/ transparent pricing) ▪ New product launch - Piggybank (digital savings); home-improvement loans ▪ Web accessibility improvements (WCAG alignment) ▪ C Trade – online investment and portfolio management tool (C Trade (access to investing/financial literacy)) ▪ Dedicated in-country owners to oversee customer feedback management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NPS retail target ▪ NPS MobileApp target ▪ Post-interaction CSAT/ratings (calls/branches) ▪ Mystery shopper evaluations (external) ▪ Digital service users as % of total customers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Customer service culture guidelines ▪ Code of Ethics
Personal safety of consumers and end-users	Potential negative impact - Failure to protect customer data, cybersecurity, and service continuity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevent data misuse with role-based access controls, encryption (in transit and at rest), DLP, and user-activity monitoring - regularly reviewed. ▪ Incident response and breach notification procedures ▪ Regular staff training (incl. phishing tests) ▪ Robust security measures in place to ensure operational resilience. ▪ Comprehensive cybersecurity measures and a disaster recovery plan to enhance resilience and data security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NPS retail / NPS MobileApp target ▪ Customer complaints ratio ▪ Phishing alertness tests ▪ Monitoring meetings related to customer complaint process ▪ I-bank and MobileApp Prime time system availability target ≥ 99.9% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data protection policy ▪ Business continuity plans ▪ Disaster recovery plan ▪ Complaint management process
	Risks - Cybersecurity, data protection, and service continuity risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular security audits and penetration testing while utilizing SIEM and vulnerability management for real-time threat detection. ▪ Critical third-party oversight ▪ Disaster recovery & business-continuity plans with regular testing 		

Metrics and targets

Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities (S4-5)

To manage risks affecting consumers and end-users, Citadele tracks key performance indicators, including the customer complaints ratio, which serves as a key risk indicator (KRI) for potential losses and reputational impact from personnel errors, process inefficiencies, and IT system downtime. The customer complaints ratio measures the number of customer complaints expressed as a ratio of active customers. In 2025, the customer complaints ratio was 0.01%, remaining below the monitoring threshold of <0.04%.

Customer experience is measured through Net Promoter Score (NPS) targets for Retail and Mobile App. These are monitored quarterly to provide insights on customer loyalty and areas for improvement. NPS is calculated as the percentage of promoters (ratings 9–10) minus the percentage of detractors (ratings 0–6) based on responses to the question, “Would you recommend Citadele services to your friends or acquaintances? In 2025, the NPS score reached 39% in Latvia and 38% in Lithuania, exceeding the target of >35%. The NPS mobile app score were 57% in 2025 in Latvia and 48% in Lithuania. Estonia is not included in the survey scope due to methodological and sample size considerations; however, inclusion in future reporting periods is being assessed and, as the customer base has increased, is planned to be included in future reporting cycles.

To ensure digital service stability, Citadele monitors Internet Banking and Mobile App prime-time availability monthly against a ≥99.9% target; in 2025, availability reached 99.97% (2024: 99.90%), this indicator measures aggregated availability of critical systems, as defined in the Business Impact Assessment (BIA), during prime-time hours. The bank also tracks the share of digital service users among total customers to assess adoption and effectiveness. Cybersecurity awareness remains among top priorities. In 2025, the phishing-test participation rate was 99.6% and the pass rate 99.7% (2024 pass rate: 99.4%). All new employees complete GDPR and IT security training within their first month of employment.

Targets are reviewed annually and set for the upcoming year, without a fixed baseline year. This ensures flexibility and alignment with evolving priorities. Citadele acknowledges ESRS requirements to present progress against a base year; as targets are annually reset, the rationale is to allow responsiveness to changing stakeholder expectations, digital banking trends, and risk factors. Underlying methodologies and data sources remain consistent year-on-year to ensure comparability. In the event of methodological changes, these will be disclosed together with their rationale and the effect on data comparability. Target design incorporates stakeholder feedback and industry best practices. While consumers and end-users are not directly involved in target-setting, their feedback is considered through surveys, NPS monitoring, and other engagement channels. This approach ensures alignment with material risks, opportunities, and service quality expectations.

Metrics	Targets		Actual	
	2026	2025	2025	2024
NPS retail – Latvia	>45%	>35%	39%	43%
NPS retail – Lithuania	>45%	>35%	38%	39%
NPS mobile app – Latvia	>50%	> 50%	57%	59%
NPS mobile app – Lithuania	>50%	> 50%	48%	48%
I-bank and MobileApp Prime time system availability	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%

ESRS G1 Business Conduct

Introduction

During the double materiality assessment of business conduct topics, Citadele has identified a positive actual impact from a strong corporate culture, which drives the organization toward common goals. By fostering shared values and collaboration, this culture promotes employee motivation, productivity, and engagement, supporting the bank's strategic objectives.

Potential negative impacts were identified in relation to whistleblower protection, where loss of trust and undetected misconduct may result from insufficient safeguards, and in the area of corruption and bribery, where the erosion of trust and governance may result from failures to uphold ethical and transparent business conduct.

Industry-specific potential negative impacts and risks were identified. The potential negative impact from failure to prevent and detect financial crime may lead to anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism and counter-proliferation financing (AML/CTF/CPF) breaches or sanctions evasion, which weakens the integrity of the financial system and creates social and economic risks for people and society. The respective financial crime risk for the bank may result in financial losses, regulatory penalties, and reputational damage, affecting its ability to operate responsibly and sustainably. Another potential negative impact arises from weak data quality, unclear process ownership, and ineffective internal controls, which may lead to inaccurate reporting, delayed regulatory implementation, and reduced transparency, undermining stakeholder trust and regulatory oversight. The respective execution and process management risk for the bank may cause financial losses, regulatory penalties, and reputational damage, weakening its resilience and long-term objectives.

As part of its double materiality assessment, ESRS topics such as animal welfare and supplier relationship management, including payment practices, were assessed as not material. Political engagement is likewise considered non-material, as the bank does not support political projects - either directly or indirectly - and does not make donations to political parties.

For details on IRO identification and assessment process, please refer to section Identification and assessment of material sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO-1), on page 30.

Business conduct policies and corporate culture (G1-1)

Citadele Group has a comprehensive corporate governance and risk management structure to operate in a transparent and prudent manner, balancing and protecting the interests of its stakeholders. The Group has developed an internal legal framework that sets clear governance principles. Policy-level documents are adopted by the Management Board and approved by the Supervisory Board, and are reviewed annually for relevance, effectiveness, and alignment with legal, regulatory, and strategic developments. Procedures and instructions are approved by the respective heads of function. To ensure accountability in implementation, all documents are reconciled with the involved parties responsible for their execution. All policies and procedures are available to employees on the internal Confluence page, while selected policies - including the Code of Ethics, Supplier Code of Conduct, and Terms against Prohibited Conduct - are also published on Citadele's external website for public access. Business conduct policies apply to all Citadele Group entities and activities in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. They cover employees, management, and governing bodies, and extend to suppliers and business partners through the Supplier Code of Conduct.

Citadele's **main business conduct policies** include the Corporate Governance Policy, Code of Ethics, Anti-Corruption Policy, Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism and Proliferation Financing (AML/CTPF) Policy, Data Governance Policy, and Conflict of Interest Policy. These policies cover ethical standards, corruption and bribery prevention, whistleblower protection, conflict of interest management, financial crime prevention, embedding a corporate culture based on integrity, transparency, and accountability.

Our **Corporate Governance Policy** promotes effective decision-making and risk management, while upholding ethical standards. It sets out procedures for transparency, integrity, and regulatory compliance, supporting the overall governance structure and sustainable business practices.

The Bank adheres to a **Code of Ethics**, based on regulatory requirements and industry best practices. The Code of Ethics outlines the Group's ethical principles and core values, promoting high standards and consistent behaviour as well as stipulates whistleblowing process within the Citadele Group. This shapes the corporate culture, fostering an environment of integrity and respect.

Citadele defines its corporate culture through core values - *Aspire, Personalize, Innovate, Act* - embedded in the Code of Ethics and reinforced by a clear "tone from the top." These values are promoted via onboarding, designated internal confluence page, continuous feedback tools (e.g., Peero), and open channels including whistleblowing. Culture is evaluated by integrating values and behaviours into goal-setting and calibrated annual performance reviews and by tracking quarterly eNPS and Peero analytics. Results are reported to the Management and Supervisory Boards for continuous improvement.

Internal **whistleblower's** channel is introduced at the Group's intranet for the employees to inform if they have observed or possess information on corruption, bribery, unethical behaviour, violence and harassment or other actions that might harm the Group, employees, clients or damage the Group's reputation. For raising concerns, customers, suppliers and other third parties may use the external whistleblowing system which can be found on Citadele website of the respective country. Confidentiality of the source of information as well as anonymity of an employee who has reported on the breach if the employee has chosen an anonymous way of reporting is guaranteed. The Code of Ethics includes measures to ensure the protection of whistleblowers, safeguarding them from any form of retaliation for reporting misconduct or violation.

The **Anti-Corruption Policy**, which is in line with United Nations Convention against Corruption principles and applies to the whole Group, establishes core principles for preventing situations where the Group might be exposed to corruption risk. It provides that all employees of the Group shall undergo mandatory annual anti-corruption training, including whistleblower issues. In addition, employees must confirm their compliance with the Bank's anti-bribery/ corruption and ethics policies on an annual basis. New employees are required to complete the ethics and anti-corruption course within their first month of employment in accordance with the Code of Ethics to acquaint them with key ethical principles, guidelines of giving and accepting of business gifts and gratitude from customers and business partners.

The Group's Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism and Proliferation Financing Policy (**AML/CTPF Policy**) establishes a robust internal control framework to prevent money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing, ensuring compliance with applicable laws and international best practices. It follows a structured Three Lines of Defense model, emphasizing due diligence, enhanced monitoring, compliance oversight, employee training, and independent audits. The Policy mandates ongoing risk assessments, strict client verification, cooperation with regulators, and clear accountability at all levels, reinforcing the Group's commitment to financial integrity and regulatory compliance.

All employees are required to adhere to the relevant policies and uphold ethical standards across all roles. This approach reflects Citadele's principle that all functions are treated as equally exposed to corruption and bribery risk, and therefore subject to the same controls and Anti-Bribery/Corruption standards.

Implementation actions and progress (ESRS 2 / MDR-A 68)

In 2025, Citadele continued to strengthen its governance and ethical conduct framework by implementing actions aligned with the *Corporate Governance Policy*, *Code of Ethics*, *AML/CTPF Policy*, and *Anti-Corruption Policy*. The actions apply across all Citadele Group entities and operations in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, covering employees and management, and - where relevant - business partners and clients. Key actions included maintaining ethics training and awareness programs for all employees, conducting compliance and anti-money-laundering training with completion rates close to 100%, and reinforcing internal control effectiveness through regular monitoring and assessments. Procedures for handling whistleblower reports were maintained to ensure protection from retaliation and promote transparency. Data quality management processes were enhanced through monitoring, remediation, and reporting activities, contributing to compliance with evolving ESG and regulatory requirements.

These actions support the achievement of the Group's policy objectives to uphold integrity, ethical behavior, and compliance across all operations. Looking ahead, Citadele will continue to update governance and compliance policies annually, strengthen internal control frameworks, and enhance employee training and awareness programs. The implementation of these measures contributes directly to sustaining a strong corporate culture, preventing misconduct, and ensuring adherence to regulatory and ethical standards across the Group.

Unless stated otherwise, the actions described in this section are ongoing and form part of Citadele's continuous efforts to strengthen governance, ethical conduct, and compliance across the Group. No material adverse impacts requiring corrective or remedial action were identified during the reporting period.

Summary of the links between material IROs, policies, actions, metrics and targets

Sub-topic	Title of the material IRO	Key actions	Metrics & Targets	Policies
Corporate culture	Positive actual impact - A strong corporate culture driving the bank toward common goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employee engagement surveys ▪ Ethics training programs ▪ Internal communication channels ▪ Performance evaluation includes Citadele values and behaviours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ eNPs >40% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Code of Ethics ▪ Corporate Governance Policy
Protection of whistleblowers	Potential negative impact -Whistleblower protection risk resulting in loss of trust and undetected misconduct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procedures for handling whistleblowers reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Code of Ethics
Corruption and bribery	Potential negative impact -Corruption and bribery - Erosion of Trust and Governance Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anti-corruption and bribery trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100% completion rate of anti-corruption training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anti-Corruption Policy ▪ Conflict of Interest Policy ▪ Compliance Policy
Financial crime <i>(industry specific)</i>	<p>Risk - Financial Crime Risk events resulting in financial losses, regulatory penalties, and reputational damage.</p> <p>Potential negative impact - Potential failure to prevent and detect financial crime.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know Your Client ▪ Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing / Activity monitoring ▪ Suspicious Activity Reporting ▪ Transaction monitoring ▪ Compliance and AML trainings ▪ Internal control effectiveness assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100% completion rate of Compliance and AML training ▪ Key AML and Sanction risk indicator monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AML/CTPF Policy ▪ Corporate Governance Policy ▪ Sanctions compliance policy ▪ Employee Staffing management in the AML/CTF/CPF and Sanctions Compliance Area
Data quality and process management alignment <i>(entity specific)</i>	<p>Risks - Failures in process execution or management, including weak internal controls or unclear responsibilities, that may result in financial losses, regulatory penalties, or reputational damage</p> <p>Potential negative impact -Weak data quality, unclear process ownership, and ineffective internal controls may negatively affect customers and society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data quality management: monitoring, remediation and reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring of Data quality related incidents and losses; ▪ Incidents caused by Process risk ▪ External reporting related incidents ▪ Personnel errors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data Governance Policy ▪ Data Management Procedure

Metrics listed in the table above include both publicly disclosed performance indicators and internal monitoring indicators used for governance and risk management purposes. Quantitative performance is disclosed only for metrics with publicly defined targets or outcome indicators, while other indicators are monitored internally and therefore not disclosed with numerical results.

Targets, Metrics, and Performance Monitoring (MDR-M 77)

Performance effectiveness is monitored for all material IROs through measurable outbound targets, internal assessments, key risk indicators, or other tracking mechanisms, as described in the Business Conduct (G1) section. The targets related to business conduct matters are primarily annual and operational in nature, established through the Group's regular planning and performance cycle. Progress is reviewed regularly (monthly, quarterly, and/ or annually) against set KPIs or targets, and assessed year-on-year against previous results, with methodologies and assumptions aligned with internal control and compliance monitoring processes. In cases where no specific targets are published (e.g., whistleblower protection), Citadele relies on internal processes to ensure oversight and follow-up. Targets are defined and reviewed through established governance processes involving key internal stakeholders and take into account applicable regulatory requirements and supervisory expectations. Where specific quantitative targets or outcome metrics are disclosed in this report, performance against these targets is presented in the relevant G1 sub-sections, while certain indicators listed in the summary table are used for internal monitoring and oversight purposes and are therefore not disclosed with quantitative performance results.

Citadele applies a consistent and structured approach to collecting and reporting metrics related to material business conduct matters. The selection of metrics builds on existing internal control, compliance, HR, and risk management systems and reflects the indicators currently used to assess progress in managing relevant impacts, risks, and opportunities. All metrics are defined and expressed in measurable units (percentages, counts, or scores) and are sourced from established internal systems subject to regular monitoring for consistency and reliability. Where applicable, targets are set as absolute or relative values and measured in corresponding units to enable year-on-year performance evaluation. Qualitative indicators, such as ethical culture and awareness levels, are also tracked through engagement surveys and feedback mechanisms. In addition, the Group monitors a broader set of internal performance indicators to support management oversight and decision-making across its business conduct and compliance framework. Performance during the reporting period remained broadly in line with established targets, with no material deviations or significant adverse trends identified. No significant changes were made to targets, metrics, or underlying measurement methodologies during the reporting period.

Resource allocation (MDR-A 69)

Citadele allocates dedicated financial and human resources to support the implementation of its governance, ethics, and compliance framework. These resources, among other, include specialist teams within AML, Compliance, Risk, Legal, IT and Cyber security and Internal Audit, as well as training and awareness programmes delivered through HR function. Employee staffing management in the AML/CFT/CPF and Sanctions Compliance area established to ensure sufficiency, competency, and continuity of resources in line with the Bank's risk profile and regulatory requirements. Investments are directed toward maintaining robust internal controls, compliance monitoring systems, data-governance tools, and ongoing employee training on ethics, anti-corruption, and AML/CTPF topics. Resources for these activities are planned and managed within Citadele's existing governance, operational and budgeting structures, ensuring continuity and alignment with the Group's strategic and compliance objective.

Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery (G1-3)

Our internal procedure on handling whistleblowing reports outlines how incidents related to corruption and bribery are detected, investigated, and addressed. The Head of the Compliance Division assesses employee reports on cases of fraud, bribery, and corruption, involving the Legal Division and the Information Analysis and Due Diligence Unit as required to ensure independent investigations.

All investigations are carried out independently of the management structures involved, ensuring that they are fair, objective, and free from undue influence. If the reported cases involve members of the Bank's Management Board, the Internal Audit Department independently assesses the situation to ensure impartiality. If an investigation confirms misconduct, law enforcement agencies are promptly informed. Incidents related to corruption and other illegal activities are subject to immediate action. Confirmed cases, investigative findings, and corrective measures are reported to the Management Board and Supervisory Board on a quarterly basis to ensure proper oversight and follow-up. The Group continues to monitor, review, and anti-corruption training programs strengthen its internal controls and response mechanisms on an ongoing basis.

To ensure employee awareness of anti-corruption policies, mandatory ethics and anti-corruption training is conducted annually for all employees, including Management and Supervisory Board members and during the first month of employment for new hires. The training consists of an e-learning session covering core principles of anti-corruption, whistleblowing, gift policies and conflict of interest management. The training includes case-based exercises and practical examples to strengthen understanding and application of principles. Employees are tested on their knowledge. Ethics/ anti-corruption training is mandatory training for all Group employees.

As noted above in G1-1, Citadele does not classify any specific business functions as being at higher risk for corruption or bribery. Accordingly, all employees are considered equally exposed and are included in the mandatory ethics and anti-corruption training programme and controls. This approach ensures full (100%) coverage of functions-at-risk. At the same time, there may be instances where an employee is classified as higher risk based on specific screening criteria and enhanced supervision measures may be implemented in those instances. The Bank aims to achieve and maintain close to 100 % annual completion of its anti-corruption training programmes. These actions reflect Citadele's ongoing efforts to strengthen awareness, integrity, and vigilance against corruption and misconduct.

Regulatory compliance, including tightened ESG requirements and data quality issues (Entity-specific)

Citadele has policies and governance documents in place to address the entity-specific potential negative impacts and risks related to financial crime, as well as data quality, process ownership, and internal controls. These documents collectively set the framework for responsible governance and risk management, aiming to minimise adverse effects on society and stakeholders, while mitigating risks that could result in financial losses, regulatory penalties, or reputational damage for the bank. Internal governance documents are available on Citadele's intranet, while publicly available versions can be found on the bank's external website.

Financial crime

Preventing financial crime is a priority for Citadele, reflecting its commitment to safeguarding the integrity of the financial system and protecting the interests of its customers, stakeholders, and society. Failure to effectively implement and follow procedures for detecting and preventing financial crime - such as money laundering, terrorism and proliferation financing, or sanctions evasion - can result in severe consequences, including financial losses, regulatory penalties, and reputational damage.

The Group has adopted the Money Laundering and Terrorism and Proliferation Financing and Sanctions Risk Management Strategy (ML/TF/PF Risk Management Strategy) and AML/CTF/CPF Policy to have an effective and comprehensive AML/CTF/CPF internal control system. The Group's ML/TF/PF Risk Management Strategy is based on following key pillars to prevent the Group from money-laundering, terrorism financing and proliferation financing (ML/TF/PF), which includes: (1) ML/TF/PF and Sanctions risk assessment, (2) ML/TF/PF Risk Management Strategy, where admissible levels of ML/TF/PF and Sanctions risks are determined through the definition of quantitative risk indicators, (3) the designated Member of the Management Board responsible for AML/CTF/CPF and Sanctions Compliance, the Money Laundering Reporting Officer, the designated Sanctions Officer, (4) an ongoing employee training program, (5) policies and procedures, as well as internal controls and (6) independent testing of internal control system.

A sound risk culture across the Group, risk-aware employees and implementation of industry best-practice processes and systems, is the backbone of ML/TF/PF risk management. Employees of the Group have a good knowledge of customers and their counterparties and a full understanding of the substance of transactions and thus can timely detect suspicious customer activity.

The Group has established AML/CTF/CPF compliance training program for all its employees. The training program consists of three main parts: initial, regular and extraordinary employee training and is tailored to the necessary knowledge level of each function. For employees directly responsible for AML/CTF/CPF compliance, special advanced trainings, workshops and conferences are arranged to enhance their knowledge and skills necessary for execution of their tasks. The Group supports and requires international certification in the AML/CTF/CPF compliance fields for at least the leading specialists involved in the ML/TF/PF risk management function. Training completion rates reached 99.52% in 2025, compared to 99.61% in 2024.

In addition to AML/CTF/CPF measures, the Group maintains a dedicated Sanctions Compliance Policy to ensure adherence to international and national sanctions regimes, including those of the UN, EU, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and the US (OFAC). Sanctions risk management is supported by customer due diligence, ongoing transaction monitoring, and advanced IT-based screening tools, with scenarios designed to detect potential evasion and high-risk activities. Regular reviews by internal and external experts, as well as tailored staff training and certification, reinforce the effectiveness of the framework and safeguard the Group from sanctions-related risks.

The bank maintains a whistleblower mechanism that allows employees and third parties to confidentially report suspected financial crime or unethical conduct, with protections in place to prevent retaliation. More on the procedure for handling whistleblower reports are provided under section Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery (G1-3).

Execution and process management

Weak data quality, unclear process ownership, and ineffective internal controls may lead to inaccurate reporting, delays in regulatory implementation, and loss of transparency. The Data Governance Policy defines how Citadele Group manages data as a strategic asset, setting out accountability, ownership, and quality standards to ensure information is reliable, consistent, and responsibly used. By embedding these principles across the data lifecycle, the Group enhances transparency, integrity, and trust, while reducing operational risks, safeguarding compliance, and enabling reliable decision-making.

To operationalize this, Citadele applies a Data Management Procedure that establishes consistent practices for data quality and metadata management across the Group. It assigns clear responsibilities to data owners, stewards, and governance experts, and sets out processes for monitoring, remediation, and reporting. Proactive monitoring is designed to detect issues early through defined quality controls, while remediation ensures that any identified deficiencies are prioritized, investigated, and resolved.

To track execution and process management risks, the Group applies a set of Key Risk Indicators (KRIs), such as incidents caused by process risk, personnel errors, and data quality-related incidents and losses. These indicators are regularly monitored against established thresholds and form part of monthly and quarterly reporting to the Management Board, with escalation to the Supervisory Board when required. This ensures accountability, early detection of adverse trends, and timely implementation of mitigation measures.

Metrics and targets

Incidents of corruption and bribery (G1-4)

There were no confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery in 2025 (compared to 0 in 2024). Accordingly, no employees were dismissed or disciplined in relation to corruption or bribery during the reporting period, and no contracts with business partners were terminated or not renewed due to such violations. No fines, penalties, or convictions for violations of anti-corruption or anti-bribery laws were imposed on Citadele or its employees during 2025. As no breaches occurred, no corrective actions were required.

No public legal cases concerning corruption or bribery were brought against Citadele or its employees in 2025, and no fines or convictions related to anti-corruption laws were imposed. This also covers cases initiated in previous years, as no outcomes were established during 2025. No incidents involving actors in the value chain were identified where Citadele or its employees were directly involved.

Statement of Management's Responsibility

The Management of AS Citadele banka (hereinafter – the Bank) is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements of the Bank and for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the sustainability statement of the Bank and its subsidiaries (hereinafter – the Group).

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the source documents and present the financial position of the Bank and the Group as of 31 December 2025 and the results of their operations for the year ended 31 December 2025, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union. The management report presents fairly the financial results of the reporting period and future prospects of the Bank and the Group.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union. Appropriate accounting policies have been applied on a consistent basis. Prudent and reasonable judgments and estimates have been made by the Management in the preparation of the financial statements.

The Management of AS Citadele banka is responsible for the maintenance of proper accounting records, the safeguarding of the Group's assets and the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities in the Group. They are also responsible for operating the Bank in compliance with the Law on Credit Institutions, regulations of the Bank of Latvia and other legislation of the Republic of Latvia and the European Union applicable for credit institutions.

Management Board of AS Citadele banka on 4 March 2026 and Supervisory Board of AS Citadele banka on 17 March 2026 executed a power of attorney appointing Rūta Ežerskienė empowering her to sign this report on their behalf. This document on 18 March 2026 is signed using a qualified electronic signature by Rūta Ežerskienė and Valters Ābele. Valters Ābele is responsible for accounting and preparation of the annual report.

Rūta Ežerskienė
Chair of the Management Board
Chief Executive Officer

Valters Ābele
Member of the Management Board
Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF INCOME

		EUR thousands			
Note	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank	
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	5	158,870	170,508	196,657	228,510
Other interest income	5	72,253	82,786	-	-
Interest expense	5	(53,934)	(60,771)	(55,330)	(62,630)
Net interest income		177,189	192,523	141,327	165,880
Fee and commission income	6	75,687	72,971	69,592	64,599
Fee and commission expense	6	(38,646)	(36,708)	(36,512)	(34,615)
Net fee and commission income		37,041	36,263	33,080	29,984
Net financial income	7	9,789	9,654	9,739	9,444
Net other income / (expense)	8	(2,514)	(3,680)	(1,064)	2,491
Operating income		221,505	234,760	183,082	207,799
Staff costs	9	(69,155)	(69,382)	(57,913)	(58,681)
Other operating expenses	10	(30,877)	(33,415)	(28,647)	(31,280)
Depreciation and amortisation	20	(8,849)	(10,753)	(7,662)	(9,637)
Operating expense		(108,881)	(113,550)	(94,222)	(99,598)
Profit from continuous operations before impairment, other taxes and levies and non-current assets held for sale		112,624	121,210	88,860	108,201
Net credit losses	11	(4,468)	466	(787)	1,399
Other impairment losses and other provisions	12	(50)	91	4,171	1,138
Operating profit from continuous operations before other taxes and levies and non-current assets held for sale		108,106	121,767	92,244	110,738
Mortgage loan levy and bank tax	13	-	(9,647)	-	(9,605)
Result from non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations, net of tax	21	(3,740)	(4,636)	(1,528)	(14,943)
Operating profit		104,366	107,484	90,716	86,190
Income tax	13	(22,832)	(17,728)	(17,996)	(15,534)
Net profit		81,534	89,756	72,720	70,656
Basic earnings / (loss) per share in EUR	27	0.51	0.57	0.46	0.45
<i>from continuing operations</i>		0.53	0.60	0.46	0.45
<i>from discontinued operations</i>		(0.02)	(0.03)	-	-
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share in EUR	27	0.51	0.56	0.45	0.44
<i>from continuing operations</i>		0.53	0.59	0.45	0.44
<i>from discontinued operations</i>		(0.02)	(0.03)	-	-

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Net profit	81,534	89,756	72,720	70,656
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:				
<i>Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (continuing operations)</i>				
Gains or losses transferred to profit or loss (Note 7)	(28)	(72)	(28)	(72)
Valuation gains or losses taken to equity	3,554	5,806	3,102	4,972
Income tax taken to equity (Note 13)	(619)	1,149	(618)	1,149
<i>Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (discontinued operations)</i>				
Gains or losses transferred to profit or loss	67	172	-	-
Valuation gains or losses taken to equity	35	255	-	-
Income tax taken to equity	(25)	(103)	-	-
<i>Other reserves (discontinued operations)</i>				
Foreign exchange retranslation (Note 21)	(7,395)	(294)	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
<i>Equity and similar instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (continuing operations)</i>				
Valuation gains or losses taken to equity	17	4	17	4
Transfer to retained earnings at disposal	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	(4,394)	6,917	2,473	6,053
Total comprehensive income	77,140	96,673	75,193	76,709

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

		EUR thousands			
		31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
		Group	Group	Bank	Bank
Assets					
Cash and cash balances at central banks	14	511,451	349,940	511,451	349,940
Loans to credit institutions		7,099	12,944	5,701	23,748
Debt securities	15	1,040,903	1,275,958	1,004,828	1,234,827
Loans to public	16	3,764,206	3,274,581	3,655,462	3,170,572
Equity instruments	18	427	835	427	835
Other financial instruments	18	21,999	25,108	-	838
Derivatives	29	1,747	5,690	1,747	5,690
Investments in related entities	19	-	-	52,969	48,759
Tangible assets	20	30,755	17,993	16,543	14,204
Intangible assets	20	5,691	6,132	3,492	3,876
Current income tax assets	13	-	22	-	-
Deferred income tax assets	13	1,053	1,636	999	1,572
Bank tax assets	13	-	180	-	180
Discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale	21	-	103,636	-	779
Other assets	22	39,405	61,942	30,097	50,273
Total assets		5,424,736	5,136,597	5,283,716	4,906,093
Liabilities					
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	23	2,599	3,228	2,599	54,096
Deposits and borrowings from customers	24	4,304,201	4,023,480	4,304,937	4,003,611
Debt securities issued	25	408,861	315,422	408,861	315,422
Derivatives	29	2,767	4,008	2,767	4,008
Provisions	11	3,816	2,733	3,727	2,675
Current income tax liabilities	13	13,879	14,218	12,392	12,301
Deferred income tax liabilities	13	2,450	-	-	-
Discontinued operations	21	-	133,131	-	-
Other liabilities	26	88,905	77,695	35,528	33,704
Total liabilities		4,827,478	4,573,915	4,770,811	4,425,817
Equity					
Share capital	27	159,178	158,813	159,178	158,813
Reserves and other capital components		4,850	7,388	5,046	717
Retained earnings		433,230	396,481	348,681	320,746
Total equity		597,258	562,682	512,905	480,276
Total liabilities and equity		5,424,736	5,136,597	5,283,716	4,906,093
Off-balance sheet items					
Guarantees and letters of credit	28	102,467	88,398	102,467	97,033
Financial commitments	28	394,081	351,912	380,621	409,329

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Group, EUR thousands							
	Issued share capital	Share premium	Securities fair value revaluation reserve (Note 15)	Foreign currency retranslation	Share based payments	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as of 31/12/2023	158,145	1,175	(12,531)	7,689	3,575	357,342	515,395
Dividends to shareholders (Note 27)	-	-	-	-	-	(50,617)	(50,617)
Share based payments to employees (Note 9 and Note 27)	668	1,038	-	-	(475)	-	1,231
Total comprehensive income	-	-	7,211	(294)	-	89,756	96,673
Net result for the period	-	-	-	-	-	89,756	89,756
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	-	-	7,211	(294)	-	-	6,917
Balance as of 31/12/2024	158,813	2,213	(5,320)	7,395	3,100	396,481	562,682
Dividends to shareholders (Note 27)	-	-	-	-	-	(44,785)	(44,785)
Share based payments to employees (Note 9 and Note 27)	365	616	-	-	1,240	-	2,221
Total comprehensive income	-	-	3,001	(7,395)	-	81,534	77,140
Net result for the period	-	-	-	-	-	81,534	81,534
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	-	-	3,001	(7,395)	-	-	(4,394)
Balance as of 31/12/2025	159,178	2,829	(2,319)	-	4,340	433,230	597,258

Bank, EUR thousands						
	Issued share capital	Share premium	Securities fair value revaluation reserve (Note 15)	Share based payments	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as of 31/12/2023	158,145	1,175	(10,649)	3,575	300,707	452,953
Dividends to shareholders (Note 27)	-	-	-	-	(50,617)	(50,617)
Share based payments to employees (Note 9 and Note 27)	668	1,038	-	(475)	-	1,231
Total comprehensive income	-	-	6,053	-	70,656	76,709
Net result for the period	-	-	-	-	70,656	70,656
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	-	-	6,053	-	-	6,053
Balance as of 31/12/2024	158,813	2,213	(4,596)	3,100	320,746	480,276
Dividends to shareholders (Note 27)	-	-	-	-	(44,785)	(44,785)
Share based payments to employees (Note 9 and Note 27)	365	616	-	1,240	-	2,221
Total comprehensive income	-	-	2,473	-	72,720	75,193
Net result for the period	-	-	-	-	72,720	72,720
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	-	-	2,473	-	-	2,473
Balance as of 31/12/2025	159,178	2,829	(2,123)	4,340	348,681	512,905

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		EUR thousands			
	Note	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Operating activities					
Operating profit before tax (discontinued net of tax and continuing)		104,366	107,484	90,716	86,190
Tax expense from discontinued operations	21	21	(6)	-	-
Interest income	5	(232,532)	(256,805)	(196,657)	(228,510)
Interest expense	5	54,082	60,995	55,330	62,630
Dividends income	8	(11)	(20)	(112)	(4,952)
Depreciation and amortisation		9,046	11,193	7,662	9,637
Impairment allowances and provisions		5,537	290	(1,533)	12,530
Currency translation and other non-cash items		9,895	(957)	8,390	(2,411)
Cash flows from the income statement		(49,596)	(77,826)	(36,204)	(64,886)
(Increase) / decrease in loans to public		(491,946)	(413,473)	(488,582)	(403,071)
Increase / (decrease) in deposits and borrowings from customers		289,352	203,580	305,590	202,423
(Increase) / decrease in loans to credit institutions		5,154	20,983	16,795	28,465
Increase / (decrease) in deposits from central banks and credit institutions		(2,290)	(39,000)	(53,031)	(7,632)
(Increase) / decrease in other items at fair value through profit or loss		2,702	(3,994)	2,702	(3,994)
(Increase) / decrease in other assets		23,991	10,632	19,947	(16,354)
(Increase) / decrease in tangible assets under operating lease		(9,810)	(138)	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities		10,495	(20,308)	115	(4,636)
Cash flows from operating activities before interest and corporate income tax		(221,948)	(319,544)	(232,668)	(269,685)
Interest received		235,728	257,517	199,030	228,459
Interest paid		(46,551)	(52,484)	(48,074)	(54,032)
Corporate income tax paid		(20,705)	(21,437)	(17,905)	(20,480)
Cash flows from operating activities		(53,476)	(135,948)	(99,617)	(115,738)
Investing activities					
Acquisition of tangible and intangible assets		(5,860)	(7,791)	(4,522)	(4,574)
Disposal of tangible and intangible assets		25	3,385	25	668
Investments in debt securities and other financial instruments		(165,340)	(198,998)	(152,186)	(193,053)
Proceeds from debt securities and other financial instruments		408,737	165,996	381,082	145,923
Dividends received		11	20	112	4,952
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents as a result of disposal of discontinued operations	21	(69,468)	-	-	-
Sale or investments in subsidiaries and associates		-	844	1,182	844
Cash flows from investing activities		168,105	(36,544)	225,693	(45,240)
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		(44,785)	(50,617)	(44,785)	(50,617)
Proceeds from issue of debt securities	25	347,329	54,734	347,329	54,734
(Repayment) of debt securities	25	(255,000)	-	(255,000)	-
Interest paid on debt securities issued	25	(11,270)	(7,150)	(11,270)	(7,150)
Repayment of lease liabilities	26	(3,759)	(3,758)	(3,674)	(3,392)
Cash flows from financing activities		32,515	(6,791)	32,600	(6,425)
Cash flows for the period		147,144	(179,283)	158,676	(167,403)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	32	366,371	545,654	353,441	520,844
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	32	513,515	366,371	512,117	353,441

The Group has elected to present a statement of cash flows that includes both continuing and discontinued operations within operating, investing and financing activities. For more details on discontinued operations refer to note *Discontinued Operations and Non-current assets held for sale*.

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

If not mentioned otherwise, referral to the Group's policies and procedures should be also considered as referral to the respective Bank's policies and procedures. Figures in parenthesis represent amounts as of 31 December 2024 or for the twelve months period ended 31 December 2024.

NOTE 1. AUTHORISATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been authorised for issuance on 26 March 2025 and comprise the financial information of AS Citadele banka (hereinafter – the Bank or Citadele) and its subsidiaries (together – the Group). For more details refer to the Statement of Management's Responsibility. In accordance with the Commercial Law of the Republic of Latvia, the shareholders' have the right to make the decision on the approval of these financial statements.

NOTE 2. GENERAL INFORMATION

Citadele is a Latvian-based full-service financial group offering a wide range of banking products to retail, SME and corporate customer base as well as wealth management, asset management, life insurance, pension, leasing and factoring products. Alongside traditional banking services, Citadele offers a range of services based on next-generation financial technology, including a modern mobile application, contactless and instant payments, modern client onboarding practices and technologically-enabled best-in-class customer service.

As of period end the Bank operates branches in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. AS Citadele banka is the parent company of the Group. The Group's main market is the Baltics (Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia). Citadele was registered as a stock company on 30 June 2010. Citadele commenced its operations on 1 August 2010.

As of 31 December 2025, the Group had 1,281 (2024: 1,342) and the Bank had 1,077 (2024: 1,112) full time equivalent active employees.

The legal address of AS Citadele banka is Republikas laukums 2A, Riga, LV-1010, Latvia. Domicile of the entity is Latvia, country of incorporation is Latvia. Legal form is stock company (in Latvian "akciju sabiedrība").

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted in the European Union and relevant statutory regulations and laws on a going concern basis. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss and all derivative contracts, which have been measured at fair value.

The Management considers going concern basis of accounting appropriate in preparing these financial statements; there are no material uncertainties in applying going concern basis of accounting. The Group's financial and capital position, business activities, its risk management objectives and policies and the major risks to which the Group is exposed to are disclosed in the Risk Management section of these financial statements. Liquidity risk management is particularly important in respect to the going concern convention, as a failure to have a sufficient funding to meet payment obligations due may result in an extraordinary borrowing at excessive cost, regulatory requirement breach, delays in day-to-day settlements activities or cause the Group to no longer be a going concern; for more details refer to Liquidity risk management section. Regulatory compliance, especially capital adequacy requirements, is also significant to the going concern of the Group. The Group conducts and plans business in accordance with the available capital and in line with other regulatory requirements. For capital adequacy ratios as at period end refer to the Capital management section. The Group has implemented a comprehensive liquidity risk management and capital planning framework and policies and procedures to manage other risks.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS accounting standards as adopted by the EU requires use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from the estimated. For more details refer to the paragraph *Use of estimates and judgements in the preparation of financial statements*.

b) New standards and amendments

New standards, interpretations and amendments which were not applicable to the previous annual financial statements have been issued. Some of the standards become effective in 2025, others become effective for later reporting periods. In this section those relevant for the Group are summarised. Where the implementation impact was or is expected to be reasonably material it is disclosed.

New requirements effective for 2025 which did not have a significant effect to the Group

Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability

Upcoming requirements not in force for current reporting period

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been endorsed by EU for the accounting periods beginning after 1 January 2025 or are not yet effective in the EU. These standards have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Group does not plan to adopt any of these standards early. The Group is in the process of evaluating the potential effect if any of changes arise from these new standards and interpretations.

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments and Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (expected to be effective from 1 January 2026)

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (expected to be effective from 1 January 2027)

IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (expected to be effective from 1 January 2027)

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (effective date to be determined)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards. Amendments to: IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 7 Statement of Cash flows (expected to be effective from 1 January 2026)

c) Functional and Presentation Currency

The functional currency of each of the Group's consolidated entities is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Bank, its Baltic subsidiaries, and the Group's presentation currency, is Euro ("EUR"). The functional currency of majority of the Group's foreign subsidiaries is also Euro. The accompanying financial statements are presented in thousands of Euros.

d) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financials of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. The investments in the subsidiaries are presented in the Bank's financial statements at cost. More detailed information on the Group's subsidiaries is presented in *Investments in Related Entities* note.

The financial statements of AS Citadele banka and its subsidiaries are consolidated in the Group's financial statements on a line by line basis by aggregating like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. For the purposes of consolidation, intragroup balances and intragroup transactions, including interest income and expense as well as unrealised profits and loss resulting from intragroup transactions, are eliminated in the Group's financial statements.

e) Income and expense recognition

Income and revenue are only recognised, if the Group is likely to receive economic benefits associated with the transaction. Interest income and expense items are recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate. Commissions in respect of the acquisition of financial assets or the issue of financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss are deferred and recognised as an adjustment to the effective yield on the respective asset or liability. The Group presents the fee income from financial guarantees as part of fee and commission income. For loan commitments which are not expected to result in draw-down, the reservation fee is credited to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the commitment period. For a contract with a customer containing a financial instrument, the part that relates to financial instrument is measured and separated first and then to the residual part recognised appropriately as revenue from contracts with customers.

Revenue from contracts with customers, including account servicing fees, asset management fees, custody fees and sales commissions are credited to the statement of income as the related services are performed and control over a service is transferred to a customer. Revenue from customers is recognised as fee and commission income or other income. Revenue may be recognised at a point in time or over the time. Over time revenue recognition is proportional to progress towards satisfying a performance obligation by transferring control of promised services to a customer. Revenue which does not qualify for recognition over time is recognised at a point in time when the service is rendered or product is sold. The Group has no material contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

The nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies for the major categories of commission income:

Cards, payments and transactions – regular fees for accounts servicing, cards and product packages are charged to the customers on a monthly basis according to the price list; revenue is recognised over time as the services are provided. Transaction-based fees for payments, foreign to the customer's when the transaction takes place and revenue is recognised at the point in time when the currency transactions and similar are charged transaction takes place.

Asset management, custody and securities – fees are calculated based on a fixed percentage of the value of assets managed or held in custody and are deducted from the customer's account on a monthly basis. Upon commencement of the service an insignificant non-refundable initial fee may be charged as a compensation for client's screening, agreement and other services provided. Revenue from management and custody services is recognised over time as the services are provided.

Fee and commission expenses relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received. Penalty income is recognised on cash-received basis as often there is significant uncertainty about collectability.

f) Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in Euros at the rates of exchange effective at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency, such as investments in equity instruments, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined and the impact from changes in foreign exchange rates are treated as foreign exchange gain/loss in the statement of income, with exception of non-monetary financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income for which any foreign exchange gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the official rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Any gain or loss resulting from a change in rates of exchange subsequent to the date of the transaction is included in the statement of income as profit or loss from revaluation of foreign currency positions.

g) Staff costs and related contributions

The Group recognises employee financial benefits when an employee has rendered services in exchange for these financial benefits.

The Group's personnel expenses relate mostly to short term benefits and related tax expense. The Group pays social security contributions to state pension insurance and to state-funded pension scheme in accordance with the relevant regulations. In most countries where the Group operates, a part of the social insurance contributions is used to fund the state defined contribution pension system. The state-funded pension scheme is a defined contribution plan under which the Group pay fixed contributions determined by law and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the state pension insurance system or the state-funded pension scheme is not able to settle their liabilities to employees. The social security contributions are accrued in the period in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Group.

Citadele has multi-year long-term incentive plans for its employees. Under the approved long-term incentive plans share options are granted. Settlement is expected in shares of Citadele. Each option grants eligibility to one ordinary share of Citadele and has an exercise price of null euros. Vesting dates are predetermined. For each participant individual performance conditions aligned with business plan and strategic objectives of Citadele apply. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee of the Supervisory Board is responsible for aligning, setting and amending individual performance conditions. Granted options may be forfeited to the extent any of the performance conditions are not satisfied at sole discretion of the committee.

Expense for share-based remuneration is measured at fair value at the grant date. Share-based remuneration may be in a form of Citadele shares or conditional share options. The grant date is the date at which the entity and the participating employee agrees to a share-based payment arrangement, signifying a shared understanding of the terms and conditions of the arrangement. The fair value is the estimated share price reduced by the present value of dividends that participants will not receive and value of other restricting terms of the compensation agreed. Expense for share-based remuneration is re-measured only if the compensation arrangement is modified so that the fair value after modification has increased compared to the fair value before modification. Such increase is recognised as compensation expense at the re-measurement date.

The expense is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the remuneration program as intention is to receive services from employees over the whole period. For share options over vesting period a corresponding increase in equity is recognised as other reserves. Estimates of actual or expected forfeitures are re-estimated at each reporting date and if necessary, previously recognised other reserves are reversed directly to the retained earnings. After deferral period, when vesting conditions are met and conditional share option exercised, previously recognised other reserves are transferred to issued share capital and share premium accounts.

h) Customer loyalty programmes

To reward and promote customers to actively use products of the Group, the Group has implemented several customer loyalty programs. Loyalty point and similar incentives represent discounts that a customer can choose to use in the future to acquire additional goods or services of retail nature. A portion of the transaction price is allocated to the material performance obligation not yet fulfilled. All benefits awarded to customers are fully accrued at the moment the benefits are awarded. The amount allocated is based on the stand-alone price of the loyalty incentive. Revenue and related costs in the income statement are recognised when the Group has satisfied its performance obligations relating to the loyalty incentive or when the incentive expire or are cancelled.

i) Corporate income tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current corporate income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be obtained from or paid to tax authorities. Certain Group companies pay income tax on profit distribution (e.g. dividends). For these Group companies or branches, income tax on profit distribution is recognised as expenses at full amount only at the moment dividends are declared. In these jurisdictions, any tax advance (generally at lower rate) amount of which is calculated based on profits, despite generally being eligible for offsetting against profit distribution tax, is expensed as profits are generated.

The deferred tax balance is measured at a tax rate which is applicable for undistributed profits until decision of profits distribution is made. Therefore, for jurisdictions where income tax is payable on profit distribution (e.g. dividends) any deferred tax liabilities or benefits are recognised at a tax rate applicable to undistributed profits. When applicable at the Group level the deferred tax is recognised at the expected future taxable dividend rate.

j) Financial instruments classification and measurement

The Group recognises a financial asset on its balance sheet when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contract. Financial assets are classified as either subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss. The basis for classification is both business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. At acquisition the applicable classification is evaluated based on the guidelines established by the Group. For financial asset classification to a particular category, the Group at inception determines that the asset meets the relevant business model and contractual cash flow criteria. The business model is observable through the activities of the Group. It refers to how the Group typically manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows; thus, the assessment is not performed on the basis of scenarios that the Group does not reasonably expect to occur. In a stress case, if cash flows are realised in a way that is different from the Group's expectations embedded in the business model, it does not give rise to a prior period error nor does it change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model. However, for future acquisitions past cash flows are considered and may give rise to change in the business model.

At initial recognition, the financial assets or financial liabilities are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable incremental transaction costs. All "regular way" purchases and sales of investments are recognised using settlement date accounting. The settlement date is the date when an asset is delivered to or by the Group. Settlement date accounting refers to the recognition of an asset on the day it is transferred to the Group and to the de-recognition of an asset, on the day that it is transferred by the Group.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

For a financial asset to be measured at amortised cost it should both be held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset should give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any allowance for impairment. The impairment allowance for financial assets that are not-credit impaired (stage 1 and stage 2 classified) is measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls which is the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive discounted at the effective interest rate of a financial asset. The impairment allowance for financial assets that are credit impaired at the reporting date (stage 3 classified) is measured as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset. For the purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets the credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied from initial recognition.

When the financial asset or part of it cannot be recovered, it or the respective part is written-off and charged against impairment for credit losses. The Group makes the decision regarding any write-off of financial assets based on existence and valuation of collateral available for a foreclosure, and the likelihood and the amount of any other expected future cash flows. Recoveries of previously written-off assets or parts of assets are credited to the statement of income.

The Group classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, except for derivatives and certain deposit components of the insurance plan liabilities which are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

For a financial asset to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income it should both be held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset should give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Group's financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are intended to be held for an undefined period of time and may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

For non-equity financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount in the balance sheet. Impairment gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

For equity instruments that are neither held for trading nor acquired in a business combination, the Group at initial recognition, has to make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of each instrument in other comprehensive income or profit or loss. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income subsequently are not transferred to profit or loss, but cumulative gain or loss on disposal is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. For equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss an irrevocable election at initial recognition on instrument-by-instrument basis is made to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. Also a financial asset or liability, at initial recognition, may be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces “accounting mismatch” that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases, or when a group of financial liabilities or a group of financial assets and financial liabilities are managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the management.

Excluding interest on interest rate swaps, interest on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss is included in net interest income. Revaluation and trading gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of financial assets or financial liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss, as well as interest on interest rate swaps, are recognised directly in the statement of income as *Net financial income*. Such financial assets and liabilities are subsequently re-measured at fair value based on available market prices or quotes of brokers.

Included in this category are (a) unit-linked investment contract liabilities and respective investments, (b) financial asset and interest rate derivatives designated so to eliminates or significantly reduces “accounting mismatch” that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases, and (c) certain assets and liabilities, which are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. According to unit-linked investment contract terms, the credit risk associated with the investments made by the insurance underwriter is fully attributable to the counterparty entering into the insurance agreement and not the underwriter. As such, by designating both assets acquired and liabilities undertaken at fair value through profit or loss, a potential accounting mismatch is avoided.

Derivative Financial Instruments

In the ordinary course of business, the Group engages as a party to contracts for forward foreign exchange rate, currency and sometimes interest rate swap instruments and other derivative financial instruments. All derivatives are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Hedge accounting – fair value hedges of interest rate risk

The Group applies fair value hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS 9. To apply hedge accounting, at designation a hedge relationship is formally identified and documented for each item hedged. For each hedge relation, before fair value hedge accounting is applied, the Group determines whether an economic relationship exists. Hedge effectiveness is assessed prospectively, besides other characteristics considering also notional amount, interest rate, and repricing dates. Forward-looking effectiveness criteria should be met, and economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument should hold throughout the lifetime of the hedging relationship. Any ineffectiveness identified is immediately recognised in the statement of income. Hedge accounting is applied where economic hedging relationship aligns with the hedging objectives.

The fair value of the hedged item has to respond similarly to similar risk to the hedging instrument by moving in an opposite direction as a result of changes in the hedged benchmark interest rate risk. The prospective assessment for changes in the fair value of the hedged item should validate high effectiveness in offsetting fair value changes of the hedging instrument.

The risk component hedged is fair value of the fixed-rate debt instrument. The change in fair value of fixed rate bonds due to changes in benchmark interest rates is hedged by use of interest rate swaps and is observable and reliably measurable. This approach is established by the Group’s risk management strategy and applied to manage market risk, which includes interest rate risk. The Group pays fixed rate and receives floating rate in the interest rate swap transactions. Interest rate swaps are matched to each bond exposure hedged (the hedged item) with closely aligned critical terms, including payment settlement dates.

The hedge ratio is be aligned with economic relationship and risk management strategy and hedging objectives. No mismatch in weighting of the designated hedged instrument and the designated hedging instrument is permitted, to minimise accounting ineffectiveness. Periodic hedge rebalancing is permitted to account for unwinding of discount or premium as maturity approaches.

The effect of credit risk should not dominate the changes in fair value. Credit risk is not the hedged risk component, but the Group manages this risk also. To minimise counterparty credit risk in the interest rate derivative transactions, the Group engaging only with highly credible counterparties whose credit rating meets high internal threshold, also collateral and clearing requirements apply. Similarly, instruments hedged should be of investment grade with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Interest rate swaps designated as the hedging instruments are reported as derivative assets and derivative liabilities. The gain or loss on the hedging instrument (derivative) is recognised in profit or loss as is the offsetting hedging gain or loss on the hedged item (the bond). For amortised cost classified hedged items the hedging gain or loss adjust the carrying amount of the hedged item, for fair value through other comprehensive income classified hedged items this effectively for the hedging gain or loss overrides other comprehensive income presentation with recognition in profit or loss. Any hedging gain or loss adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item is amortised to profit or loss if the hedged item is a financial instrument measured at amortised cost with amortisation begin as soon as an adjustment exists. The amortisation is based on a recalculated effective interest rate at the date that amortisation begins. In the case of a financial asset that is a hedged item and that is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, amortisation is applied in the same manner but to the amount that represents the cumulative hedging gain or loss previously recognised.

Pre-existing derivatives might be designated as hedging instruments in a new hedging relationship, as may derivatives that have been designated previously as a hedging instrument in a hedge relationship that no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

Voluntary de-designation is not permitted, but hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when hedging relationship ceases to meet criteria. This include expiry, exercise, termination or sale of the hedging instrument (except for roll-over where appropriately defined in the risk strategy), the hedged debt security is sold or matures, risk original management objective is not met anymore or prospective hedge effectiveness requirement is no longer met (credit risk starts to dominate, economic relationship in unlikely event breaks down).

In case of discontinuance of hedge relation, the hedging instrument continues to be mark-to-market (accounted as standard derivative contract), unless sold, expires or is re-designated in a new hedge relation. In case of discontinuance of hedge relation and hedged instrument is sold, any gain or loss on sale is recognised in statement of income, including previously accumulated fair value basis adjustment. In case of discontinuance of hedge relation and hedged instrument remains, basis adjustment is frozen for any hedging risk or fair value adjustments and amortisation to statement of income is immediately started; the hedged item is accounted as appropriate for at amortised cost or as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

k) Sale and repurchase agreements

These agreements are accounted for as financing transactions. Under sale and repurchase agreements, where the Group is the transferor, assets transferred remain on the Group's balance sheet and are subject to the Group's usual accounting policies, with the purchase price received included as a liability owed to the transferee. Assets in the balance sheet are shown separately from other assets when the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or re-pledge the collateral.

Where the Group is the transferee, the assets are not included in the Group's balance sheet, but the purchase price paid by it to the transferor is included as an asset. Interest income or expense arising from outstanding sale and repurchase agreements is recognised in the statement of income over the term of the agreement.

l) De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

Collateral (shares and bonds) furnished by the Group under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions is not derecognised because the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards on the basis of the predetermined repurchase price, and the criteria for de-recognition are therefore not met.

Debt securities issued and other borrowed funds

The Group recognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

After an initial measurement, being a fair value minus directly attributable transaction costs, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, debt issued, subordinated liabilities and borrowings are measured at amortised cost and any difference between net proceeds and value at redemption is recognised in the statement of income over the period of borrowing using the effective interest rate.

m) Leases

At the inception date, which is the earlier of the date of the lease agreement and the date of commitment by the parties to the principal terms and conditions of the lease, an assessment whether a contract is, or contains, a lease is performed, and the lessor determines whether a lease is classified as an operating or a finance lease. At the commencement date, which is the date on which a lessor makes an underlying asset available for use by a lessee, a lessee recognises and measures the right-of-use asset and lease liability, and a lessor recognises and measures finance leases and commences accounting for operating leases.

Finance leases – Group as lessor

Finance leases, which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the assets, are recognised as assets at amounts equal at the commencement of the lease to the net investment in the lease. The finance income is allocated over time period in-line with the lease term to produce a constant return on the net investments outstanding in respect of the finance leases. Finance lease receivables are presented as loans to public.

Operating leases – Group as lessor

The Group presents assets subject to operating leases in the balance sheets according to the nature of the asset. Lease income from operating leases is recognised in statement of income over the lease term as other income.

The depreciation policy for depreciable leased assets is consistent with the lessor's normal depreciation policy for similar assets, and depreciation is calculated in accordance with accounting policies, used for the Group's tangible assets.

Group as lessee

The right-of-use asset is measured using a cost model. A right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment. The lease liability is initially measured as a discounted value of payments agreed over the lease term. An incremental borrowing rate which discounts future payments to estimated present value is applied. The Group presents right-of-use assets in the same line items in which it presents assets of the same nature that it owns. Lease liabilities are presented within other liabilities.

For lease contracts with eligible extension or early termination clauses a lease term equal to the planning horizon of three years is often applied unless the lease term is shorter already. In case of branches this is based on a plan to move towards a more digital model less dependent on the physical presence. For lease of the headquarters building an initial five-years lease term assumption, aligned with contractual maturity is applied. For other premises and certain other lease items a three-years lease term assumption is applied linking this to the business planning horizon of the Group. Incremental borrowing rate, derivate from the Bank's deposit rate, but adjusted for additional spread for absence of deposit guarantee for leases, is applied.

n) Renegotiated loans and debt forbearances

For economic or legal reasons, the Group might enter into a forbearance agreement with borrowers in financial difficulties in order to ease the contractual obligation for a limited period of time. By taking into account exposure specifics, an individual approach is practised. Generally, debt forbearance will take a form of payment deferral to a later time with the amount payable and interest due re-compensated at a later date. Renegotiated loans are considered non-overdue as long as contractual payments are made on contractually due dates. When the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified a de-recognition assessment is made. When modifications result in de-recognition of the existing financial asset, then the estimated fair value of the asset is treated as cash inflow from the existing financial asset and a new contract is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. When modification results in de-recognition, a new loan is recognised and allocated to Stage 1, if not credit-impaired at that time. When modification or renegotiation of contractual cash flows of a financial asset does not result in de-recognition of financial asset, the Group recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognise a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For discounting expected future cash flows the financial asset's original effective interest rate or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets is applied.

o) Impairment of loans to public and provisions for loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit

The economic conditions of the markets the Group operates in may have an impact on the borrowers' ability to repay their debts. The Management of the Group considers both specific exposures and portfolio-level risks in determining the balance of impairment allowance for expected credit losses. The expected credit loss assessment is forward-looking and is based on unbiased and probability-weighted information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Impairment allowance for expected credit losses is recognised even if no credit loss event has happened. A loan or portfolio of loans to public is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence that the estimated present value of future cash flows is less than the current carrying value of the loan or portfolio of loans to public, and it can be reliably estimated. Lease receivables are included in loans to public for expected credit loss assessment purposes; the methodology is consistently applied.

Loss allowances for expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are recognised as provisions. The provisioning principles for expected losses arising from off-balance sheet financial commitments and contingent liabilities are consistent with the principles and methods applied for on-balance sheet exposures. Additional considerations are applied to adjustments for expected conversion and future use patterns of the committed limits and the Group's performance in timely identification and termination of limits for deteriorating exposures.

Expected credit losses are recognised based on the stage in which the exposure is allocated at the reporting date. 12-month expected credit losses are recognised for Stage 1 exposures, where credit risk has not increased since initial recognition. Lifetime expected credit losses are recognised for Stage 2 exposures whose credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition and for Stage 3 exposures which are credit impaired. Days past due is one of the quantitative indicators used to assess the 'significant increase in credit risk' (proxy for transferring exposures from Stage 1 to Stage 2) augmented by other additional risk factors (e.g. internal credit rating grade, forbearance, breach of financial covenants). Significant increase in credit risk in comparison to the initial credit risk is the criteria for transfer to Stage 2. Days past due backstops equal or stricter than regulatory minimum are applied. Internal credit rating grade based absolute threshold of 20% minimum 1-year PD and a relative threshold of 200% increase in lifetime PD since origination are other 'significant increase in credit risk' threshold triggers. For lending products where advanced credit scoring models have been validated, a client individual rating, based on multitude of inputs characterising credit standing of the client are monitored. The 'default' is defined as exposure to borrower who is more than 90 days past due or is considered as unlikely to pay its obligations. Criteria set in Article 178 of CRR as well as other criteria defined by Group (e.g. covenant breaches, repeated and distressed forbearance and other indications) are used as indication for unlikely to pay. The 'default' is the criteria for a transfer to Stage 3. Exposure is no longer considered to have significantly increased credit risk (transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1) or default (transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2) when specific time period has passed (in some instances up to 2 years) from the moment when all increased risk of default factors are no longer observed. Significant forbearance measures are within risk factors for which an extended monitoring period applies. The length of the monitoring period is proportionate to the significance of the risk factor observed and forbearance measures undertaken. The models are calibrated for transfer of exposures to better stage to happen only when a significant reduction in the risk of non-performance has been observed beforehand. Merton-Vasicek framework is used in macroeconomic model to estimate changes in PDs.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for loans to public that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for loans that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed loan, whether significant or not, it includes that loan in a group of loans with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. As soon as information is available that specifically identifies losses on individually impaired loans included in a group of loans with similar credit risk characteristics, those loans are removed from the group. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

For collective measurement of expected credit losses, the Group has selected to use EAD x PD x LGD approach, where EAD stands for exposure at default, PD – probability of default, and LGD – loss given default. To estimate probability weighted cash flows, the Group uses single scenario expected cash flow method with overlays for alternative scenarios for macroeconomic factors. The major macroeconomic factors considered are unemployment rate, average monthly wage, real gross domestic product and real estate prices. PDs and LGDs are derived from historic performance of the loans to public. LGDs are adjusted for forward looking information. 'Point in time' probabilities (probability of default in the current economic conditions, as opposed to economic cycle-neutral 'through the cycle' probabilities of default as often used for regulatory purposes) are used for PDs. Correspondingly, estimated PDs are expected to change through the economic cycle. For measurement of expected credit losses financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics. The grouping considers distinct characteristics in industry, product type, collateral type and geographical location of the borrower.

A loan is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a loan is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, persistent and major covenant noncompliance;
- granting to the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, a material concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- the borrower entering bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation becomes highly probable;
- the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses;
- a combination of several other events that cause a loan to become credit-impaired.

For a loan that is credit-impaired at the reporting date, but that is not a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset, the expected credit losses are measured as the difference between the loan's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised as an impairment gain or loss. The assessment of whether lifetime expected credit losses should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood (Stage 2) or risk of a default (Stage 3) occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring. In most cases, there will be a significant increase in credit risk before a financial asset becomes credit-impaired or an actual default occurs (Stage 3), thus default (Stage 3) and credit-impaired loan classification will be closely aligned and will indicate non-performance of the borrower or significance of forbearance measures undertaken, but classification will not necessarily equal in all cases.

For loans to public, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the loan's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised loan reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable. The amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of the impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income, to the extent that the carrying value of the loan does not exceed what its amortised cost would have been absent the impairment at the reversal date.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, expected credit losses are discounted using the credit-adjusted effective interest rate determined at initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets only the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition are recognised as a loss allowance. Favourable changes in lifetime expected credit losses are recognised as an impairment gain, even if the lifetime expected credit losses are less than the amount of expected credit losses that were included in the estimated cash flows on initial recognition.

Fully impaired loans to public, recovery of which may become economically unviable, may be written-off and charged against impairment allowance. They are not written-off until the necessary legal procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss is determined. When a loan or receivable is written-off, the claim against the borrower normally is not forgiven. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written-off are reported in the statement of income as recovered written-off assets within net credit losses on financial instruments. For certain products of the retail loan book the write-off decision is automated trigger based. For corporate loan book an individual analysis is the basis for write-off decision of unrecoverable credit impaired exposures.

p) Financial guarantees received

Financial guarantees, which may be considered an integral part of the relevant credit exposures, are treated as credit enhancements in expected credit loss calculation and guarantee fees are included in the effective interest rate calculation of the loans. The estimated expected cash shortfall reflects cash flows expected from collateral and other credit enhancements and are part of the contractual terms and are not recognised separately.

For financial guarantees received, which may not be considered an integral part of the relevant credit exposures, the fees payable for the guarantee are not included in the effective interest rate calculation of the loans and are not presented as a part of the interest income. Instead the cost of the guarantee is presented as fee and commission expense. Any reimbursement rights under the financial guarantee contract is recognised as a separate (from loan book) reimbursement right assets. The reimbursement right asset is not netted in the loan book and does not affect staging, despite having credit loss mitigating effect. The reimbursement gain income is presented within the net credit losses in the income statement. The cost of the guarantee, if any paid in advance, is recognised as a pre-payment asset and is amortised over the shorter of the lifetime guarantee and the expected life of the guaranteed loans.

If the financial guarantee contract includes government support part, where for example the guarantee fees payable are decreased on condition that specific lending targets are met and the government support is not passed through to the ultimate borrowers, the benefit is recognised as other income.

q) Impairment of debt securities and loans to credit institutions and central banks

Similarly, as for loans to public, the Group estimates expected credit losses to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of debt securities, loans to credit institutions and central banks exposures and commitments to extend credit. Impairment provisioning requirements apply to financial assets at amortised cost, but do not apply to financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

Impairment allowances are recognised based on forward looking information, even if no credit loss event has happened. The assessment considers broad range of information, but as most of these types of exposures are rated, it relies heavily on external credit ratings and rating agencies' reported default rates derived by calculating multi-period rating transition matrices. If unavailable for evaluation purposes, external credit ratings may be substituted by internally calculated credit quality levels. Credit risk triggers (event of insolvency, any delay of payments, restructuring of debt) and individual credit risk analysis of the issuer are also considered. The Group deems investment grade rated exposures as low credit risk, thus these are assumed no to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk. For non-investment grade exposures decrease in external credit rating by more than 3 notches since acquisition is deemed significant increase in credit risk. Expected credit losses are recognised based on the stage in which the exposure is allocated at the reporting date. 12-month expected credit losses are recognised for Stage 1 exposures, where credit risk since initial recognition has not increased significantly. Lifetime expected credit losses are recognised for Stage 2 exposures where credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition and Stage 3 exposures which are credit impaired. Stage 3 exposures, if any were identified, would additionally be subjected to comprehensive evaluation, including comparison to market valuations for similar exposures, analysis of market depth of the respective security, past trading performance and all other available information.

r) *Tangible assets*

Property and equipment initially is measured at acquisition cost or creation cost. After initial measurement property and equipment is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Property and equipment is periodically reviewed for impairment according to principles described in the paragraph *Impairment of non-financial assets*. If the recoverable value of an asset is lower than its carrying amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount.

Depreciation is calculated using straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the asset. The following depreciation rates have been applied:

Category	Estimated useful life
Transport vehicles	5 to 7 years
Other	3 to 7 years

Leasehold improvements are capitalised and depreciated over the remaining lease contract period on a straight-line basis. Land and assets under construction are not depreciated.

s) *Intangible assets*

Intangible assets comprise software, both purchased and internally generated. Separately acquired intangible assets are measured at cost. The cost of separately acquired intangible assets also comprises directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use. These include payroll and professional fees arising directly from bringing the asset to its working condition and costs of testing whether the asset is functioning properly. The cost of separately acquired intangible assets doesn't include future payments of variable fees which are dependent on achievement of key performance indicators. Variable fees are capitalised into the cost of intangible asset when relevant key performance indicators are achieved and fees become payable and amortised over the estimated remaining useful life on a straight-line basis.

The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loss. Annual amortisation rates applied on a straight-line basis to software and other intangible assets range from 10% to 33%. All intangible assets, except for goodwill, are with definite lives.

t) *Non-current assets held for sale*

The Group classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amount is to be recovered through a sale transaction rather than continuing use and the management has committed to an active plan that is expected to result in a complete sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale also include assets of a class that an entity would normally regard as non-current that are acquired exclusively with a view to resell in the near term but are not expected to be sold in the ordinary course of business.

Assets classified as held for sale are stated at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell of the non-current asset. At least at each reporting date, the Group assesses, whether the value of the non-current assets classified as held for sale is impaired. The impairment loss reduces carrying amount of the asset and is included in the statement of income's line *Other impairment losses*. In the same line of the statement of income a gain from any subsequent increase in fair value less cost to sell of an asset is recognised, but not in excess of the cumulative impairment loss that has been recognised either for non-current asset held for sale or previously for the non-current asset.

u) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (e.g. investments in subsidiaries) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cost generating units (CGUs).

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows. Discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

v) *Insurance business*

The Group's exposure to insurance relates mostly to annuity contracts. Such contracts may contain both financial and insurance risk. These contracts, where insurance risk is not significant, are accounted as investment contracts. The corresponding liability to clients is shown within deposits and borrowings from customers. Contracts where insurance risk is significant are recognised as insurance reserves and presented within other liabilities. The Group monitors the underlying assumptions in the calculations of insurance related risks regularly and seeks risk mitigation measures such as reinsurance if the Group deems this appropriate.

An insurance contract is a contract in which the insurer assumes a significant insurance risk from the policyholder, the insurer agrees to indemnify the policyholder for losses in the event of an insured uncertain event specified in the contract. The Policyholder undertakes to pay insurance premiums in the scope, terms and amount specified in the insurance contract, as well as to fulfil other obligations specified in the insurance contract.

Insurance reserves for annuity pension products are recognized when the premium is received in the amount of estimated future annuity claims and related expense. The estimated contractual future cash flows from for annuity pension products (taking into consideration assumptions about mortality, service costs etc.) are discounted as per regulatory methodology specified. Any re-estimation gain or loss in insurance reserves is recognized in income statement as *Net insurance result* within *Net other income*.

w) *Off-balance sheet financial commitments and contingent liabilities*

In the ordinary course of business, the Group extends off-balance sheet financial commitments and contingent liabilities comprising commitments to issue loans to public, commitments for unutilised credit lines and credit card limits, as well as financial guarantees and commercial letters of credit.

Off-balance sheet commitments are recognised when the Group commits the limit to the client. Financial guarantees and letters of credit are recognised as contingent off-balance sheet liabilities when the Group is exposed to risk under the contract. Off-balance sheet items are recognised on-balance sheet on drawdown of commitment or for guarantees and letters of credit, when these in rare cases become payable by the Group. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates, or other termination clauses; in some cases, the Group may terminate these unilaterally. Since commitments may expire without being drawn down, the total committed amounts do not necessarily represent certain future cash outflows.

Performance guarantees with full recourse to the applicant are accounted for as contingent loan commitments issued to the applicant. Performance guarantees are often provided in conjunction with major infrastructure projects and are an integral part of a construction contract or are issued by the Bank. The performance guarantee secures the fulfilment of contractual, commercial, or legal obligations of the construction company to its customer. Performance guarantee effectively is a commitment to provide credit to the applicant triggered by a specified event. For performance guarantees the Group has the contractual right to receive repayment from the applicant as reimbursement for any payments made to the beneficiary and therefore there is no insurance risk. The primary purpose and nature of the performance guarantee contract is to provide funding to, and accept the credit risk of, the applicant.

On initial recognition financial guarantee contracts are measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are carried at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation over the life of the guarantee and the amount determined in accordance with the accounting policy for provisions when enforcement of the guarantee has become probable.

The methodology for provisioning against possible losses arising from off-balance sheet financial commitments and contingent liabilities is consistent with that described in the paragraph *Provisions*.

x) *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Loss allowance for expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts is recognised as provisions. For details on methodology of calculation, refer to section *Impairment of loans to public and provisions for loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit*. In addition to considerations applicable to on-balance exposures, for expected credit loss assessment of off-balance sheet commitments a unified credit conversion factors are applied as proxies for expected future use patterns. The Group is monitoring deterioration in exposures and terminates limits where appropriate.

y) Asset management

Funds managed by the Group on behalf of individuals, corporate customers, trusts and other institutions are not regarded as assets of the Group and, therefore, are not separately included in the balance sheet. Funds under management are presented in financial statements only for disclosure purposes. Commission for asset management is recognised on accrual basis and generally is dependent on the volume of assets managed. Success fees are recognised when respective targets are achieved.

z) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as the amounts comprising cash and demand balances with central banks and other credit institutions with an insignificant risk of changes in value, less demand deposits due to credit institutions and central banks.

aa) Offsetting of assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

bb) Use of estimates and judgements in the preparation of financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS accounting standards as adopted by EU, requires Management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingencies. The Management has applied reasonable and prudent estimates and judgments in preparing these financial statements. Significant areas of estimation used in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements relate to the evaluation of impairment losses for financial and non-financial assets and deferred tax liabilities. Critical judgements made in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements relate to the determination of whether the Group has control over certain investees for consolidation purposes.

Impairment of loans to public, loan commitments, financial guarantee contracts and finance lease receivables

The Group regularly reviews its loans to public, loan commitments, financial guarantee contracts and finance lease receivables for assessment of impairment. The estimation of impairment losses is inherently uncertain and dependent upon many factors. Two distinct approaches are applied for expected credit loss estimation – individual evaluation, applied to material NPL (Non-Performing loans) exposures, and collectively estimated expected credit losses for homogeneous groups of smaller exposures. In the reporting period materiality threshold for individual evaluation was increased.

When calculating the expected credit losses according to the individual approach, expected credit losses are calculated on an individual basis with reference to the expected future cash flows including those arising from the sale of collateral. For individually assessed loans, the expected future cash flows are estimated using one or both of the following principles: going concern principle and gone concern principle. The Group uses its experienced judgement and forecasts to estimate the amount of any expected credit losses considering future economic conditions and the resulting trading performance of the borrower and the value of the collateral. Assessment of credit losses according to the individual approach is carried out regularly and as circumstances change and a new information is obtained, the individually assessed estimated credit losses may change over time.

Changes in net present value of estimated future cash flows, except for changes in cash flows from collateral, by +/-5% for loans to public for which expected credit losses are individually assessed would not affect the impairment allowance for the Bank (2024: EUR +/- 0.24 million). This is because for the reporting period, for individually assessed exposures in Bank, a gone concern approach was applied, whereby loan recovery is expected solely through the realization of collateral. However, for the Group, such a scenario would result in changes to the impairment allowance by EUR +/- 0.1 million (2024: EUR +/- 0.45 million). For loans to public for which expected credit losses are individually assessed recovery estimates are mostly based solely on collateral disposal income. Change in estimated value of collateral by +/-5% for loans to public for which expected credit losses are individually assessed would result in EUR +/- 0.27 million change in impairment allowance for the Bank (2024: EUR +/- 0.35 million) and EUR +/- 0.44 million for the Group (2024: EUR +/- 0.50 million).

For majority of the loans to public, loan commitments, financial guarantee contracts and finance lease receivables the Group collectively estimates impairment allowance to cover expected losses inherent in the portfolio. The collective impairment assessment is based on observable data derived from historic and applied to current exposures to clients with similar credit risk characteristics. For this assessment exposures to clients are segmented into homogeneous groups based on product type (mortgage, consumer loan, leases etc.) and customer type (private individual, legal entity, public entity etc.). Historical loss experience is adjusted for current observable market data using the Group's experienced judgement to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. The major parameters of the collectively assessed expected credit loss calculation methodology are PD, LGD, EAD and staging outcome. The model also incorporates forward-looking macroeconomic information to arrive to point in time instead of over the cycle expected credit loss estimates. The future credit quality of the portfolio for which the expected credit losses are estimated collectively is subject to uncertainties that could cause actual credit losses to differ from expected credit losses. These uncertainties include factors such as international and local economic conditions, borrower specific factors, industry and market trends, interest rates, unemployment rates and other external factors.

In the reporting period the management continued to recognize impairment overlay. Impairment overlay continued amortizing within existing framework with the exposures being repaid, refinanced or moving to different stages where ECL models capture credit risk. The Group and the Bank has recognised an impairment overlay for Stage 1 classified loans to public exposures, including extra overlay for Stage 1 agriculture sector exposures which have been negatively affected by external factors. The impairment overlay represents an additional loss reserve over the modelled ECL amounts to account for other economic uncertainties and addresses uncertainty regarding the forward-looking economic conditions and possible disruptions to the Baltic economies and customers of the Group. The impairment overlay accounted for economic risks which point in time ECL models calibrated on historical data, despite being adjusted with forward-looking information, might not be fully capturing in the current unusual environment.

Changes in all applied LGD rates by 500 basis points would result in change in collectively estimated impairment allowance and provisions by EUR +/- 4.0 million for the Bank and EUR +/- 6.8 million for the Group (2024: EUR +/- 4.5 million for the Bank and EUR +/- 6.6 million for the Group). Changes in the 12-month PD rates by 100 basis points would result in change in collectively estimated impairment allowance and provisions for off-balance sheet commitments and guarantees by EUR +/- 7.5 million for the Bank and EUR +/- 10.1 million for the Group (2024: EUR +/- 6.1 million for the Bank and EUR +/- 9.4 million for the Group).

The Group includes forward-looking information in the measurement of expected credit losses. The forward-looking adjustment incorporates three economic scenarios with distinct economic consequences: a base case scenario, an adverse scenario and a positive scenario, which are applied proportionally to the estimated likelihood of future economic development.

Key forward-looking information variables for measurement of expected credit losses as of 31 December 2025 (average for the period of)

	Baseline scenario			Adverse scenario			Positive scenario		
	Next 0-12m	Next 13-24m	Next 25-36m	Next 0-12m	Next 13-24m	Next 25-36m	Next 0-12m	Next 13-24m	Next 25-36m
Latvia									
GDP (annual change)	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%	(2.0%)	0.4%	2.4%	4.2%	4.6%	2.9%
Unemployment rate	6.5%	6.3%	6.3%	7.3%	7.3%	6.3%	5.8%	4.8%	4.8%
Average gross wage (annual change)	6.5%	6.1%	5.2%	(1.6%)	2.1%	3.2%	10.9%	10.6%	6.5%
Interest rate	2.1%	2.2%	2.4%	2.1%	2.8%	3.1%	1.5%	0.5%	0.1%
Lithuania									
GDP (annual change)	3.0%	2.3%	2.5%	(1.1%)	0.3%	2.5%	5.0%	4.7%	3.0%
Unemployment rate	6.8%	6.7%	6.4%	7.6%	7.7%	6.4%	6.3%	5.2%	5.0%
Average gross wage (annual change)	7.5%	6.0%	6.0%	(0.5%)	2.0%	4.0%	11.6%	10.7%	7.0%
Interest rate	2.1%	2.2%	2.4%	2.1%	2.8%	3.1%	1.5%	0.5%	0.1%
Estonia									
GDP (annual change)	2.2%	2.5%	2.3%	(1.7%)	0.5%	2.3%	4.9%	4.8%	2.8%
Unemployment rate	7.2%	6.6%	6.4%	8.0%	7.7%	6.4%	6.3%	4.9%	4.7%
Average gross wage (annual change)	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	(2.3%)	1.6%	3.6%	11.0%	10.3%	6.6%
Interest rate	2.1%	2.2%	2.4%	2.1%	2.8%	3.1%	1.5%	0.5%	0.1%

Key forward-looking information variables for measurement of expected credit losses as of 31 December 2024 (average for the period of)

	Baseline scenario			Adverse scenario			Positive scenario		
	Next 0-12m	Next 13-24m	Next 25-36m	Next 0-12m	Next 13-24m	Next 25-36m	Next 0-12m	Next 13-24m	Next 25-36m
Latvia									
GDP (annual change)	2.2%	2.5%	2.5%	(5.3%)	2.1%	2.1%	5.9%	2.9%	2.9%
Unemployment rate	6.6%	6.3%	6.3%	11.2%	6.7%	6.7%	4.3%	4.3%	4.1%
Average gross wage (annual change)	7.0%	6.1%	6.1%	(0.5%)	5.7%	5.7%	10.9%	6.5%	6.5%
Interest rate	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
Lithuania									
GDP (annual change)	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	(3.5%)	2.4%	2.3%	6.1%	3.0%	2.9%
Unemployment rate	6.9%	6.4%	5.8%	9.4%	6.8%	6.2%	5.7%	6.0%	5.4%
Average gross wage (annual change)	8.0%	7.0%	6.5%	1.6%	6.6%	6.1%	11.2%	7.2%	6.7%
Interest rate	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
Estonia									
GDP (annual change)	2.4%	2.8%	2.8%	(2.9%)	2.4%	2.4%	5.0%	3.2%	3.2%
Unemployment rate	7.1%	6.7%	6.7%	11.1%	7.1%	7.1%	5.2%	6.3%	6.3%
Average gross wage (annual change)	5.3%	5.5%	5.5%	0.0%	5.2%	5.2%	8.0%	5.9%	5.9%
Interest rate	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%

The current forward-looking adjustment, weights baseline scenario at 50% likelihood, the adverse scenario at 45% likelihood and positive scenario at 5% likelihood (2024: 50% base case scenario, 45% adverse scenario and 5% positive scenario). The 50% vs. 45% vs. 5% weighted augmented scenario is used for forward-looking adjustment. If the weighting of the baseline scenario was to increase to 100%, the expected credit loss allowance of the Bank would decrease by EUR 9.0 million and for the Group by EUR 13.2 million as of the period end (2024: EUR 15.6 million for the Bank and EUR 21.4 million for the Group). If the weighting of the adverse scenario was to increase to 100%, the expected credit loss allowance of the Bank would increase by EUR 12.8 million and for the Group by EUR 18.6 million as of the period end (2024: EUR 24.4 million for the Bank and EUR 33.9 million for the Group). If the weighting of the positive scenario was to increase to 100%, the expected credit loss allowance of the Bank would decrease by EUR 21.3 million and for the Group by EUR 31.6 million as of the period end (2024: EUR 34.1 million for the Bank and EUR 46.9 million for the Group).

For additional information, refer to note *Net Credit Losses*.

Impairment and recoverability of non-financial assets

Citadele at the end of each reporting period assesses whether there is any indication that the Bank's investments in subsidiaries may be impaired. For investments, where such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the particular asset or cash generating unit is estimate. Recoverable amount estimates depend on uncertainties in future free cash flow estimates and discount rates applied or estimated sales proceeds. For more details on the approach and key assumptions in recoverable amount estimates of the Bank's investments in subsidiaries refer to note *Investments in Related Entities*.

Deferred tax liabilities

The Group has recognised deferred tax liabilities for expected distribution of retained earnings. Estimated of expected distribution of retained earnings within the Group affects the recognised expense on deferred tax liability for medium term future tax payments on intragroup dividends.

Consolidation group

The Group consolidates all entities where it controls the investee. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. For list of investees included in the consolidation group refer to note *Investments in Related Entities*.

In the ordinary course of business IPAS CBL Asset Management (a subsidiary of the Bank) provides management services to funds where its interest held is mainly fees from servicing. The Group and the Bank have made some investments solely with a view to diversify its securities portfolio in such funds. Most of these investments are held by unit-linked investors through the insurance entity, thus the holdings do not translate into variable benefits for the Group. The Group thus assesses that the majority of return variability within funds lies with its customers rather than the Group. Thus, these funds are not consolidated. For investments in securities which are not consolidated refer to note *Equity and Other Financial Instruments*.

NOTE 4. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is the person or the group that allocates resources to and assesses the performance of the operating segments of the Group. The Management Board of the Bank is the chief operating decision maker.

All transactions between operating segments are on an arm's length basis. Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) adjusted net interest income of each operating segment is calculated by applying internal transfer rates to the assets and the liabilities of the segment. Maturity, currency and timing of the transaction are components of the internal transfer rate calculation. Income and expense are reported in the segment by originating unit and at estimated fair price. Both direct and indirect expenses are allocated to the business segments, including overheads and non-recurring items. The indirect expense from internal services is charged to the internal consumers of the service and credited to provider of the service. The internal services are charged at estimated fair price or at full cost plus margin.

Main business segments of the Group are:

Retail Private

Private individuals serviced in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. Operations of the segment include full banking, leasing and advisory services provided through branches, internet bank and mobile banking application.

Private affluent

Private banking services provided to clients serviced in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

SME

Small and medium-sized companies in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia serviced through branches, internet bank and mobile banking application.

Corporate

Large customers serviced in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. Yearly turnover of the customer is above EUR 15 million or total risk exposure with Citadele Group is above EUR 5 million or the customer needs complex financing solutions.

Asset management

Advisory, investment and wealth management services provided to clients serviced in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. This segment includes operations of IPAS CBL Asset Management, AS CBL Atklātais Pensiju Fonds and AAS CBL Life.

Other

Group's treasury functions and other business support functions, including results of the subsidiary of the Group operating in non-financial sector. This comprises discontinued operations, namely operations of Kaleido Privatbank AG (a Swiss registered banking subsidiary) which has been sold in 2025.

Segments of the Group

	Group 2025, EUR thousands						
	Reportable segments						Total
	Retail Private	Private affluent	SME	Corporate	Asset Management	Other	
Interest income	86,307	2,826	70,302	48,520	926	22,242	231,123
Interest expense	(16,351)	(4,360)	(9,731)	(22,158)	(452)	(882)	(53,934)
Net interest income	69,956	(1,534)	60,571	26,362	474	21,360	177,189
Fee and commission income	29,917	4,418	21,882	10,355	7,374	1,741	75,687
Fee and commission expense	(16,435)	(1,242)	(11,128)	(7,717)	(770)	(1,354)	(38,646)
Net fee and commission income	13,482	3,176	10,754	2,638	6,604	387	37,041
Net financial income	(399)	240	2,891	400	229	6,428	9,789
Net other income / (expense)	(2,638)	338	(658)	(970)	529	885	(2,514)
Operating income	80,401	2,220	73,558	28,430	7,836	29,060	221,505
Net funding allocation	(269)	7,860	(10,174)	1,713	567	303	-
FTP adjusted operating income	80,132	10,080	63,384	30,143	8,403	29,363	221,505
Operating expense adjusted for indirect costs	(47,668)	(4,252)	(32,636)	(15,129)	(6,705)	(2,491)	(108,881)
Net credit losses	(65)	(417)	(3,522)	(562)	(6)	104	(4,468)
Other impairment losses and other provisions	(7)	(1)	(11)	(19)	-	(12)	(50)
Mortgage loan levy and bank tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Result from non-current assets held for sale (Note 21)	-	-	-	-	-	(590)	(590)
Operating profit from continuing operations, before tax	32,392	5,410	27,215	14,433	1,692	26,374	107,516
Discontinued operations (Note 21)							(3,150)
Operating profit, before tax							104,366

	Group 2024, EUR thousands						
	Reportable segments						Total
	Retail Private	Private affluent	SME	Corporate	Asset Management	Other	
Interest income	93,940	3,322	75,419	54,017	868	25,728	253,294
Interest expense	(17,868)	(4,575)	(9,118)	(27,355)	(524)	(1,331)	(60,771)
Net interest income	76,072	(1,253)	66,301	26,662	344	24,397	192,523
Fee and commission income	26,785	3,990	20,627	10,335	9,540	1,694	72,971
Fee and commission expense	(15,513)	(1,235)	(10,608)	(7,666)	(266)	(1,420)	(36,708)
Net fee and commission income	11,272	2,755	10,019	2,669	9,274	274	36,263
Net financial income	152	422	2,771	22	364	5,923	9,654
Net other income / (expense)	(2,678)	(186)	(90)	(896)	48	122	(3,680)
Operating income	84,818	1,738	79,001	28,457	10,030	30,716	234,760
Net funding allocation	(1,158)	9,748	(13,479)	4,096	778	15	-
FTP adjusted operating income	83,660	11,486	65,522	32,553	10,808	30,731	234,760
Operating expense adjusted for indirect costs	(46,420)	(3,292)	(30,792)	(23,205)	(6,683)	(3,158)	(113,550)
Net credit losses	(3,807)	187	(1,239)	5,133	10	182	466
Other impairment losses and other provisions	23	(3)	(17)	(12)	-	100	91
Mortgage loan levy and bank tax	-	-	-	-	-	(9,647)	(9,647)
Result from non-current assets held for sale (Note 21)	-	-	(22)	-	-	145	123
Operating profit from continuing operations, before tax	33,456	8,378	33,452	14,469	4,135	18,353	112,243
Discontinued operations (Note 21)							(4,759)
Operating profit, before tax							107,484

Group as of 31/12/2025, EUR thousands							
Reportable segments							
	Retail Private	Private affluent	SME	Corporate	Asset Management	Other	Total
Assets							
Cash, balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	511,451	511,451
Loans to credit institutions	-	-	-	-	1,398	5,701	7,099
Debt securities	-	-	-	14,364	36,076	990,463	1,040,903
Loans to public	1,558,481	63,518	1,264,570	870,340	-	7,297	3,764,206
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	427	427
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	21,999	-	21,999
All other assets	-	-	36	17	3,904	74,694	78,651
Total segmented assets	1,558,481	63,518	1,264,606	884,721	63,377	1,590,033	5,424,736
Liabilities							
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	2,599	2,599
Deposits from customers	1,709,637	409,123	1,015,714	1,069,698	86,245	13,784	4,304,201
Debt securities issued	143,592	4,538	131,776	127,197	-	1,758	408,861
All other liabilities	-	-	12	-	31,918	79,887	111,817
Total segmented liabilities	1,853,229	413,661	1,147,502	1,196,895	118,163	98,028	4,827,478

Group as of 31/12/2024, EUR thousands							
Reportable segments							
	Retail Private	Private affluent	SME	Corporate	Asset Management	Other (including discontinued operations)	Total
Assets							
Cash, balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	349,940	349,940
Loans to credit institutions	-	-	-	-	821	12,123	12,944
Debt securities	-	-	-	38,367	41,131	1,196,460	1,275,958
Loans to public	1,352,286	53,559	1,053,797	804,437	-	10,502	3,274,581
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	835	835
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	24,270	838	25,108
All other assets	-	-	38	32	11,228	185,933	197,231
Total segmented assets	1,352,286	53,559	1,053,835	842,836	77,450	1,756,631	5,136,597
Liabilities							
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	3,228	3,228
Deposits from customers	1,629,147	403,656	892,864	993,296	80,288	24,229	4,023,480
Debt securities issued	117,352	4,516	87,780	104,227	-	1,547	315,422
All other liabilities	-	-	-	-	23,049	208,736	231,785
Total segmented liabilities	1,746,499	408,172	980,644	1,097,523	103,337	237,740	4,573,915

NOTE 5. INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:				
Financial instruments at amortised cost:				
<i>Loans to public</i>	134,448	142,745	172,963	200,669
<i>Debt securities</i>	10,673	9,828	10,446	9,703
<i>Balances from central banks and credit institutions</i>	6,450	13,483	6,644	14,424
<i>Deposits from public at negative interest rates</i>	421	527	45	47
Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	377	749	238	558
Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss	6,501	3,176	6,321	3,109
Interest income on finance leases (part of loans to public)	72,253	82,786	-	-
Total interest income	231,123	253,294	196,657	228,510
Interest expense on:				
Financial instruments at amortised cost:				
<i>Deposits and borrowing from public</i>	(39,144)	(50,206)	(39,669)	(50,934)
<i>Debt securities issued</i>	(12,380)	(8,278)	(12,380)	(8,278)
<i>Deposits from credit institutions and central banks</i>	(447)	(776)	(1,343)	(1,992)
<i>Other assets at negative interest rates</i>	(79)	(316)	(76)	(254)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
<i>Deposits and borrowing from public</i>	(16)	(20)	-	-
Lease liabilities	(278)	(134)	(273)	(131)
Other interest expense	(1,590)	(1,041)	(1,589)	(1,041)
Total interest expense	(53,934)	(60,771)	(55,330)	(62,630)
Net interest income	177,189	192,523	141,327	165,880

As interest resulting from negative effective interest rates on financial assets reflects an outflow of economic benefits, this is presented as interest expense. Similarly, an inflow of economic benefits from liabilities with negative effective interest rates is presented as interest income.

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Interest income recognised on credit impaired assets	3,035	3,292	1,474	2,129

Credit impaired financial assets are defined as all stage 3 classified assets and POCI classified assets with existing default triggers. These besides overdue or specifically impaired assets also include non-overdue, non-restructured assets under monitoring period where previously default indications were observed.

NOTE 6. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Fee and commission income:				
Cards	50,295	46,079	50,295	46,079
Payments and transactions	12,437	11,342	12,466	11,368
Asset management and custody	8,002	10,185	2,177	2,073
Securities brokerage	757	589	768	596
Other fees	1,994	2,042	1,865	1,982
Total fee and commission income from contracts with customers	73,485	70,237	67,571	62,098
Guarantees, letters of credit and loans	2,202	2,734	2,021	2,501
Total fee and commission income, after guarantees	75,687	72,971	69,592	64,599
Fee and commission expense on:				
Cards	(30,536)	(27,147)	(30,531)	(27,145)
Payments and transactions	(4,072)	(4,094)	(4,070)	(4,094)
Securitisation	(2,081)	(2,680)	(454)	(747)
Asset management custody and securities brokerage	(936)	(943)	(932)	(941)
Other fees	(1,021)	(1,844)	(525)	(1,688)
Total fee and commission expense	(38,646)	(36,708)	(36,512)	(34,615)
Net fee and commission income	37,041	36,263	33,080	29,984

Fee and commission expense for securitisation represents an expense on a multi-year financial guarantee contract issued by the EIB Group, consisting of the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Investment Fund (EIF), to Citadele in December 2022. The guarantee contract secures probable Citadele's future losses allocated to the relevant tranche of the reference loan portfolio for a pre-agreed fee to the EIB Group. The guarantee contract provides capital relief for Citadele by mitigating specific credit risks and enabled Citadele to grant additional loans and leases to businesses in the Baltics over a three-year period. The last replenishment took place in September 2024.

NOTE 7. NET FINANCIAL INCOME

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Foreign exchange trading, revaluation and related derivatives	9,113	9,076	9,189	9,061
Non-trading assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,465	2,344	2,339	2,149
Derecognition of assets at amortised cost	214	367	214	367
Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	28	72	28	72
Modifications in cash flows which do not result in derecognition	(2,031)	(2,205)	(2,031)	(2,205)
Total net financial income	9,789	9,654	9,739	9,444

When modification or renegotiation of contractual cash flows of a financial asset does not result in de-recognition or re-recognition of financial asset, the Group recognise a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. In periods characterised by competitive market environment, where more interest rates for existing loans are renegotiated down than up, a loan modification loss is recognised. Vice versa, when in a period more interest rates for existing loans are renegotiated up then down, a loan modification gain is recognised. Loan modification result is amortised back to the interest income over the remaining maturity of the loan.

NOTE 8. NET OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSE

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Operating lease income	1,719	1,359	-	-
Dividend income	11	20	112	4,952
Other income	2,364	1,697	3,696	2,583
Total other income	4,094	3,076	3,808	7,535
Insurance contracts:				
<i>Insurance revenue</i>	1,711	1,351	-	-
<i>Insurance expense</i>	(540)	(375)	-	-
<i>Financing</i>	15	(440)	-	-
Reinsurance contracts:				
<i>Net income / (expenses)</i>	(256)	(188)	-	-
<i>Financing</i>	57	130	-	-
Net insurance result	987	478	-	-
Supervisory fees	(2,263)	(1,945)	(2,192)	(1,872)
Depreciation of assets under operating lease	(1,455)	(1,068)	-	-
Other expenses	(3,877)	(4,221)	(2,680)	(3,172)
Total other expense	(7,595)	(7,234)	(4,872)	(5,044)
Total net other income / (expense)	(2,514)	(3,680)	(1,064)	2,491

Other income includes net result from disposal of repossessed collaterals and other miscellaneous items which may not be considered interest or fee and commission income. Supervisory fees include annual and quarterly fees payable to Bank of Latvia, European Central Bank, Single Resolution Board and similar. These are directly dependent on the size of the banking business (mostly total assets).

NOTE 9. STAFF COSTS

Personnel costs include remuneration for work to the personnel, related social security contributions, bonuses and costs of other benefits, including accruals for the period. Health insurance, training, education and similar expenditure are presented as Other personnel expense. Other personnel expense also includes deductions for amounts attributable to insurance acquisition cash flows during the reporting period and amortisation back of the previous period deductions.

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Remuneration:				
- management	(4,806)	(3,392)	(4,179)	(2,778)
- other personnel	(52,807)	(53,636)	(44,029)	(45,324)
Total remuneration for work	(57,613)	(57,028)	(48,208)	(48,102)
Social security and solidarity tax contributions:				
- management	(435)	(721)	(288)	(613)
- other personnel	(10,196)	(10,494)	(8,455)	(8,811)
Total social security and solidarity tax contributions	(10,631)	(11,215)	(8,743)	(9,424)
Other personnel expense, net of insurance acquisition cash flow adjustment	(911)	(1,139)	(962)	(1,155)
Total personnel expense	(69,155)	(69,382)	(57,913)	(58,681)

Non-share-based remuneration with deferred pay-out

Part of the remuneration for work is deferred up to a one-year period and subsequent pay-outs may be conditional. As of period end the Group and the Bank has a compulsory non-share-based deferred remuneration commitment (including related social security and solidarity tax contributions) to its employees in the amount of EUR 778 thousand and EUR 627 thousand which will become payable in the subsequent year, if certain conditions are met (2024: EUR 911 thousand and EUR 770 thousand).

Share-based long-term incentive plans

Citadele has several share-based long-term incentive plans for its employees. Under the equity-based long-term incentive plans active agreements as of the period end comprise 2.48 million of share options (2024: 2.21 million) with value for accounting purposes of EUR 8.53 million (2024: EUR 6.9 million). From total active agreements EUR 5.4 million are granted to the management (2024: EUR 4.0 million). The expense for share-based incentive plans is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the remuneration program as intention is to receive services from employees over the whole period and in the reporting period amounted to EUR 2.22 million (2024: EUR 1.06 million). In the reporting period 0.73 million share options were awarded (2024: 1.20 million share options) and 0.18 million share options (0.97 million share options) were forfeited. None of the share options outstanding as of the period end are exercisable as of the period end. In the reporting period 0.55 million share options (2024: 0.66 million share options), previously awarded to the employees of the Bank, vested; from these 0.34 million options were delivered (2024: 0.66 million share options). Refer to Note 27 (*Share Capital*) for additional details. Fair value of the options awarded is estimated by benchmarking price-to-earnings and price-to-book ratios of group of publicly listed comparable reference banks.

To qualify for the share options (vesting requirement), among other conditions the participant in most cases is required to remain employed until the end of the respective deferral period. The personnel options were issued in line with the meaning of the Latvian Commercial Law. Each option has the following parameters: registered share with the nominal value of EUR 1 (one euro); convertible to the ordinary shares of Citadele (all Citadele's ordinary shares have equal voting rights, equal rights to dividend and equal liquidation quota), an exercise price of null euros, vesting dates are predetermined. Clawback and malus provisions apply in the event of a material misstatement, an act of gross misconduct or an error in the assessment of performance targets. For options granted performance is measured over a pre-agreed period ranging from three-years to five-years. The expense is recognised as the service is rendered. At the end of the performance measurement period, the Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board has absolute discretion to determine the extent to which the awards will vest, if at all, on account of underlying Group, individual and share price performance. The Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board may, in its absolute discretion, adjust upwards or downwards and including to nil the number of options which would otherwise vest. In accordance of the rules of the respective program, delivery is immediately, in one years or in two years after vesting. Performance targets relate to both financial and non-financial measures linked to the long-term business strategy of the Group, including but not limited to: Group net income, return on capital, and strategic objectives of the Group.

Number of full-time equivalent employees at the period end

	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Continuing operations	1,281	1,316	1,077	1,112
Discontinued operations	-	26	-	-
Total full-time equivalent employees	1,281	1,342	1,077	1,112

NOTE 10. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Information technologies and communications	(10,924)	(9,177)	(9,870)	(8,140)
Consulting and other services	(6,103)	(10,730)	(5,687)	(10,345)
Rent, premises and real estate	(3,000)	(2,932)	(2,850)	(2,805)
Advertising and marketing	(4,581)	(3,878)	(4,340)	(3,701)
Non-refundable value added tax	(3,596)	(4,589)	(3,451)	(4,438)
Other	(2,673)	(2,109)	(2,449)	(1,851)
Total other expenses	(30,877)	(33,415)	(28,647)	(31,280)

Audit and other fees paid to the Group's independent audit companies (excluding VAT, continuing operations)

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Annual audit fees	317	309	158	150
Other audit (including interim reporting) and similar fees	142	160	120	148
Tax advisory fees	-	-	-	-
Other advisory, training and similar fees	92	96	92	96

NOTE 11. NET CREDIT LOSSES

Total net impairment allowance charged to the income statement

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Loans to credit institutions	3	1	18	16
Debt securities	61	198	67	189
Loans to public	(7,906)	(3,869)	(4,164)	(2,819)
Loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit	406	2,070	421	2,066
Recovered written-off assets	2,968	2,066	2,871	1,947
Total net losses on financial instruments	(4,468)	466	(787)	1,399

Allowances for credit losses are recognised based on the future loss expectations. The forward-looking information in the measurement of expected credit losses is implemented through adjustment for future economic development scenarios. Due to the forward-looking nature of the credit loss estimation, in general the change in loss allowances does not necessarily represent an observable deterioration in the current credit quality of the loan portfolio (for details refer to *note Loans to Public*) but is also a representation of an expectation of the future trends in the economic out-look.

In the prior period several adjustments were introduced in the collective provisioning models, ranging from updates in methodology incorporating forward-looking information to improvements in LGD modelling, resulting in impairment release. In the reporting period an expense for impairment allowance was recognised and is a result of growth in the loan portfolio, partially offset by adjustments and changes in methodology and related re-estimation of inputs for ECL models.

In the reporting period methodology on how days past due are calculated was changed. Previously, delays were calculated by comparing the total amount overdue as of the period end vs. the amount in contractual repayment instalments delayed as of the period end. The revised methodology ignores the total amount, which is past due, as long as the amount past due exceeds materiality thresholds and counts the time the exposure has been in arrears with amount past due at any time not dropping below the materiality thresholds; i.e. the days past due counter starts when the amount past due exceeds the materiality thresholds and is not reset unless the amount past due is settled (materiality thresholds applies). As of the period end this resulted in revised overdue days for some exposures, including these disclosed in *note Loans to public*. Days past due is one of the inputs for definition of default and for assessment of significant increase in credit risk, thus exposure allocation among stages was revisited accordingly. Segmentation among loan groups was updated. Simple average LGL calculation was introduced to limit impact of big exposures. PD and LGD inputs for ECL models were re-estimated based on the above resulting in EUR 2.9 million release in ECL for the loan book for the Group and EUR 6.7 million release for the Bank.

Classification of impairment stages*Stage 1* – Financial instruments without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition*Stage 2* – Financial instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired*Stage 3* – Credit-impaired financial instruments*POCI* – Purchased or originated credit impaired financial instruments

Changes in the allowances for credit losses and provisions

	Group, EUR thousands						Closing balance 31/12/2025
	Opening balance 01/01/2025	Charged to statement of income		Write-offs of allowances	Other adjustments	Credit risk, net	
	Origination	Repayment					
Stage 1							
Loans to credit institutions	2	3	(4)	(2)	-	1	-
Debt securities	385	90	(105)	(46)	-	-	324
Loans to public	44,881	19,252	(6,676)	(16,505)	-	(14)	40,938
<i>including financial and non-financial corporations</i>	17,970	7,059	(2,833)	(4,569)	-	(13)	17,614
<i>including households</i>	26,451	12,107	(3,806)	(11,614)	-	(1)	23,137
Loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit	2,523	1,842	(1,252)	(1,291)	-	14	1,836
Total stage 1 credit losses and provisions	47,791	21,187	(8,037)	(17,844)	-	1	43,098
Stage 2							
Loans to public	11,475	595	(2,674)	(1,072)	-	(17)	8,307
<i>including financial and non-financial corporations</i>	6,052	375	(1,955)	(651)	-	-	3,821
<i>including households</i>	5,422	219	(719)	(428)	-	(17)	4,477
Loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit	79	37	(98)	45	-	-	63
Total stage 2 credit losses and provisions	11,554	632	(2,772)	(1,027)	-	(17)	8,370
Stage 3							
Loans to public	38,297	-	(5,655)	21,222	(20,771)	(1,564)	31,529
<i>including financial and non-financial corporations</i>	14,413	-	(3,363)	10,845	(1,040)	(2)	20,853
<i>including households</i>	23,884	-	(2,290)	10,375	(19,731)	(1,562)	10,676
Loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit	131	-	(378)	689	-	-	442
Total stage 3 credit losses and provisions	38,428	-	(6,033)	21,911	(20,771)	(1,564)	31,971
POCI							
Loans to public	512	-	(1,127)	546	(71)	669	529
Total POCI credit losses and provisions	512	-	(1,127)	546	(71)	669	529
Total allowances for credit losses and provisions	98,285	21,819	(17,969)	3,586	(20,842)	(911)	83,968
<i>Including for debt securities classified at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	39						19

Total Group's provisions of EUR 3,816 thousand (2024: EUR 2,733 thousand) as of the period end comprise of ECL allowances for loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit of EUR 2,341 thousand (2024: EUR 2,733 thousand) and other non-ECL provisions of EUR 1,475 thousand (2024: 0). Total Bank's provisions of EUR 3,727 thousand (2024: EUR 2,675 thousand) as of the period end comprise EUR 2,252 thousand (2024: EUR 2,675 thousand) for loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit and EUR 1,475 thousand (2024: EUR 0) for other non-ECL provisions.

Group, EUR thousands

	Opening balance 01/01/2024	Charged to statement of income			Write-offs of allowances	Other adjust- ments	Closing balance 31/12/2024
		Origination	Repayment	Credit risk, net			
Stage 1							
Loans to credit institutions	3	171	(187)	15	-	-	2
Debt securities	583	25	(20)	(203)	-	-	385
Loans to public	52,173	15,511	(3,841)	(19,007)	-	45	44,881
<i>including financial and non- financial corporations</i>	22,273	6,287	(1,737)	(8,930)	-	77	17,970
<i>including households</i>	29,462	9,224	(2,101)	(10,072)	-	(62)	26,451
Loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit	4,502	2,108	(895)	(3,196)	-	4	2,523
Total stage 1 credit losses and provisions	57,261	17,815	(4,943)	(22,391)	-	49	47,791
Stage 2							
Loans to public	15,652	417	(1,634)	(2,981)	-	21	11,475
<i>including financial and non- financial corporations</i>	10,874	252	(1,194)	(3,917)	-	37	6,052
<i>including households</i>	4,771	165	(440)	942	-	(16)	5,422
Loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit	157	5	(297)	214	-	-	79
Total stage 2 credit losses and provisions	15,809	422	(1,931)	(2,767)	-	21	11,554
Stage 3							
Loans to public	30,585	-	(5,908)	21,363	(11,315)	3,572	38,297
<i>including financial and non- financial corporations</i>	12,193	-	(4,157)	11,837	(7,642)	2,182	14,413
<i>including households</i>	18,392	-	(1,751)	9,526	(3,672)	1,389	23,884
Loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit	140	-	(481)	472	-	-	131
Total stage 3 credit losses and provisions	30,725	-	(6,389)	21,835	(11,315)	3,572	38,428
POCI							
Loans to public	563	-	(313)	262	-	-	512
Total POCI credit losses and provisions	563	-	(313)	262	-	-	512
Total allowances for credit losses and provisions	104,358	18,237	(13,576)	(3,061)	(11,315)	3,642	98,285
<i>Including for debt securities classified at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	101						39

	Bank, EUR thousands						Closing balance 31/12/2025
	Opening balance 01/01/2025	Charged to statement of income		Write-offs of allowances	Other adjustments	Credit risk, net	
	Origination	Repayment					
Stage 1							
Loans to credit institutions	18	24	(40)	(2)	-	-	-
Debt securities	369	78	(105)	(40)	-	-	302
Loans to public	34,004	12,384	(5,140)	(12,284)	-	(6)	28,958
<i>including financial and non-financial corporations</i>	10,712	2,573	(1,696)	(1,656)	-	(2)	9,931
<i>including households</i>	23,287	9,811	(3,444)	(10,628)	-	(2)	19,024
Loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit	2,466	1,587	(1,063)	(1,232)	-	(2)	1,756
Total stage 1 credit losses and provisions	36,857	14,073	(6,348)	(13,558)	-	(8)	31,016
Stage 2							
Loans to public	6,368	311	(2,258)	90	-	2	4,513
<i>including financial and non-financial corporations</i>	2,161	131	(1,681)	644	-	1	1,256
<i>including households</i>	4,207	180	(577)	(554)	-	1	3,257
Loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit	77	36	(97)	43	-	-	59
Total stage 2 credit losses and provisions	6,445	347	(2,355)	133	-	2	4,572
Stage 3							
Loans to public	32,611	-	(4,687)	15,748	(20,598)	(1,613)	21,461
<i>including financial and non-financial corporations</i>	9,794	-	(2,518)	6,761	(889)	(34)	13,114
<i>including households</i>	22,817	-	(2,169)	8,987	(19,709)	(1,579)	8,347
Loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit	132	-	(341)	646	-	-	437
Total stage 3 credit losses and provisions	32,743	-	(5,028)	16,394	(20,598)	(1,613)	21,898
Total allowances for credit losses and provisions	76,045	14,420	(13,731)	2,969	(20,598)	(1,619)	57,486
<i>Including for debt securities classified at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	27						13

Bank, EUR thousands

	Opening balance 01/01/2024	Charged to statement of income			Write-offs of allowances	Other adjust- ments	Closing balance 31/12/2024
		Origination	Repayment	Credit risk, net			
Stage 1							
Loans to credit institutions	33	170	(186)	-	-	1	18
Debt securities	558	25	(18)	(196)	-	-	369
Loans to public	40,719	10,228	(2,360)	(14,599)	-	16	34,004
<i>including financial and non- financial corporations</i>	14,318	1,898	(547)	(4,972)	-	15	10,712
<i>including households</i>	26,391	8,329	(1,811)	(9,622)	-	-	23,287
Loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit	4,455	2,008	(916)	(3,082)	-	1	2,466
Total stage 1 credit losses and provisions	45,765	12,431	(3,480)	(17,877)	-	18	36,857
Stage 2							
Loans to public	9,942	216	(396)	(3,394)	-	-	6,368
<i>including financial and non- financial corporations</i>	6,429	67	(67)	(4,268)	-	-	2,161
<i>including households</i>	3,513	149	(329)	874	-	-	4,207
Loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit	144	5	(297)	225	-	-	77
Total stage 2 credit losses and provisions	10,086	221	(693)	(3,169)	-	-	6,445
Stage 3							
Loans to public	28,827	-	(2,226)	15,350	(10,504)	1,164	32,611
<i>including financial and non- financial corporations</i>	10,765	-	(723)	6,378	(6,850)	224	9,794
<i>including households</i>	18,062	-	(1,503)	8,972	(3,654)	940	22,817
Loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit	141	-	(481)	472	-	-	132
Total stage 3 credit losses and provisions	28,968	-	(2,707)	15,822	(10,504)	1,164	32,743
Total allowances for credit losses and provisions	84,819	12,652	(6,880)	(5,224)	(10,504)	1,182	76,045
<i>Including for debt securities classified at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	82						27

Credit risk, net movement represents the effects on ECLs from exposure movements between the credit risk stages, revision of assumptions of ECL models as well as post model adjustments.

Impairment overlay for loans to public

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Stage 1	6,529	8,579	4,661	5,795
Stage 2	49	1,286	-	1,236
Total impairment overlay	6,578	9,865	4,661	7,031

The Group and the Bank has recognised an impairment overlays mainly to Stage 1 classified loans to public exposures. The impairment overlays address uncertainty regarding the forward- looking economic conditions and performance of the specific industries. The impairment overlay accounts for economic risks which point in time ECL models calibrated on historical data, despite being adjusted with forward-looking information, might not be fully capturing. See also section *Use of estimates and judgements in the preparation of financial statements* of the note *Summary of material accounting policies*.

Portfolio-wide (inflation) and industry-specific (agriculture) overlays continued amortizing within the existing framework with the exposures being repaid or moving to different stages where ECL models capture credit risk. Overlays previously created for individually assessed groups have been released in the reporting period as exposures with individual overlays have either moved to credit-impaired status with individual provisioning amounts or have been refinanced to other financial institutions outside the Group.

Transfers of gross loans to public between impairment stages

	Group, EUR thousands					
	Transfers between impairment stages of gross exposures (gross transfer basis)					
	from Stage 1 to Stage 2	from Stage 2 to Stage 1	from Stage 2 to Stage 3	from Stage 3 to Stage 2	from Stage 1 to Stage 3	from Stage 3 to Stage 1
Transfers during 2025						
Loans to public	174,539	68,629	20,144	3,698	11,110	2,217
Financial commitments, guarantees and letters of credit	10,871	3,367	88	105	107	63
Transfers during 2024						
Loans to public	141,208	63,426	23,359	2,247	16,000	430
Financial commitments, guarantees and letters of credit	3,659	2,737	226	22	397	29

NOTE 12. OTHER IMPAIRMENT LOSSES AND OTHER PROVISIONS

Changes in impairment allowances for investments in subsidiaries, tangible, intangible and other assets

	Group, EUR thousands			
	Opening balance 01/01/2025	Charged to statement of income	Write-offs and other adjustments	Closing balance 31/12/2025
<u>Other impairment allowances and other provisions</u>				
Other assets (Note 22)	664	50	(34)	680
Non-ECL provisions (Note 21 and Note 11)	-	-	1,475	1,475
Total other impairment allowance and other provisions	664	50	1,441	2,155

	Group, EUR thousands			
	Opening balance 01/01/2024	Charged to statement of income	Write-offs and other adjustments	Closing balance 31/12/2024
<u>Other impairment allowances and other provisions</u>				
Other assets (Note 22)	675	9	(20)	664
Non-ECL provisions	100	(100)	-	-
Total other impairment allowance and other provisions	775	(91)	(20)	664

	Bank, EUR thousands			
	Opening balance 01/01/2025	Charged to statement of income	Write-offs and other adjustments	Closing balance 31/12/2025
<u>Other impairment allowances and other provisions</u>				
Investments in related entities (Note 19)	11,839	(4,210)	-	7,629
Other assets (Note 22)	624	39	(35)	628
Non-ECL provisions (Note 21 and Note 11)	-	-	1,475	1,475
Total other impairment allowance and other provisions	12,463	(4,171)	1,440	9,732

	Bank, EUR thousands			
	Opening balance 01/01/2024	Charged to statement of income	Write-offs and other adjustments	Closing balance 31/12/2024
<u>Other impairment allowances and other provisions</u>				
Investments in related entities (Note 19)	12,907	(1,068)	-	11,839
Other assets (Note 22)	614	28	(18)	624
Non-ECL provisions	98	(98)	-	-
Total other impairment allowance and other provisions	13,619	(1,138)	(18)	12,463

NOTE 13. TAXATION

Corporate income tax expense

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Current corporate income tax	(20,418)	(17,876)	(18,041)	(15,378)
Deferred income tax	(2,414)	148	45	(156)
Total corporate income tax expense	(22,832)	(17,728)	(17,996)	(15,534)
Mortgage loan levy and bank tax	-	(9,647)	-	(9,605)

In Latvia an advance corporate income tax (CIT) is payable at 20% on unadjusted accounting profits earned in Latvia on the Latvian banking and leasing operations, with the advance paid being eligible to fully offset dividend distribution tax with no expiry date. As these CIT advance payments may be offset only against tax due from future profit distribution, the amount of the CIT advances paid is expensed as profits are generated. For other Latvian operations, CIT is still payable only when the profits are distributed.

For distributions of Latvian profits, a 20% CIT rate apply and is calculated as 0.2/0.8 from net distributed dividend (effectively 25% tax rate). The profit distribution tax payment is decreased by the already paid CIT advance on profits. Thus, incremental profit distribution tax expense on profits from Latvian banking and leasing operations would arise only if the profit distribution tax exceeded the CIT advance already paid.

The Latvian government had introduced a mortgage loan levy effective for 2024 (one year) with a purpose to reimburse mortgage borrowers for some of the impact of the higher interest rate environment. The levy was payable on the first month of each calendar quarter in 2024 in the amount of EUR 2.2 million quarterly.

The Latvian government has enacted Solidarity Contributions Law, which became effective from 2025 (the bank tax). This law mandates that credit institutions pay an additional 60% tax on net interest income exceeding the average from 2018-2022 by more than 50%, adjusted for certain items. The Group has concluded that the levy is an expense and should be expensed based on the calculated amounts in the respective period. In the reporting period no expense for the levy has been recognised.

In Estonia similarly, as for Latvian operations, any CIT advance paid, is expensed in the reporting period as profits are generated. For banks in 2025 a 18% tax advance rate applies (2024: 14%). On dividend disbursement in 2025 CIT is calculated based on proportion 22/78 which effectively is approximately 28% tax rate (2024: 20/80 which effectively is 25% tax rate). The calculated profit distribution tax payment is decreased by the already paid CIT advance.

Corporate income tax in Lithuania is calculated at 16% rate on taxable profits (2024: 15%), an extra 5% corporate income tax for Bank is charged on taxable profits exceeding EUR 2.0 million. Bank tax (windfall tax) in Lithuania is calculated on certain increases in net interest income vs. reference period and is presented as levy in the income statement line Bank tax.

Income tax assets and liabilities

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Current income tax assets	-	22	-	-
Deferred income tax assets	1,053	1,636	999	1,572
Tax assets	1,053	1,658	999	1,572
Current income tax liabilities	(13,879)	(14,218)	(12,392)	(12,301)
Deferred income tax liabilities	(2,450)	-	-	-
Tax liabilities	(16,329)	(14,218)	(12,392)	(12,301)
Mortgage loan levy and bank tax	-	180	-	180

Change in net deferred corporate income tax asset / (liability)

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
As at the beginning of the period	1,636	339	1,572	579
Charge to statement of income	(2,415)	148	45	(156)
Securities fair value revaluation reserve	(618)	1,149	(618)	1,149
Net deferred income tax asset at the period end	(1,397)	1,636	999	1,572

	Group, EUR thousands			
	Opening balance 01/01/2025	Recognised in statement of income	Recognised in statement of OCI	Closing balance 31/12/2025
Securities fair value revaluation reserve	1,149	-	(619)	530
Deferred income and accrued expense	471	52	-	523
Fair value amortisation on the acquired loan portfolio	15	(15)	-	-
Expected distribution of retained earnings	-	(2,450)	-	(2,450)
Other items, net	1	(1)	-	-
Deferred income tax assets, net	1,636	(2,414)	(619)	(1,397)

	Group, EUR thousands			
	Opening balance 01/01/2024	Recognised in statement of income	Recognised in statement of OCI	Closing balance 31/12/2024
Securities fair value revaluation reserve	-	-	1,149	1,149
Deferred income and accrued expense	631	(160)	-	471
Fair value amortisation on the acquired loan portfolio	84	(69)	-	15
Expected distribution of retained earnings	(375)	375	-	-
Other items, net	(1)	2	-	1
Deferred income tax assets, net	339	148	1,149	1,636

	Bank, EUR thousands			
	Opening balance 01/01/2025	Recognised in statement of income	Recognised in statement of OCI	Closing balance 31/12/2025
Securities fair value revaluation reserve	1,149	-	(618)	531
Deferred income and accrued expense	423	45	-	468
Deferred income tax assets, net	1,572	45	(618)	999

	Bank, EUR thousands			
	Opening balance 01/01/2024	Recognised in statement of income	Recognised in statement of OCI	Closing balance 31/12/2024
Securities fair value revaluation reserve	-	-	1,149	1,149
Deferred income and accrued expense	579	(156)	-	423
Deferred income tax assets, net	579	(156)	1,149	1,572

Reconciliation of the pre-tax profit to the corporate income tax expense

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Profit before corporate income tax from continuous operations before non-current assets held for sale	108,106	112,120	92,244	101,133
Corporate income tax (at 20%)	21,621	22,424	18,449	20,227
Undistributed earnings taxable on distribution	(1,804)	(1,340)	-	-
Non-taxable income and impact from bank tax expense	(237)	(1,542)	(153)	(1,129)
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	(325)	(1,356)	(108)	(975)
Non-deductible expense	653	373	91	119
Expected distribution of retained earnings within the Group	2,450	858	-	-
Other tax differences, net	474	(1,689)	(283)	(2,708)
Total effective corporate income tax from continuous operations	22,832	17,728	17,996	15,534

Other tax differences include eligible loss on discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale of EUR -306 thousand (2024: EUR -2,989 thousand). Expected distribution of retained earnings within the Group represents expense on deferred tax liability recognition for medium term future tax payments on intragroup dividends.

NOTE 14. CASH AND CASH BALANCES AT CENTRAL BANKS

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Cash	43,425	42,801	43,425	42,801
Balances with the Bank of Latvia	431,127	296,933	431,127	296,933
Balances with other central banks	36,899	10,206	36,899	10,206
Total cash and balances with central banks	511,451	349,940	511,451	349,940

Credit institutions should comply with the compulsory reserve requirement calculated based on attracted funding. The Bank's compulsory minimum reserve must be exceeded by a credit institution's average monthly balance on its correspondent account with the central bank. During the reporting period, the Group's was in compliance with this requirement. Demand deposits with other central banks include balances with central banks of Lithuania and Estonia. In the reporting period no amounts due from central banks were overdue.

NOTE 15. DEBT SECURITIES

Debt securities by credit rating grade, classification and profile of issuer

	Group, EUR thousands							
	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortised cost	Designated at fair value through profit or loss, non-trading	Total	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortised cost	Designated at fair value through profit or loss, non-trading	Total
Investment grade:								
AAA/Aaa	5,702	62,187	1,786	69,675	5,782	64,343	1,509	71,634
AA/Aa	9,948	67,380	573	77,901	16,375	154,726	4,435	175,536
A	69,355	589,409	201,745	860,509	115,084	690,554	162,003	967,641
BBB/Baa	3,477	13,459	-	16,936	8,657	13,875	-	22,532
Lower ratings or unrated	-	15,882	-	15,882	247	38,368	-	38,615
Total debt securities	88,482	748,317	204,104	1,040,903	146,145	961,866	167,947	1,275,958
<i>Including general government</i>	72,324	586,427	202,317	861,068	119,261	683,492	166,438	969,191
<i>Including credit institutions</i>	3,109	47,861	-	50,970	8,015	101,028	-	109,043
<i>Including classified in stage 1</i>	88,482	748,317	n/a	n/a	146,145	961,866	n/a	n/a

	Bank, EUR thousands							
	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortised cost	Designated at fair value through profit or loss, non-trading	Total	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortised cost	Designated at fair value through profit or loss, non-trading	Total
Investment grade:								
AAA/Aaa	5,702	57,827	-	63,529	5,782	59,411	-	65,193
AA/Aa	9,948	66,370	-	76,318	16,375	154,726	-	171,101
A	59,428	582,789	196,950	839,167	100,295	683,985	162,003	946,283
BBB/Baa	-	11,450	-	11,450	1,517	12,365	-	13,882
Lower ratings or unrated	-	14,364	-	14,364	-	38,368	-	38,368
Total debt securities	75,078	732,800	196,950	1,004,828	123,969	948,855	162,003	1,234,827
<i>Including general government</i>	67,663	583,704	196,950	848,317	110,738	677,433	162,003	950,174
<i>Including credit institutions</i>	-	47,861	-	47,861	1,721	101,028	-	102,749
<i>Including classified in stage 1</i>	75,078	732,800	n/a	n/a	123,969	948,855	n/a	n/a

Unrated debt securities or debt securities with lower ratings than BBB are mainly with corporates and are acquired or in some cases structured by Citadele as an alternative to ordinary lending transactions. Among considerations for originating such lending products is longer-term indirect benefits from development in local corporate debt markets and higher potential liquidity for lending products structured as debt securities.

Debt securities by country of issuer

	Group, EUR thousands					
	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Government bonds	Other securities	Total	Government bonds	Other securities	Total
Lithuania	378,028	18,050	396,078	339,751	50,829	390,580
Latvia	355,838	4,392	360,230	490,543	1,615	492,158
Estonia	81,336	27,306	108,642	81,374	18,077	99,451
Germany	-	45,175	45,175	-	88,377	88,377
United States	12,469	21,580	34,049	19,879	22,474	42,353
Canada	2,160	15,361	17,521	2,448	31,798	34,246
Slovakia	17,823	2,778	20,601	18,798	5,663	24,461
Austria	-	6,652	6,652	-	6,742	6,742
Czech Republic	4,922	1,255	6,177	4,874	1,547	6,421
Poland	506	4,370	4,876	798	5,181	5,979
Belgium	2,183	-	2,183	1,694	3,726	5,420
Sweden	-	-	-	-	25,224	25,224
Other countries	5,803	7,623	13,426	9,032	14,663	23,695
Multilateral development banks and international organisations	-	25,293	25,293	-	30,851	30,851
Total debt securities	861,068	179,835	1,040,903	969,191	306,767	1,275,958

	Bank, EUR thousands					
	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Government bonds	Other securities	Total	Government bonds	Other securities	Total
Lithuania	376,739	16,898	393,637	337,497	49,445	386,942
Latvia	351,146	2,874	354,020	484,270	859	485,129
Estonia	81,336	26,880	108,216	81,374	17,144	98,518
Germany	-	43,641	43,641	-	88,377	88,377
United States	12,469	15,197	27,666	19,879	17,085	36,964
Canada	2,160	15,361	17,521	2,448	31,798	34,246
Slovakia	17,424	2,268	19,692	17,704	5,153	22,857
Austria	-	6,652	6,652	-	6,742	6,742
Czech Republic	4,922	-	4,922	4,874	-	4,874
Poland	-	3,011	3,011	-	3,027	3,027
Belgium	-	-	-	-	3,726	3,726
Sweden	-	-	-	-	25,224	25,224
Other countries	2,121	4,583	6,704	2,128	11,664	13,792
Multilateral development banks and international organisations	-	19,146	19,146	-	24,409	24,409
Total debt securities	848,317	156,511	1,004,828	950,174	284,653	1,234,827

No payments on the debt securities are past due.

NOTE 16. LOANS TO PUBLIC

Loans to public by overdue days and impairment stage

	Group, EUR thousands					
	31/12/2025					
	Gross amount				Expected credit loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI			
Loans to public						
Not past due	3,515,932	235,231	26,448	1,073	(53,505)	3,725,179
Past due <=30 days	6,295	14,108	3,171	-	(4,949)	18,625
Past due >30 and <=90 days	-	7,761	2,521	-	(3,280)	7,002
Past due >90 days	-	-	32,015	954	(19,569)	13,400
Total loans to public	3,522,227	257,100	64,155	2,027	(81,303)	3,764,206
<i>including credit impaired</i>			64,155	954	(32,056)	33,053
Guarantees and letters of credit	101,908	526	33	-	(553)	101,914
Financial commitments	381,020	12,370	691	-	(1,788)	392,293
Total credit exposure to public	4,005,155	269,996	64,879	2,027	(83,644)	4,258,413

In the reporting period methodology on how days past due are calculated was changed. For details refer to note Net Credit Losses. If the revised days past due calculation methodology was applied for 31 December 2024, the Group's loans to customers which are not past due would have increased by EUR 31,753 thousand, past due <=30 days would have decreased by EUR 25,463 thousand, past due >30 and <=90 days would have decreased by EUR 18,524 thousand, and past due >90 days would have increased by EUR 12,234 thousand; the Bank's loans to customers which are not past due would have increased by EUR 28,992 thousand, past due <=30 days would have decreased by EUR 31,030 thousand, past due >30 and <=90 days would have decreased by EUR 1,493 thousand, and past due >90 days would have increased by EUR 3,531 thousand.

	Group, EUR thousands					
	31/12/2024					
	Gross amount				Expected credit loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI			
Loans to public						
Not past due	3,018,781	201,776	26,690	2,979	(53,509)	3,196,717
Past due <=30 days	32,353	14,019	3,886	105	(7,309)	43,054
Past due >30 and <=90 days	-	23,533	14,347	57	(8,622)	29,315
Past due >90 days	-	-	30,276	944	(25,725)	5,495
Total loans to public	3,051,134	239,328	75,199	4,085	(95,165)	3,274,581
<i>including credit impaired</i>			75,199	1,726	(38,801)	38,124
Guarantees and letters of credit	87,830	155	60	-	(259)	87,786
Financial commitments	336,437	6,162	689	-	(2,474)	340,814
Total credit exposure to public	3,475,401	245,645	75,948	4,085	(97,898)	3,703,181

	Bank, EUR thousands				
	31/12/2025				
	Gross amount			Expected credit loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			
Loans to public					
Not past due	3,570,034	89,912	10,300	(34,758)	3,635,488
Past due <=30 days	5,546	6,725	1,874	(3,611)	10,534
Past due >30 and <=90 days	-	4,071	684	(1,967)	2,788
Past due >90 days	-	-	21,248	(14,596)	6,652
Total loans to public	3,575,580	100,708	34,106	(54,932)	3,655,462
Guarantees and letters of credit	101,908	526	33	(553)	101,914
Financial commitments	370,509	9,572	540	(1,699)	378,922
Total credit exposure to public	4,047,997	110,806	34,679	(57,184)	4,136,298

	Bank, EUR thousands				
	31/12/2024				
	Gross amount			Expected credit loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			
Loans to public					
Not past due	3,067,620	72,401	14,671	(37,663)	3,117,029
Past due <=30 days	31,210	13,791	3,777	(7,185)	41,593
Past due >30 and <=90 days	-	4,078	11,001	(5,205)	9,874
Past due >90 days	-	-	25,006	(22,930)	2,076
Total loans to public	3,098,830	90,270	54,455	(72,983)	3,170,572
Guarantees and letters of credit	96,818	155	60	(262)	96,771
Financial commitments	404,193	4,501	635	(2,413)	406,916
Total credit exposure to public	3,599,841	94,926	55,150	(75,658)	3,674,259

Off-balance sheet credit exposure comprises various committed financing facilities to the borrowers. For details refer to note *Off-balance Sheet Items*.

Non-performing loans to public ratios

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
Non-performing* gross loans ratio	1.7%	2.3%	0.9%	1.7%
Non-performing* net loans ratio	0.9%	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%
Non-performing* loan impairment ratio	49%	50%	63%	60%

* Stage 3 and part of POCI

Non-performing loans to public ratio is calculated as stage 3 and part of POCI loan exposures, which as of the reporting period end are credit impaired, divided by total loans to public as of the end of the relevant period.

Non-performing loans impairment ratio is calculated as impairment allowance for stage 3 and part of POCI exposures, which as of the period end date are credit impaired, divided by gross loans to public classified as stage 3 and part of POCI exposures, which as of the period end date are credit impaired.

Expected credit loss allowance by customer profile and impairment stage

	Group, EUR thousands				
	31/12/2025				
	Expected credit loss allowance				Total
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI		
Financial and non-financial corporations	(17,614)	(3,821)	(20,853)	(451)	(42,739)
Households	(23,137)	(4,477)	(10,676)	(78)	(38,368)
General government	(187)	(9)	-	-	(196)
Expected credit loss allowance	(40,938)	(8,307)	(31,529)	(529)	(81,303)

	Group, EUR thousands				
	31/12/2024				
	Expected credit loss allowance				Total
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI		
Financial and non-financial corporations	(17,970)	(6,052)	(14,413)	(432)	(38,867)
Households	(26,451)	(5,422)	(23,884)	(80)	(55,837)
General government	(460)	(1)	-	-	(461)
Expected credit loss allowance	(44,881)	(11,475)	(38,297)	(512)	(95,165)

	Bank, EUR thousands				
	31/12/2025				
	Expected credit loss allowance				Total
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			
Financial and non-financial corporations	(9,931)	(1,256)	(13,114)		(24,301)
Households	(19,024)	(3,257)	(8,347)		(30,628)
General government	(3)	-	-		(3)
Expected credit loss allowance	(28,958)	(4,513)	(21,461)		(54,932)

	Bank, EUR thousands			
	31/12/2024			
	Expected credit loss allowance			Total
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Financial and non-financial corporations	(10,712)	(2,161)	(9,794)	(22,667)
Households	(23,287)	(4,207)	(22,817)	(50,311)
General government	(5)	-	-	(5)
Expected credit loss allowance	(34,004)	(6,368)	(32,611)	(72,983)

Loans to public by customer profile and impairment stage

	Group, EUR thousands					
	31/12/2025					
	Gross amount				Expected credit loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI			
Financial and non-financial corporations						
Real estate purchase and management	456,672	20,559	1,345	-	(4,118)	474,458
Manufacturing	251,445	21,059	8,569	867	(5,714)	276,226
Trade	233,557	25,308	7,813	2	(6,844)	259,836
Transport and communications	176,540	29,832	3,199	127	(3,451)	206,247
Agriculture and forestry	154,057	35,059	21,814	1	(13,803)	197,128
Electricity, gas and water supply	154,806	12,560	378	-	(1,243)	166,501
Construction	149,521	13,386	3,517	10	(3,611)	162,823
Financial intermediation	27,417	1,151	35	-	(324)	28,279
Hotels, restaurants	30,778	6,547	108	1	(522)	36,912
Other industries	176,477	16,203	2,065	862	(3,109)	192,498
Total financial and non-financial corporations	1,811,270	181,664	48,843	1,870	(42,739)	2,000,908
Households						
Mortgage loans	946,099	26,256	6,531	96	(16,383)	962,599
Finance leases	423,383	31,974	4,302	51	(6,860)	452,850
Credit for consumption	258,815	12,231	2,678	-	(10,320)	263,404
Card lending	58,578	2,738	882	-	(3,743)	58,455
Other lending	6,298	1,898	919	10	(1,062)	8,063
Total households	1,693,173	75,097	15,312	157	(38,368)	1,745,371
General government	17,784	339	-	-	(196)	17,927
Total loans to public	3,522,227	257,100	64,155	2,027	(81,303)	3,764,206

	Group, EUR thousands					
	31/12/2024					
	Gross amount				Expected credit loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI			
Financial and non-financial corporations						
Real estate purchase and management	421,453	24,246	602	-	(4,249)	442,052
Manufacturing	188,741	26,968	4,328	889	(5,749)	215,177
Trade	203,149	20,479	8,324	4	(6,007)	225,949
Transport and communications	144,344	36,259	3,339	419	(3,231)	181,130
Agriculture and forestry	141,530	29,804	23,047	62	(11,835)	182,608
Electricity, gas and water supply	131,462	3,537	1,791	556	(1,076)	136,270
Construction	135,347	12,402	1,762	157	(3,211)	146,457
Financial intermediation	35,138	509	49	-	(237)	35,459
Hotels, restaurants	29,186	2,969	58	1	(427)	31,787
Other industries	148,450	19,957	2,415	1,772	(2,845)	169,749
Total financial and non-financial corporations	1,578,800	177,130	45,715	3,860	(38,867)	1,766,638
Households						
Mortgage loans	865,060	16,504	23,408	149	(31,103)	874,018
Finance leases	347,770	31,603	2,127	68	(5,136)	376,432
Credit for consumption	167,929	7,444	1,269	-	(11,145)	165,497
Card lending	56,008	3,999	849	-	(6,836)	54,020
Other lending	12,899	2,601	1,831	8	(1,617)	15,722
Total households	1,449,666	62,151	29,484	225	(55,837)	1,485,689
General government	22,668	47	-	-	(461)	22,254
Total loans to public	3,051,134	239,328	75,199	4,085	(95,165)	3,274,581

	Bank, EUR thousands				
	31/12/2025				
	Gross amount			Expected credit loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			
Financial and non-financial corporations					
Real estate purchase and management	436,219	17,872	1,076	(3,691)	451,476
Manufacturing	147,723	7,073	1,627	(2,429)	153,994
Trade	80,904	7,364	3,618	(3,866)	88,020
Transport and communications	13,539	1,703	473	(777)	14,938
Agriculture and forestry	63,306	8,640	15,189	(9,122)	78,013
Electricity, gas and water supply	137,604	11,501	81	(969)	148,217
Construction	43,975	2,204	898	(1,442)	45,635
Financial intermediation	1,364,714	151	-	(1,011)	1,363,854
Hotels, restaurants	20,534	4,788	88	(363)	25,047
Other industries	32,327	1,453	191	(631)	33,340
Total financial and non-financial corporations	2,340,845	62,749	23,241	(24,301)	2,402,534
Households					
Mortgage loans	945,307	25,881	6,531	(16,325)	961,394
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-
Credit for consumption	223,268	7,575	2,580	(9,539)	223,884
Card lending	58,577	2,739	882	(3,743)	58,455
Other lending	3,364	1,764	872	(1,021)	4,979
Total households	1,230,516	37,959	10,865	(30,628)	1,248,712
General government	4,219	-	-	(3)	4,216
Total loans to public	3,575,580	100,708	34,106	(54,932)	3,655,462

	Bank, EUR thousands				
	31/12/2024				
	Gross amount			Expected credit loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			
Financial and non-financial corporations					
Real estate purchase and management	405,589	22,251	561	(3,987)	424,414
Manufacturing	97,631	12,917	2,177	(3,283)	109,442
Trade	67,844	6,383	4,061	(3,001)	75,287
Transport and communications	12,157	3,473	600	(862)	15,368
Agriculture and forestry	54,561	8,831	17,037	(6,492)	73,937
Electricity, gas and water supply	120,502	2,586	1,517	(887)	123,718
Construction	50,774	1,585	637	(1,267)	51,729
Financial intermediation	1,142,962	-	27	(1,873)	1,141,116
Hotels, restaurants	20,818	1,931	34	(283)	22,500
Other industries	25,771	970	486	(732)	26,495
Total financial and non-financial corporations	1,998,609	60,927	27,137	(22,667)	2,064,006
Households					
Mortgage loans	863,817	16,310	23,408	(30,995)	872,540
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-
Credit for consumption	161,762	6,434	1,251	(10,903)	158,544
Card lending	56,008	3,999	849	(6,836)	54,020
Other lending	11,429	2,600	1,810	(1,577)	14,262
Total households	1,093,016	29,343	27,318	(50,311)	1,099,366
General government	7,205	-	-	(5)	7,200
Total loans to public	3,098,830	90,270	54,455	(72,983)	3,170,572

NOTE 17. LEASES

Finance leases (a part of loans to public) by type of assets financed

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Transport vehicles	988,705	843,544	-	-
Manufacturing equipment	297,814	256,970	-	-
Industrial, office and other equipment	29,775	27,841	-	-
Total present value of finance lease payments, excluding impairment	1,316,294	1,128,355	-	-
Impairment allowance	(23,537)	(20,643)	-	-
Net present value of finance lease payments	1,292,757	1,107,712	-	-

Reconciliation of the gross investment in the finance leases and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Gross investment in finance leases receivable:				
within one year	384,257	349,837	-	-
in year two	348,744	306,062	-	-
in year three	273,227	255,815	-	-
in year four	223,185	181,923	-	-
In year five	164,377	135,826	-	-
later than in five years	44,780	34,145	-	-
Total gross investment in finance leases	1,438,570	1,263,608	-	-
Unearned finance income receivable:				
within one year	(45,545)	(51,125)	-	-
in year two	(35,210)	(39,339)	-	-
in year three	(22,618)	(25,002)	-	-
in year four	(12,574)	(13,470)	-	-
In year five	(4,918)	(5,135)	-	-
later than in five years	(1,411)	(1,182)	-	-
Total	(122,276)	(135,253)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments receivable:				
within one year	338,712	298,712	-	-
in year two	313,534	266,723	-	-
in year three	250,609	230,813	-	-
in year four	210,611	168,453	-	-
In year five	159,459	130,691	-	-
later than in five years	43,369	32,963	-	-
Total	1,316,294	1,128,355	-	-

NOTE 18. EQUITY AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Shares and other non-fixed income securities by issuers profile and classification

	Group, EUR thousands							
	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Mutual investment funds	Foreign equities	Latvian equities	Total	Mutual investment funds	Foreign equities	Latvian equities	Total
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21,999	284	-	22,283	25,108	709	-	25,817
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	122	21	143	-	105	21	126
Total non-fixed income securities, net	21,999	406	21	22,426	25,108	814	21	25,943
<i>Including unit-linked insurance plan assets</i>	13,235	-	-	13,235	15,909	-	-	15,909
<i>Including investments in mutual investment funds, which are managed by IPAS CBL Asset Management</i>	13,845	-	-	13,845	14,952	-	-	14,952
<i>Including investments in mutual investment funds, which are managed by IPAS CBL Asset Management and which relate to unit-linked contracts</i>	10,776	-	-	10,776	11,129	-	-	11,129

Most exposures in mutual investment funds which are classified as financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss are related to the life insurance business, most of these with unit-linked insurance plan assets. According to unit-linked investment contract terms, the risk associated with the investments made by the insurance underwriter is fully attributable to the counterparty entering the insurance agreement and not the underwriter. All investments in mutual investment funds are mandatorily classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Part of the Bank's and the Group's investments in mutual investment funds, which are managed by IPAS CBL Asset Management, are related to unit-linked contracts, where the risk associated with the investments made is fully attributable to the counterparty entering the insurance agreement and not the underwriter. These exposures have been acquired only with investment intentions. The Bank has no exposure to investments related to unit-linked contracts.

	Bank, EUR thousands							
	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Mutual investment funds	Foreign equities	Latvian equities	Total	Mutual investment funds	Foreign equities	Latvian equities	Total
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	284	-	284	838	709	-	1,547
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	122	21	143	-	105	21	126
Total non-fixed income securities, net	-	406	21	427	838	814	21	1,673
<i>Including investments in mutual investment funds, which are managed by IPAS CBL Asset Management</i>	-	-	-	-	838	-	-	838

NOTE 19. INVESTMENTS IN RELATED ENTITIES

Changes in investments in related entities of the Bank

	EUR thousands	
	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the period, net	48,759	47,939
Change in impairment allowance	4,210	1,068
Transfer to discontinued operations held for sale	-	(248)
Balance at the end of the period, net	52,969	48,759
<i>Including gross investment in subsidiaries</i>	<i>60,598</i>	<i>60,598</i>

Changes in investments in related entities

Kaleido Privatbank AG, which previously was classified as discontinued operations held for sale (for details refer to note *Discontinued Operations and Non-current Assets Held For Sale*), in July 2025 was sold.

In 2024 investment in SIA Mobilly was transferred to discontinued operations held for sale, and in August 2024 the sale of investment in SIA Mobilly was completed.

Valuation of investments in subsidiaries

Carrying value of the investment in SIA Citadele Factoring is derived from present value of expected free equity distributable to the shareholders, after required equity allocation for capital adequacy compliance. Accumulation of undistributed earnings and improvement in expected future profitability of the operations is contributing to the increase in the value of the investment. The target capital adequacy ratio is set at 13.4% and includes allocated charges for all banking risks inherent in the business model of the factoring (2024: 13.5%). Other key inputs of the model are 13.9% (2024: 13.8%) discount rate and future profitability of the operations of the entity.

Carrying value of the investment in AS CBL Atklātais Pensiju Fonds is derived from future profitability and expected free equity distributable to the only shareholders. The model has no other key inputs which would significantly affect the valuation.

Consolidation Group subsidiaries and associated entities for accounting purposes

Company	Registration number	Registration country	Company type*	Basis for inclusion in the Group**	The Group's share (%)	% of total voting rights	Carrying value	
							EUR thousands	
							31/12/2025	31/12/2024
AS Citadele banka	40103303559	Latvia	BNK	MT	-	-	-	-
SIA Citadele Leasing	40003423085	Latvia	LIZ	MS	100	100	29,203	29,203
SIA Citadele Factoring	50003760921	Latvia	LIZ	MS	100	100	14,058	9,388
IPAS CBL Asset Management	40003577500	Latvia	IPS	MS	100	100	5,906	5,906
UAB Citadele Factoring	126233315	Lithuania	LIZ	MS	100	100	2,149	2,149
SIA Hortus Residential	40103460622	Latvia	PLS	MS	100	100	1,208	1,112
AS CBL Atklātais Pensiju Fonds	40003397312	Latvia	PFO	MS	100	100	-	556
OU Citadele Factoring	10925733	Estonia	LIZ	MS	100	100	445	445
SIA CL Insurance Broker	40003983430	Latvia	PLS	MMS	100	100	-	-
AAS CBL Life	40003786859	Latvia	APS	MMS	100	100	-	-
Total net investments in subsidiaries and associated entities							52,969	48,759

*BNK – bank, ENI – authorized electronic money institution, IBS – investment brokerage company, IPS – investment management company, PFO – pension fund, CFI – other financial institution, LIZ – leasing company, PLS – company providing various support services, APS – insurance company.

** MS – subsidiary company, MMS – subsidiary of the subsidiary company, MT – parent company, MTM – parent of the parent company, CT – other company.

NOTE 20. TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
Transport vehicles	13,161	3,320	61	30
Right-of-use assets	13,423	11,010	12,844	10,973
IT and other equipment	3,088	2,838	2,731	2,441
Leasehold improvements	907	760	907	760
Prepayments for tangible assets	176	65	-	-
Total tangible assets	30,755	17,993	16,543	14,204
Software	4,955	5,704	2,871	3,805
Other intangible assets	54	59	22	22
Prepayments for intangible assets	682	369	599	49
Total intangible assets	5,691	6,132	3,492	3,876
Total tangible and intangible assets	36,446	24,125	20,035	18,080

Changes in tangible and intangible assets of the Group

	Leasehold improvements	Transport vehicles	Right-of-use assets	IT and other equipment	Software	Other intangible assets	Total excluding prepayments
<i>Historical cost</i>							
As at 31 December 2023	2,662	6,484	12,275	14,629	41,147	234	77,431
Additions	356	2,142	9,842	1,487	4,158	20	18,005
Disposals and write-offs	-	(2,452)	(6)	(1,390)	(4,933)	-	(8,781)
As at 31 December 2024	3,018	6,174	22,111	14,726	40,372	254	86,655
Additions	465	12,567	6,004	1,725	3,179	20	23,960
Disposals and write-offs	(758)	(3,744)	(2,681)	(2,567)	(3,152)	-	(12,902)
As at 31 December 2025	2,725	14,997	25,434	13,884	40,399	274	97,713
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>							
As at 31 December 2023	1,784	3,284	7,897	11,962	33,747	177	58,851
Charge for the year	474	964	3,210	1,301	5,854	18	11,821
<i>Incl. assets under operating lease (Note 8)</i>	-	945	-	123	-	-	1,068
Disposals	-	(1,394)	(6)	(1,375)	(4,933)	-	(7,708)
As at 31 December 2024	2,258	2,854	11,101	11,888	34,668	195	62,964
Charge for the year	318	1,430	3,361	1,240	3,928	25	10,302
<i>Incl. assets under operating lease (Note 8)</i>	-	1,414	-	41	-	-	1,455
Disposals	(758)	(2,448)	(2,451)	(2,332)	(3,152)	-	(11,141)
As at 31 December 2025	1,818	1,836	12,011	10,796	35,444	220	62,125
<i>Net carrying amount</i>							
As at 31 December 2023	878	3,200	4,378	2,667	7,400	57	18,580
As at 31 December 2024	760	3,320	11,010	2,838	5,704	59	23,691
As at 31 December 2025	907	13,161	13,423	3,088	4,955	54	35,588

In 2024 useful life estimates for certain software assets of the Group and the Bank were reassessed, resulting in a shorter amortisation period and an increase in the 2024 amortisation expense for software.

Changes in tangible and intangible assets of the Bank

	Leasehold improve- ments	Transport vehicles	Right-of- use assets	IT and other equipment	Software	Other intangible assets	Total excluding prepayments
<i>Historical cost</i>							
As at 31 December 2023	2,662	273	11,974	12,708	36,227	127	63,971
Additions	356	-	9,840	1,446	3,278	5	14,925
Disposals and write-offs	-	(16)	(6)	(1,210)	(4,720)	-	(5,952)
As at 31 December 2024	3,018	257	21,808	12,944	34,785	132	72,944
Additions	465	47	5,381	1,470	1,983	7	9,353
Disposals and write-offs	(758)	(13)	(2,372)	(1,285)	(1,548)	-	(5,976)
As at 31 December 2025	2,725	291	24,817	13,129	35,220	139	76,321
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>							
As at 31 December 2023	1,784	225	7,706	10,593	30,802	102	51,212
Charge for the year	474	18	3,132	1,106	4,899	8	9,637
Disposals	-	(16)	(3)	(1,196)	(4,721)	-	(5,936)
As at 31 December 2024	2,258	227	10,835	10,503	30,980	110	54,913
Charge for the year	318	16	3,280	1,123	2,918	7	7,662
Disposals	(758)	(13)	(2,142)	(1,228)	(1,549)	-	(5,690)
As at 31 December 2025	1,818	230	11,973	10,398	32,349	117	56,885
<i>Net carrying amount</i>							
As at 31 December 2023	878	48	4,268	2,115	5,425	25	12,759
As at 31 December 2024	760	30	10,973	2,441	3,805	22	18,031
As at 31 December 2025	907	61	12,844	2,731	2,871	22	19,436

Right-of-use assets of the Group and the Bank predominantly constitute one class of assets – lease contracts for premises where branches, headquarters and ATMs are located.

NOTE 21. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS AND NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

In July 2025 the Bank's Swiss subsidiary Kaleido Privatbank AG, which previously was presented as discontinued operations, was sold. The sale of Kaleido Privatbank AG was a further step in Citadele's strategy to concentrate on its core activities in the Baltics.

On disposal assets and liabilities of Kaleido Privatbank AG were derecognised, intragroup balances de-eliminated, and relevant liabilities and provisions recognised. Sales result was recognised in the statement of income. Reclassification of accumulated foreign exchange retranslation reserve was recognised in other comprehensive income.

Previous write-down of investment in Kaleido Privatbank AG before sale

Citadele, before sale, had recognised a write-down on the investment in Kaleido Privatbank AG equal to the lowest of the carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. The write-down related to the loss of the operations in the period until sale and the re-estimated net sales proceeds, including cost to sell. The write-down is presented in the statement of income as net result from non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations.

Result from discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Net interest income	1,261	3,287	-	-
Net fee and commission income	2,101	4,069	-	-
Other operating income / (expense)	366	873	-	-
Staff costs, other operating expenses, depreciation and amortisation	(5,838)	(12,383)	-	-
Net credit losses and other impairment losses	(17)	236	-	-
Impairment of non-financial assets and other provisions	(1,002)	(847)	-	-
Income tax	(21)	6	-	-
Net result from discontinued operations	(3,150)	(4,759)	-	-
Result from non-current assets held for sale	(590)	123	(1,528)	(14,943)
Net result from non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	(3,740)	(4,636)	(1,528)	(14,943)

Assets and liabilities constituting discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Assets				
Cash, cash balances at central banks	-	7,140	-	-
Loans to credit institutions	-	4,985	-	-
Debt securities	-	37,663	-	-
Loans to public	-	52,516	-	-
Derivatives	-	884	-	-
Other assets	-	448	-	-
Discontinued operations	-	103,636	-	-
Net investment in Kaleido Privatbank AG (subsidiary)	-	-	-	779
Other non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-
Discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale	-	103,636	-	779
Liabilities				
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	-	140	-	-
Deposits and borrowings from customers	-	129,601	-	-
Derivatives	-	209	-	-
Other liabilities	-	3,181	-	-
Discontinued operations	-	133,131	-	-
Off-balance sheet items				
Guarantees and letters of credit	-	353	-	-
Financial commitments	-	8,624	-	-
Discontinued operations	-	8,977	-	-

Cash flows from discontinued operations of the Group

	EUR thousands	
	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities	51,873	(20,591)
Cash flows from investing activities	5,609	8,852
Cash flows from financing activities	-	(288)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents as a result of disposal of discontinued operations	(69,468)	-
Cash flows for the period	(11,986)	(12,027)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	11,986	24,013
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	-	11,986

Cash and cash equivalents decreased as a result of disposal of discontinued operations due to cash equivalent of the previous subsidiary being deconsolidated from the Group and due to previously eliminated intragroup cash equivalents being recognised as deposits due to credit institutions.

Impact of the disposal of Kaleido Privatbank AG as of the disposal date

	Group, EUR thousands		
	Before the disposal	Impact of the disposal	After the disposal
Assets			
Discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale	97,979	(97,979)	-
Liabilities			
Discontinued operations	139,322	(139,322)	-
Non-ECL provisions (Note 12)	-	1,475	1,475
Equity			
Reserves and other capital components	7,395	(7,395)	-
Retained earnings	-	394	394
Total comprehensive income from discontinued operations for the period			
Net result from discontinued operations, net of tax	(3,544)	394	(3,150)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) from discontinued operations	77	(7,395)	(7,318)

The impact of the disposal includes derecognition of assets and liabilities of Kaleido Privatbank AG (including de-elimination of the previous intragroup balances) and recognition of provisions as a result of the sale. The impact also includes sales result recognised in the statement of income and reclassification of the foreign exchange retranslation reserve to profit or loss.

NOTE 22. OTHER ASSETS

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Money in transit	21,227	41,332	21,227	41,320
Repossessed assets	189	658	-	-
Deferred expenses and accrued income (maturing in less than 12 months from the period end)	6,331	6,101	4,424	4,125
Contract assets	2,151	2,161	2,151	2,161
Other assets	10,187	12,354	2,923	3,291
Total gross other assets	40,085	62,606	30,725	50,897
Impairment allowance	(680)	(664)	(628)	(624)
Total net other assets	39,405	61,942	30,097	50,273

As of the period end most of the impairment allowance for other assets relates to fully impaired overdue debt collection expenditure compensation receivable (2024: the same). Net carrying amount of these assets is nil. As of the period end, the Group had no unimpaired delayed other assets (2024: EUR nil).

From time to time the Group repossesses from its customers certain assets serving as collateral, when the customers cannot otherwise meet their payment obligations and other loan work-out measures have been unsuccessful. Collateral obtained is recognised within other assets and are held for sale in near future.

Other assets include EUR 4.8 million VAT tax assets related to the Group's leasing business (2024: EUR 4.5 million).

NOTE 23. DEPOSITS FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND CENTRAL BANKS**Bank deposits and borrowings by type**

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Deposits and collateral accounts of credit institutions	2,599	3,027	2,599	3,027
Deposits and accounts of central banks	-	201	-	202
Deposits from Citadele Group bank	-	-	-	50,867
Total deposits from credit institutions and central banks	2,599	3,228	2,599	54,096

NOTE 24. DEPOSITS AND BORROWINGS FROM CUSTOMERS

Deposits and borrowings by profile of the customer

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
Households	2,162,409	2,091,336	2,127,698	2,042,315
Non-financial corporations	1,777,540	1,621,908	1,778,600	1,622,326
Financial corporations	290,287	223,496	324,675	252,231
General government	63,657	64,346	63,657	64,346
Other	10,308	22,394	10,307	22,393
Total deposits from customers	4,304,201	4,023,480	4,304,937	4,003,611

Deposits and borrowings from customers by contractual maturity

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
Demand deposits	3,205,135	2,929,370	3,215,491	2,935,832
Term deposits due within:				
less than 1 month	304,490	323,165	303,005	340,715
more than 1 month and less than 3 months	232,970	264,492	231,871	263,332
more than 3 months and less than 6 months	299,180	248,853	297,784	246,377
more than 6 months and less than 12 months	203,581	179,960	218,540	172,160
more than 1 year and less than 5 years	54,236	73,459	38,093	44,823
more than 5 years	4,609	4,181	153	372
Total term deposits	1,099,066	1,094,110	1,089,446	1,067,779
Total deposits from customers	4,304,201	4,023,480	4,304,937	4,003,611

Deposits and borrowings from customers by categories

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
At amortised cost	4,290,085	4,006,153	4,304,937	4,003,611
At fair value through profit or loss	14,116	17,327	-	-
Total deposits from customers	4,304,201	4,023,480	4,304,937	4,003,611
<i>Including unit-linked insurance plan liabilities</i>	<i>12,796</i>	<i>15,630</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

All deposits from customers of the Group which are classified at fair value through profit or loss relate to the Group's life insurance business (classified as investment contracts). Unit-linked plan liabilities are covered by financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss. According to unit-linked investment contract terms, the risk associated with the investments made by the underwriter is fully attributable to the counterparty entering the agreement and not the underwriter.

NOTE 25. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

Publicly listed debt securities

ISIN code of the issued bond	Eligibility	Currency	Interest rate, as of the period end	Initial maturity date	Principal, EUR thousands	Amortised cost, EUR thousands	
						31/12/2025	31/12/2024
XS3148256913	MREL eligible	EUR	3.875%	23/12/2029	300,000	298,697	
XS2393742122	MREL eligible	EUR	1.625%	22/11/2026	200,000	-	199,705
XS3060301168	AT1 eligible	EUR	7.13%	n/a	50,000	49,874	
LV0000880102	Subordinated	EUR	5.00%	13/12/2031	40,000	40,104	40,104
LV0000804334	MREL eligible	EUR	5.00%	14/10/2026	35,000	-	35,353
LV0000803054	Subordinated	EUR	8.00%	05/04/2034	20,000	20,186	20,162
LV0000880011	Subordinated	EUR	5.50%	24/11/2027	20,000	-	20,098
						408,861	315,422

Key features of the issued bonds

EUR 300 million Senior Unsecured Preferred Bonds (XS3148256913) have a maturity date on 23 December 2029. These bonds have a fixed interest rate of 3.875% until the interest rate reset date on 23 December 2028, resetting to floating interest rate of Euribor 3 months plus 1.7% per annum. These bonds are Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) eligible. These bonds are listed on Euronext Dublin.

Interest rate of the Perpetual Additional Tier 1 temporary write down notes (XS3060301168) is 7.125% until the interest rate first reset date on 9 January 2031. After the interest rate first reset date, the rate is calculated as per mechanism described in the bond prospectus. These bonds are listed on Euronext Dublin. Proceeds from the issuance were used to repurchase a part of the share capital of AS Citadele banka which took place in January 2026. For more information on subsequent events refer to the note Events After the Reporting Date.

EUR 40 million (LV0000880102) and EUR 20 million (LV0000803054) unsecured subordinated bonds have ten years maturity and issuer's optional early redemption rights. These bonds are listed on Nasdaq Riga.

Unsecured subordinated bonds and additional tier 1 bonds qualify for inclusion in the Bank's and the Group's regulatory capital and contribute to stronger capital position. For details on capital adequacy refer to *Capital management* section of the note *Risk Management*.

Changes in debt securities issued

In the reporting period an early redemption of EUR 20 million unsecured subordinated bonds (LV0000880011), EUR 35 million senior unsecured preferred bonds (LV0000804334) and EUR 200 million Senior Unsecured Preferred Bonds (XS2393742122) took place.

In the reporting period EUR 300 million of senior preferred unsecured bonds (XS3148256913) and EUR 50 million Perpetual Additional Tier 1 temporary write down notes (XS3060301168) were originated.

Profile of the bondholders as of the last coupon payment date of the subordinated bonds

ISIN code of the issued bond	Relevant last coupon or origination date	Number of bondholders	Legal and professional investors			Private individuals		
			Number	EUR th.	%	Number	EUR th.	%
LV0000880102	December 2025	171	55	25,910	65%	116	14,090	35%
	December 2024	163	54	26,850	67%	109	13,150	33%
LV0000803054	September 2025	490	180	11,110	56%	310	8,890	44%
	September 2024	508	196	11,050	55%	312	8,950	45%

Change in debt securities

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Opening balance	315,422	259,560	315,422	259,560
Proceeds from issue of debt securities	347,329	54,734	347,329	54,734
Repayment of debt securities	(255,000)	-	(255,000)	-
Interest expense	12,380	8,278	12,380	8,278
Interest paid on debt securities issued	(11,270)	(7,150)	(11,270)	(7,150)
Closing balance	408,861	315,422	408,861	315,422

NOTE 26. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Insurance reserves:				
Annuity pension products	22,192	17,088	-	-
Life insurance reserves for unit-linked products	2,376	1,928	-	-
Other life insurance reserves	843	816	-	-
Payables to lease suppliers	16,361	16,089	-	-
Employee related accruals	12,235	12,684	10,249	10,816
Lease liabilities	13,252	10,729	12,671	10,691
Other accrued expenses	7,375	4,789	4,466	3,596
Contract liabilities	2,867	2,758	2,867	2,758
Regulatory fee and similar accruals	2,489	2,446	2,489	2,446
Other liabilities	8,915	8,368	2,786	3,397
Total other liabilities	88,905	77,695	35,528	33,704

Insurance liabilities mostly comprise estimated present value of future cash outflows from defined benefit annuity pension products sold to customers by Group's subsidiary AAS CBL Life. The annuity products are subject to terms, conditions and limitations. Estimated cash outflows are conditional to life longevity assumptions and defined benefit payment structure. Most of the EUR 22.2 million defined payments of the annuity pension products are due within ten years period, with EUR 11.7 million due in five years.

Insurance reserves include CSM for annuity pension product in the amount of EUR 3.6 million (2024: EUR 2.8 million) and CSM for other life insurance products in the amount of EUR 5.5 million (2024: EUR 4.4 million).

Contract liabilities primarily relate to non-refundable internally allocated part of a received fee from customers. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue as customers participate in the customer loyalty programs as per terms of the loyalty programs.

Change in lease liabilities

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Opening balance	10,729	4,224	10,691	4,112
New lease liabilities recognised	6,004	9,842	5,381	9,840
Repayment of existing lease liabilities and derecognition	(3,481)	(3,337)	(3,401)	(3,261)
Implied interest expense calculated	278	134	273	131
Settlement of implied interest expense	(278)	(134)	(273)	(131)
Closing balance	13,252	10,729	12,671	10,691

NOTE 27. SHARE CAPITAL

The Bank has one class dematerialised shares, i.e. recorded in the depository (Nasdaq CSD SE). As of the period end the Bank's total paid capital is EUR 159,224,758 (2024: EUR 158,902,560) and conditional capital is EUR 3,123,456 (2024: EUR 3,145,654). The conditional capital represents the maximum number of shares that may be allocated for awarding to employees as share options. As of the period end the Bank owns EUR 47,160 (2024: EUR 90,009) of its own shares. Each dematerialised share carries one vote, a share in profits and is eligible for dividends (except for shares owned by the Bank itself). On 27 March 2025 a dividend of EUR 0.282 per share, which is EUR 44.8 million in total, was approved and on 23 April 2025 distributed to the shareholders. On 28 March 2024 a dividend of EUR 0.32 per share, which is EUR 50.6 million in total, was approved and on 7 May 2024 distributed to the shareholders.

Subsequent to the period end in January 2026 a part of the share capital of AS Citadele banka was repurchased. For subsequent events refer to the note *Events After the Reporting Date*.

Shareholders of the Bank

	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Paid-in share capital (EUR)	Total shares with voting rights	Paid-in share capital (EUR)	Total shares with voting rights
RA Citadele Holdings LLC ¹	51,549,212	51,549,212	51,549,212	51,549,212
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	39,138,948	39,138,948	39,138,948	39,138,948
EMS LB LLC ³	17,635,133	17,635,133	17,635,133	17,635,133
Amolino Holdings Inc. ⁴	13,490,578	13,490,578	13,490,578	13,490,578
Delan S.à.r.l. ²	12,477,728	12,477,728	12,477,728	12,477,728
Shuco LLC ⁵	9,838,158	9,838,158	9,838,158	9,838,158
Members of the Management Board of the Bank and parties related to them	1,041,415	1,041,415	920,712	920,712
Other shareholders	14,006,426	14,006,426	13,762,082	13,762,082
Total	159,177,598	159,177,598	158,812,551	158,812,551
Own shares	47,160		90,009	
Total paid capital	159,224,758		158,902,560	

¹ RA Citadele Holdings LLC (United States) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ripplewood Advisors LLC and is beneficially owned by Mr Timothy Collins

² Delan S.à.r.l. is beneficially owned by the Baupost Group LLC

³ EMS LB LLC is beneficially owned by Mr Edmond M. Safra

⁴ Amolino Holdings Inc. is beneficially owned by Mr James L. Balsillie

⁵ Shuco LLC is beneficially owned by Mr Stanley S. Shuman

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit that is attributable to the shareholders by the weighted average number of the shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are determined by adjusting the net profit that is attributable to the shareholders and the weighted-average number of the shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential shares, which comprise share options granted to employees in the long-term incentive programs. The part of the performance-based employee share options for which the services under the approved long-term incentive programs have been received are included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share. The part of the performance-based employee share options, issuance of which is contingent upon satisfying specific conditions, in addition to the passage of time, are treated as contingently issuable shares. For contingently issuable share options where these conditions are not fully satisfied, the number of contingently issuable shares included in diluted earnings per share is based on the number of shares that would be issuable if the reporting date were the end of the contingency period.

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
Profit for the period, EUR thousands	81,534	89,756	72,720	70,656
Weighted average number of the shares outstanding in thousands	158,995	158,479	158,995	158,479
Basic earnings per share in EUR	0.51	0.57	0.46	0.45
Weighted average number of the shares (basic) outstanding in thousands	158,995	158,479	158,995	158,479
Effect of share options in issue in thousands	1,199	1,195	1,199	1,195
Weighted average number of the shares (diluted) outstanding during the period in thousands	160,194	159,674	160,194	159,674
Profit for the period, EUR thousands	81,534	89,756	72,720	70,656
Weighted average number of the shares (diluted) outstanding in thousands	160,194	159,674	160,194	159,674
Diluted earnings per share in EUR	0.51	0.56	0.45	0.44
Net loss from discontinued operations (Note 21)	(3,150)	(4,759)	-	-
Profit for the period from continuing operations, EUR thousands	84,684	94,515	72,720	70,656
Basic earnings / (loss) per share in EUR	0.51	0.57	0.46	0.45
<i>from continuing operations</i>	0.53	0.60	0.46	0.45
<i>from discontinued operations</i>	(0.02)	(0.03)	-	-
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share in EUR	0.51	0.56	0.45	0.44
<i>from continuing operations</i>	0.53	0.59	0.45	0.44
<i>from discontinued operations</i>	(0.02)	(0.03)	-	-

NOTE 28. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

Contingent liabilities and financial commitments outstanding

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
Contingent liabilities:				
Outstanding guarantees	102,304	87,705	102,304	96,692
Outstanding letters of credit	163	340	163	341
Total contingent liabilities	102,467	88,045	102,467	97,033
Provisions for credit risk	(553)	(259)	(553)	(262)
Net credit risk exposure for guarantees and letters of credit	101,914	87,786	101,914	96,771
Financial commitments:				
Unutilised credit lines and loans granted, not fully drawn down	180,596	159,974	251,784	281,821
Card commitments	113,569	113,090	113,596	113,111
Factoring commitments	84,675	55,827	-	-
Performance commitments (guarantees)	15,241	14,397	15,241	14,397
Total financial commitments	394,081	343,288	380,621	409,329
Provisions for financial commitments	(1,788)	(2,474)	(1,699)	(2,413)
Net credit risk exposure for financial commitments	392,293	340,814	378,922	406,916
Discontinued operations:				
Contingent liabilities	-	353	-	-
Financial commitments	-	8,624	-	-

Lending commitments are a time limited promise that a specified amount of loan or credit line will be made available to the specific borrower on specific pre-agreed terms. For part of the committed lending promises clients have to perform certain obligations before the balance committed becomes available to them.

NOTE 29. DERIVATIVES

Notional amounts and fair values of derivatives of the Group

	Notional amount		Fair value			
	EUR thousands		EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
			Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign exchange contracts:						
Swaps	315,214	258,900	786	(636)	5,509	(727)
Forwards	3,634	3,006	15	(14)	29	(10)
Total foreign exchange contracts	318,848	261,906	801	(650)	5,538	(737)
Interest rate contracts:						
Interest rate swaps	190,400	156,200	946	(2,117)	152	(3,271)
Total interest rate contracts	190,400	156,200	946	(2,117)	152	(3,271)
Derivatives	509,248	418,106	1,747	(2,767)	5,690	(4,008)

Notional amounts and fair values of derivatives of the Bank

	Notional amount		Fair value			
	EUR thousands		EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
			Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign exchange contracts:						
Swaps	315,214	258,900	786	(636)	5,509	(727)
Forwards	3,634	3,006	15	(14)	29	(10)
Total foreign exchange contracts	318,848	261,906	801	(650)	5,538	(737)
Interest rate contracts:						
Interest rate swaps	190,400	156,200	946	(2,117)	152	(3,271)
Total interest rate contracts	190,400	156,200	946	(2,117)	152	(3,271)
Derivatives	509,248	418,106	1,747	(2,767)	5,690	(4,008)

The Group and the Bank use derivative foreign exchange instruments to manage their currency positions, which arise also due to derivative foreign exchange contracts concluded with the Banks' clients. Interest rate swaps are used to manage interest rate risk in debt securities portfolio. Before entering into derivative agreement with a private individual or a company, the Group and the Bank assess the counterparty for its ability to meet the contractual provisions. For the Banka and the Group, as of the period end, none (2024: none) of the receivables arising out of derivative transactions were past due.

NOTE 30. ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

Fair value of assets managed on behalf of customers by investment type

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Group	Group	Bank	Bank
Fixed income securities:				
Government bonds	131,254	115,670	-	-
Corporate bonds	126,305	138,819	-	-
Credit institution bonds	55,601	59,766	-	-
Other financial institution bonds	30,856	26,954	-	-
Loans	540	557	540	557
Total investments in fixed income securities	344,556	341,766	540	557
Other investments:				
Investment funds	838,454	686,306	-	-
Shares	140,464	134,917	-	-
Deposits with credit institutions	-	1,117	-	-
Real estate	-	4,920	-	-
Compensations for distribution on behalf of deposit guarantee fund	-	24,298	-	24,298
Other	54,050	24,919	-	-
Total other investments	1,032,968	876,477	-	24,298
Total assets under management	1,377,524	1,218,243	540	24,855

Customer profile on whose behalf the funds are managed

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Pension plans	1,071,515	908,626	-	-
Insurance companies, investment and pension funds	165,973	158,424	-	-
Private individuals	139,496	125,222	-	-
Other companies and government	540	25,971	540	24,855
Total liabilities under management	1,377,524	1,218,243	540	24,855

Funds managed by the Group on behalf of individuals, corporate customers, trusts and other institutions are not regarded as assets of the Group and, therefore, are not included in the balance sheet. Funds under management are presented in financial statements only for disclosure purposes and are off-balance sheet items.

NOTE 31. FINANCIAL ASSETS PLEDGED OR ENCUMBERED

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Loans on demand to credit institutions	1,409	5,567	1,409	5,567
Loans to customers and other assets	261,814	420,152	109,659	159,809
Total financial assets pledged or encumbered	263,223	425,719	111,068	165,376
Total liabilities secured by pledged assets	-	2,290	-	2,290
Financial guarantees received	176,268	296,493	39,890	64,043

Most loans to customers and other assets are encumbered as per terms of a financial guarantee contract issued by the EIB Group, consisting of the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Investment Fund (EIF), to Citadele. The guarantee contract secures probable Citadele's future losses allocated to the relevant tranche of the reference loan portfolio for a pre-agreed fee to the EIB Group. In accordance with the risk retention requirements of the guarantee contract, Citadele must retain on an unhedged and unguaranteed basis an exposure to the reference loan portfolio over a specific period. The guarantee contract provides capital relief for Citadele by mitigating specific credit risks and enables Citadele to grant additional loans and leases to businesses in the Baltics. Other pledged amounts consist of placements to secure various Bank's and Group's transactions in the ordinary course of business.

NOTE 32. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Cash and cash balances with central banks	511,451	349,940	511,451	349,940
Loans on demand to credit institutions (excluding encumbered)	4,663	5,383	3,265	4,561
Demand deposits from central banks and credit institutions	(2,599)	(938)	(2,599)	(1,060)
Cash equivalents in discontinued operations	-	11,986	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	513,515	366,371	512,117	353,441

NOTE 33. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fair value is the price that would be received for an asset sold or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

For less liquid financial assets and liabilities, including loans and advances to customers, there are no active markets. Accordingly, fair value for these has been estimated using appropriate valuation techniques. The methods used to determine the fair value of balance sheet items are as follows:

Cash and balances at central banks

The fair value of cash and balances with central banks is their carrying amount as these balances may be withdrawn without notice.

Loans to credit institutions and deposits from credit institutions and central banks

The fair value of on-demand balances with credit institutions is their carrying amount as these balances may be withdrawn without notice. The fair value of overnight placements is their carrying amount. The fair value of other amounts due from banks is calculated by discounting expected cash flows using current market rates. The carrying value is a close representation of fair value due to short maturity profiles and interest rate profile.

Loans to public

The fair value of loans and advances to customers is calculated by discounting expected future cash flows. The discount rate is the sum of money market rate as of the end of the reporting period and credit margin, which is adjusted for current market conditions. If all the Bank's assumed discount rates would change by 10%, the fair value of the loan portfolio would change by EUR 25.0 million (2024: EUR 19.5 million).

Debt securities

Debt securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income are accounted at unadjusted quoted prices in active markets which is their fair value. Debt securities classified at amortised cost are not accounted at fair value; the disclosed fair value for these is their unadjusted quoted prices in active markets.

Equity instruments and other financial instruments at fair value

Investments in mutual investment funds (presented as other financial instruments at fair value) are valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets.

Derivatives

Derivatives are valued using techniques based on observable market data.

Deposits and borrowings from customers

Deposits and borrowing from customers include part which is carried at amortised cost and part which is carried at fair value. The entire portfolio of deposits and borrowing from customers which is carried at fair value is the deposit part of the life insurance contracts.

The fair value of deposits and borrowings from customers repayable on demand is their carrying amount. The fair value of other deposits is calculated by discounting expected cash flows using average market interest rates close to or at the period-end. If all assumed discount rates for term deposits originated by the Bank would increase by 100 bp, the fair value would change by EUR 4.2 million (2024: EUR 3.9 million).

The fair value of unit-linked investment contract liabilities is their carrying amount which equals fair value of unit-linked insurance plan assets. The fair value of other life insurance deposits carried at fair value through profit or loss is calculated by discounting expected cash flows using current effective deposit rates. The fair value of other life insurance deposits carried at fair value through profit or loss is calculated by discounting expected cash flows using current effective deposit rates. If the assumed discount rates would change by +/-100bp, the fair value of the portfolio would decrease by less than EUR +/-0.1 million (2024: less than EUR +/-0.1 million)

Debt securities issued

The fair value of publicly listed bonds is estimated based on the quoted prices.

Fair value hierarchy

Quoted market prices (Level 1) – Financial instruments are valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets.

Valuation technique: observable market inputs (Level 2) – Financial instruments are valued using techniques based on observable market data. In some instances, valuations received from independent third party are used or quotations from less active market.

Valuation technique: non-market observable inputs (Level 3) – Financial instruments are valued using techniques for which significant inputs are not based on observable market data.

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities of the Group on 31 December 2025

	Carrying value	Total fair value	Fair value hierarchy (where applicable)		
			Quoted market prices	Valuation technique - observable inputs	Valuation technique – non-market observable inputs
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:</i>					
Debt securities	88,482	88,482	88,369	113	-
Equity instruments	143	143	-	-	143
<i>Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:</i>					
Debt securities	204,104	204,104	196,790	7,314	-
Equity instruments	284	284	-	-	284
Other financial instruments	21,999	21,999	21,999	-	-
<i>Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>					
Derivatives	1,747	1,747	-	1,747	-
<i>Financial assets not measured at fair value:</i>					
Debt securities	748,317	707,955	648,505	59,450	-
Loans to public	3,764,206	3,782,448	-	-	3,782,448
<i>Financial liabilities measured at fair value:</i>					
Derivatives	2,767	2,767	-	2,767	-
Deposits and borrowings from customers	14,116	14,116	12,796	-	1,320
<i>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:</i>					
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	2,599	2,599	-	-	-
Deposits and borrowings from customers	4,290,085	4,291,157	-	-	4,291,157
Debt securities issued	408,861	413,100	300,836	112,264	-

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities of the Group on 31 December 2024

	Fair value hierarchy (where applicable)				
	Carrying value	Total fair value	Quoted market prices	Valuation technique - observable inputs	Valuation technique – non-market observable inputs
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:</i>					
Debt securities	146,145	146,145	141,848	4,297	-
Equity instruments	126	126	-	-	126
<i>Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:</i>					
Debt securities	167,947	167,947	160,698	7,249	-
Equity instruments	709	709	-	-	709
Other financial instruments	25,108	25,108	25,108	-	-
<i>Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>					
Derivatives	5,690	5,690	-	5,690	-
<i>Financial assets not measured at fair value:</i>					
Debt securities	961,866	907,564	803,939	103,625	-
Loans to public	3,274,581	3,325,428	-	-	3,325,428
<i>Financial assets constituting discontinued operations:</i>					
Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,704	6,704	6,704	-	-
Derivatives	884	884	-	884	-
Debt securities not measured at fair value	30,959	30,065	30,065	-	-
Loans to public not measured at fair value	52,516	52,516	-	-	52,516
<i>Financial liabilities measured at fair value:</i>					
Derivatives	4,008	4,008	-	4,008	-
Deposits and borrowings from customers	17,327	17,327	15,630	-	1,697
<i>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:</i>					
Deposits and borrowings from customers	4,006,153	4,006,854	-	-	4,006,854
Debt securities issued	315,422	309,463	-	309,463	-
<i>Financial liabilities constituting discontinued operations:</i>					
Deposits and borrowings from customers not measured at fair value	129,601	129,601	-	-	129,601
Derivatives	209	209	-	209	-

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities of the Bank on 31 December 2025

	Carrying value	Total fair value	Fair value hierarchy (where applicable)		
			Quoted market prices	Valuation technique - observable inputs	Valuation technique – non-market observable inputs
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:</i>					
Debt securities	75,078	75,078	74,966	112	-
Equity instruments	143	143	-	-	143
<i>Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:</i>					
Debt securities	196,950	196,950	189,637	7,313	-
Equity instruments	284	284	-	-	284
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>					
Derivatives	1,747	1,747	-	1,747	-
<i>Financial assets not measured at fair value:</i>					
Cash and balances at central banks	511,451	511,451	-	-	-
Loans to credit institutions	5,701	5,701	-	-	-
Debt securities	732,800	692,628	635,020	57,608	-
Loans to public	3,655,462	3,673,704	-	-	3,673,704
<i>Financial liabilities measured at fair value:</i>					
Derivatives	2,767	2,767	-	2,767	-
<i>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:</i>					
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	2,599	2,599	-	-	-
Deposits and borrowings from customers	4,304,937	4,306,384	-	-	4,306,384
Debt securities issued	408,861	413,100	300,836	112,264	-

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities of the Bank on 31 December 2024

	Carrying value	Total fair value	Fair value hierarchy (where applicable)		
			Quoted market prices	Valuation technique - observable inputs	Valuation technique – non-market observable inputs
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:</i>					
Debt securities	123,969	123,969	120,933	3,036	-
Equity instruments	126	126	-	-	126
<i>Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:</i>					
Debt securities	162,003	162,003	154,753	7,250	-
Equity instruments	709	709	-	-	709
Other financial instruments	838	838	838	-	-
<i>Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>					
Derivatives	5,690	5,690	-	5,690	-
<i>Financial assets not measured at fair value:</i>					
Debt securities	948,855	894,921	793,274	101,647	-
Loans to public	3,170,572	3,221,419	-	-	3,221,419
<i>Financial liabilities measured at fair value:</i>					
Derivatives	4,008	4,008	-	4,008	-
<i>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:</i>					
Deposits and borrowings from customers	4,003,611	4,005,743	-	-	4,005,743
Debt securities issued	315,422	309,463	-	309,463	-

Reclassifications in fair value hierarchy levels of debt securities accounted for at fair value

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Presented as Level 1, reclassified from Level 2	1,960	32,649	1,450	30,765
Presented as Level 2, reclassified from Level 1	-	-	-	-
Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss				
Presented as Level 1, reclassified from Level 2	-	25,642	-	25,642
Presented as Level 2, reclassified from Level 1	-	-	-	-

Fair value hierarchy level for securities is established by benchmarking observed bid-ask spreads versus fixed pre-set bid-ask spread threshold which is fixed in the Group's fair value hierarchy methodology and is applied consistently year-over-year. Main contributor for reclassification of debt securities from Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy to Level 1 is narrowing bid-ask spreads. Widening bid-ask spreads have an opposite effect.

Changes in fair value of securities accounted for at fair value and categorised as Level 3

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
As of the beginning of the period, net	835	1,239	835	1,239
<i>Conversion to Level 1 instruments</i>	(1,096)	(893)	(1,096)	(893)
<i>Revaluation gain recognised in statement of income</i>	671	485	671	485
<i>Revaluation gain recognised in other comprehensive income</i>	17	4	17	4
As of the end of the period, net	427	835	427	835

Fair value for equity instruments for which fair value is calculated based on non-market observable inputs is categorised as Level 3, as these financial instruments are not listed on an exchange and there are insufficient recent observable transactions on the market.

Changes in fair value of deposits and borrowings from customers measured at fair value and categorised as Level 3

	EUR thousands	
	2025 Group	2024 Group
Balance as at the beginning of the period	1,697	2,246
Premiums received	294	368
Commissions and risk charges	(13)	(15)
Paid to policyholders	(708)	(1,031)
Other	52	114
Currency revaluation result	(2)	15
Balance as at the end of the period	1,320	1,697

In the reporting period from financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss which are not unit-linked the Group has recognised net revaluation result of EUR -36 thousand in the net financial income line of the statement of income (2024: EUR -95 thousand). Deposits and borrowings from customers measured at fair value and categorised as Level 3 relates to investment contracts of the Group's life insurance business. For such contracts premiums received are recognised as liabilities of the Group since settlement with small variation in due term is expected. For more details on insurance liabilities refer to *Insurance reserves* section of the note *Risk Management*.

NOTE 34. RELATED PARTIES

Related parties are defined as shareholders who have significant influence or joint control over the Group, members of the Supervisory Board and Management Board, key Management personnel, their close relatives and companies in which they have a controlling interest as well as the Group's subsidiaries and associated companies. For the purpose of this disclosure, the key management of the Group and the Bank and their related companies are stated in one line. All transactions with related parties were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances and terms of the Group's and the Bank's transactions in this note are shown with related parties which were related parties at that time.

Assets and liabilities from transactions with related parties

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Credit exposures to related parties, net				
Loans to public and credit institutions				
Management	625	299	455	202
Consolidated subsidiaries	-	-	1,343,070	1,123,750
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	52,969	48,759
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-	-	779
Other assets	-	-	320	272
Financial commitments and guarantees outstanding	30	38	71,246	130,894
Credit exposures to related parties, net	655	337	1,468,060	1,304,656
<i>Including credit impaired assets with consolidated subsidiaries</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	-	-
<i>Including expected credit losses on non-credit impaired exposures with consolidated subsidiaries</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	(826)	(1,931)
Liabilities to related parties				
Deposits and borrowings from customers and credit institutions				
Shareholders with significant influence or control	14	-	14	-
Management	1,073	712	1,073	712
Consolidated subsidiaries	-	-	35,448	80,021
Other liabilities (including lease liabilities) and provisions for expected credit losses	-	1	65	222
Liabilities to related parties	1,087	713	36,600	80,955

In the reporting period a decrease of EUR 1.09 million in allowances for expected credit losses for loans from consolidated subsidiaries was recognised (2024: EUR 0.05 million). The ultimate recoverability of the loans issued to subsidiaries depends on the performance of the underlying business of the respective subsidiaries. For information on investments in subsidiaries refer to Note *Investments in Related Entities*.

Income and expense from transactions with related parties

	EUR thousands			
	2025 Group	2024 Group	2025 Bank	2024 Bank
Interest income				
Management	25	21	15	12
Consolidated subsidiaries	-	1	38,713	58,882
Interest expense	-	-	-	-
Management	(8)	(15)	(8)	(15)
Consolidated subsidiaries	-	-	(1,421)	(1,944)
Fee and commission income	253	378	1,313	1,595
Fee and commission expense	(2)	(2)	10	2
Net financial income	(6)	(8)	(6)	(8)
Dividends from subsidiaries	-	-	101	4,931
All other income	(2)	-	1,964	1,865
Administrative and other expense (excluding management's remuneration and ECL)	(2,093)	(2,338)	(2,111)	(2,351)

For information on the management's remuneration refer to Note *Staff Costs*. The Group's and the Bank's administrative expense mostly relates to Advisory Services Agreement fee. The Bank has entered into the Advisory Services Agreement with Ripplewood Advisors LLC, where Ripplewood is paid EUR 2.0 million per annum for the services provided to the Bank. These advisory services include business plan development, strategic analysis, capital allocation, risk advisory, operating efficiency, human resource management, and other services.

NOTE 35. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

The geographical distribution of certain Group's items by the country where the business is carried out

	2025				2024			
	EUR thousands			FTE equivalent employees at the period end	EUR thousands			FTE equivalent employees at the period end
Operating income	Operating profit before bank and income tax	Income and bank tax, mortgage loan levy			Operating income	Operating profit before tax	Income and bank tax, mortgage loan levy	
Latvia	142,368	66,239	(15,300)	916	164,557	78,025	(18,508)	969
Lithuania	54,073	27,563	(5,606)	254	46,119	29,713	(5,839)	248
Estonia	25,064	14,304	(1,926)	111	24,084	14,029	(3,028)	99
Total continuing operations before non-current assets held for sale	221,505	108,106	(22,832)	1,281	234,760	121,767	(27,375)	1,316
Latvia (result from non-current assets held for sale)	-	(590)	-	-	-	123	-	-
Switzerland (discontinued operations)	3,728	(3,129)	(21)	-	8,229	(4,765)	6	26
Total operations	225,233	104,387	(22,853)	1,281	242,989	117,125	(27,369)	1,342

During the reporting period no direct public subsidies were received from the public sector of the respective countries where the Group operates (2024: EUR 0.0 million). Regulation requires disclosure of total revenue, the operating income disclosed above is the th total revenue of the Group.

Bank's operating profit by the country where the business is carried out, all operations

	EUR thousands					
	2025			2024		
	Operating profit before bank tax and mortgage loan levy	Mortgage loan levy	Income and bank tax	Operating profit before bank tax and mortgage loan levy	Mortgage loan levy	Income and bank tax
Latvia	59,906	-	(11,961)	59,597	(8,942)	(9,147)
<i>dividends from branches including dividends from subsidiaries (Note 8)</i>	10,978	-	-	5,741	-	-
	101	-	-	4,932	-	-
Lithuania	20,274	-	(4,138)	21,622	-	(4,880)
Estonia	10,537	-	(1,897)	14,576	-	(2,170)
Total Bank	90,717	-	(17,996)	95,795	(8,942)	(16,197)

NOTE 36. RISK MANAGEMENT***Risk management policies***

The Group considers risk management to be an essential component of its management process. The Group pursues prudent risk management that is aligned with its business ambitions and aims to achieve effective risk mitigation. To assess and monitor complex risk exposures, the Group applies a wide range of risk management tools in conjunction with risk committees. Members of the risk committees represent various operations of the Group to balance business and risk within the respective risk committees. Annually Group defines its Risk Appetite Framework which sets acceptable risk-taking limits across all relevant risk types, considering business goals, macroeconomic environment, identified material risk drives and regulatory setting. Risk appetite limits are cascaded to all risk management strategies and implemented operationally through detailed internal regulations.

The Group's risk management principles are set out in its Risk Management Policy. The Group adheres to the following key risk management principles:

- The Group aims to ensure that it maintains low overall risk exposure, diversified asset portfolio, limited risks in financial markets and low levels of operational risk;
- The Group aims to ensure an acceptable risk level in all operations. Risks are always assessed in relation to their expected return. Risk exposures that are not acceptable are avoided, limited or hedged;
- The Group does not assume high or uncontrollable risks irrespective of the return they provide and assumes risks only in economic fields and geographical regions in relation to which it believes it has sufficient knowledge and expertise;
- Risk management is based on each Group's employee's responsibility for the transactions carried out by him/her and awareness of the related risks and adequate control framework;
- Risk limit system and strict controls are essential risk management elements. Control over risk levels and compliance with the imposed limits is achieved by the existence of structured risk limit systems for all material risks.

The aim of the risk management in the Group is to facilitate the achievement of the Group's goals, sustainable growth, long-term financial stability and to protect the Group from unidentified risks. The Bank has appointed a Chief Risk Officer (CRO) who serves as a member of the Management Board. Importantly, the CRO's role is distinct and independent from operational activities to ensure unbiased risk oversight. To facilitate effective governance, the CRO maintains direct access to the Bank's Supervisory Board. The Risk Committee, which is subordinated to the Bank's Supervisory Board, has been established in the Bank. The main task of the Risk Committee is to provide support to the Bank's Supervisory Board in relation to the monitoring of the Group's risk management system. The Risk Committee established by the Bank's Supervisory Board provides recommendations to the Bank's Management Board regarding improvements of the risk management system. Risk management function within the Group is controlled by an independent unit – the Risk Division.

The main risks to which the Group is exposed are: credit risk, market risk (including interest rate risk), liquidity risk, currency risk, operational risk (including ICT and fraud), novelty risks (e.g. geopolitics), ML/TF/PF risks and Sanctions risk, compliance risk and environmental and climate-related risk. For each of these risks the Group has approved risk management policies and other internal regulations defining key risk management principles and processes, functions and responsibilities of units, risk concentration limits, as well as control and reporting system. The Bank's Supervisory Board approves risk management policies and ensures the control of efficiency of the risk management system. The Bank's Management Board and CRO ensure implementation of the risk management policies and development of internal regulations for the management of each material risk within the Group. In order to assess and monitor material and complex risk exposures, the Bank's Management Board establishes risk committees. Members of risk committees represent various units of the Group to ensure the balance between the units responsible for risk monitoring and control and the units with business orientation.

The Group continuously assesses and controls risks – both on an individual basis by type of risk and by performing a comprehensive assessment within the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP). Each member of the Group is responsible for risk control and management. Each employee of the Group is responsible for the compliance with the principles set out in the Group's internal regulations.

Risk management process includes the following elements: risk identification, risk assessment and decision making, risk management and control, risk oversight and reporting. The Group regularly, at least once a year, identifies and describes the types of material risks inherent in its operations by assessing what types of risks may have a negative impact on achieving its performance targets and projected financial results. To identify the types of material risks, quantitative and qualitative criteria are used and the results of the process are documented. For all types of identified material risks the aims of risk management are defined and risk appetite is determined. In addition, the development of internal regulations in relation to risk management of those risks is ensured, including risk identification and assessment methods, adequate risk restriction and control procedures, such as quantitative restrictions and limits, or control measures that reduce unquantifiable risks, risk appetite, procedures for reporting the information on risks, risk levels assumed and trends thereof to the Group's management bodies, as well as other information necessary for decision making, risk management policy and control procedures, including procedures for control of compliance with the restrictions and limits set, segregation of duties, approval rights and responsibilities. A robust risk management system has a profound impact on entire operations, empowering the Group to make informed decisions regarding risk, return, and market conditions.

Risk assessment and decision making include selection, approval and documentation of risk assessment methodology, regular risk assessment, establishment of the risk restriction and controlling system and setting the acceptable level of risks within this system, decision making on assuming the risks. Risk assessment includes the determination of qualitative and quantitative impact of the source of each identified risk using generally accepted methodology, which is adequately documented. The Group makes a decision in relation to each identified and assessed risk on whether the Group accepts such risk or takes the necessary measures for its mitigation, or ceases activities related to this risk. The Group does not assume risks with the impact exceeding the risk appetite determined for each respective type of risk regardless of the economic benefits that might result from assuming such risk.

Risk management and control include the compliance with the level of risk acceptable for the Group including the compliance with the limits restricting the amount of risk. Monitoring and reporting include regular assessment of the existing level of risk against the desirable level of risk, trend analysis, regular reporting to the relevant unit heads, the Bank's Management Board and the Supervisory Board. An integral part of risk management is risk stress testing. Stress testing process ensures regular identification and assessment of risks inherent to the Group's current and future operations, as well as assessment of the impact of different extraordinary and adverse events on the Group's operations, in order to provide support to responsible employees of the Group in management decision-making process at different levels of management (e.g., strategic planning, determination and correction of the risk appetite, capital planning, liquidity management).

The Group's Internal Audit Division regularly monitors the implementation of risk management policies and other internal regulations, as well as provides recommendations regarding improvements of the risk management system.

The Group's risk management frameworks for each of the above-mentioned risks are briefly summarised below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur a loss from debtor's non-performance or default. The Group is exposed to credit risk in its lending, investing and transaction activities, as well as in respect of the guarantees issued to or received from third parties and other off-balance sheet commitments to third parties.

Credit risk management is safeguarded through a comprehensive set of control mechanisms, including well-defined underwriting standards, key risk indicators (KRIs) and limits, and a governance framework that promotes an effective risk culture and sound decision-making. The framework is further reinforced by systematic risk identification and assessment processes, as well as robust data governance and reporting practices.

Lending decisions are grounded in an assessment of the borrower's repayment capacity, supported by the availability of an alternative recovery option in the event of default or a material deterioration in the borrower's risk profile.

When significant credit risk is to be undertaken, the credit risk analysis is carried out by units independent of loan origination. Credit analysis includes comprehensive risk identification, probability-of-default (PD) calculation, and an assessment of the borrower's creditworthiness, collateral quality, and collateral liquidity.

For legal entities, the creditworthiness assessment covers risk identification, an evaluation of the shareholder structure and management, industry and peer analysis, the business model and financed project, as well as an assessment of the entity's credit history, current and projected financial position, sensitivity to key risk drivers, and relevant ESG factors.

For private individuals, the assessment focuses on credit history and affordability analysis.

For significant exposures, loan origination decisions are taken by the Credit Committee and approved by the Bank's Management Board.

For the acquisition of corporate bonds, the Group conducts a thorough assessment of the issuer's business profile and financial performance. This includes consideration of credit ratings assigned by international rating agencies or, where no external rating is available, an internal counterparty financial analysis supported by relevant market-based indicators.

Sovereign bonds are evaluated using a similar approach, with emphasis placed on fundamental country-level factors, including economic strength, institutional quality, government fiscal capacity, political risk, and other material macro-financial indicators.

After loan origination, the borrower's financial position, early-warning indicators, payment discipline, and overall ability to meet contractual obligations are regularly monitored. This ongoing monitoring enables the timely identification of credit quality deterioration and the implementation of appropriate classification measures and action plans, which may include enhanced monitoring, forbearance solutions, and strengthening the Group's creditor position where necessary.

The Group continuously monitors the quality of its loan and securities portfolios, assessing their structure, concentration levels, performance trends, and overall risk profile. To mitigate concentration risk, the Group diversifies its exposures and applies a comprehensive system of credit risk concentration limits. These include individual counterparty and issuer limits, maximum exposure limits based on the counterparty's or issuer's risk class, limits on internally risk-weighted exposures within specific country or sector combinations, limits for groups of connected clients, large exposure limits, related-party transaction limits, and industry-specific limits.

Credit risk management follows the three lines of defence governance model. The first line of defence, comprising business units, is responsible for assuming and managing credit risk in day to day operations and for implementing first level controls. The second line of defence is responsible for maintaining and overseeing the risk management framework, including the monitoring, analysis, and reporting of risks, as well as ensuring compliance with internal and regulatory requirements. The third line of defence carried out by Internal audit.

In addition to the credit risk, which is inherent in the Group's loan portfolio and fixed income securities portfolio, the Group is also exposed to credit risk as a result of its banking relationships with multiple credit institutions which it maintains in order to process customer transactions in a prompt and efficient manner. The Group manages its exposure to commercial banks and brokerage companies by monitoring on a regular basis the credit ratings of such institutions, conducting due diligence of their credit profiles and monitoring the individual exposure limits applicable to counterparties set by the Financial Market and Counterparty Risk Committee (FMCRC). The Group's exposures to derivative counterparties arise from its activities in managing foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. The Group executes counterparty risk assessment and accepts only counterparties which are within its risk appetite limits.

Loan to value of loans to public

Estimated fair value of loan collateral is presented separately for those assets where collateral and other credit enhancements exceed carrying value of the asset (LTV < 100%) and those assets where collateral and other credit enhancements are equal to or less than the carrying value of the asset (LTV ≥ 100%).

	Group, EUR thousands							
	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	LTV < 100%		LTV ≥ 100% and unsecured		LTV < 100%		LTV ≥ 100% and unsecured	
	Carrying value of assets	Estimated fair value of collateral	Carrying value of assets	Estimated fair value of collateral	Carrying value of assets	Estimated fair value of collateral	Carrying value of assets	Estimated fair value of collateral
Regular loans and credit lines	1,763,215	3,888,491	530,349	121,286	1,600,473	3,666,272	408,352	82,096
Finance leases	615,692	940,986	682,099	547,600	621,688	1,008,032	486,024	390,178
Factoring	-	-	95,865	20,980	-	2,040	84,064	26,225
Card lending	160	828	71,482	263	125	431	65,414	89
Other loans	-	-	5,344	-	-	-	8,441	-
Total net loans to public	2,379,067	4,830,305	1,385,139	690,129	2,222,286	4,676,775	1,052,295	498,588
<i>Including Stage 3 classified exposures</i>	<i>23,986</i>	<i>91,085</i>	<i>9,020</i>	<i>5,033</i>	<i>32,854</i>	<i>123,050</i>	<i>5,268</i>	<i>2,124</i>

Bank, EUR thousands

	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	LTV < 100%		LTV ≥ 100% and unsecured		LTV < 100%		LTV ≥ 100% and unsecured	
	Carrying value of assets	Estimated fair value of collateral	Carrying value of assets	Estimated fair value of collateral	Carrying value of assets	Estimated fair value of collateral	Carrying value of assets	Estimated fair value of collateral
Regular loans and credit lines	1,757,604	3,876,149	477,802	95,774	1,594,926	3,652,872	389,542	72,278
Card lending	160	828	71,482	263	125	431	65,414	89
Other loans	-	-	5,344	-	-	-	8,441	-
Loans to subsidiaries	-	-	1,343,070	-	-	-	1,112,124	-
Total net loans to public	1,757,764	3,876,977	1,897,698	96,037	1,595,051	3,653,303	1,575,521	72,367
<i>Including Stage 3 classified exposures</i>	<i>8,463</i>	<i>53,831</i>	<i>4,180</i>	<i>2,925</i>	<i>20,730</i>	<i>98,114</i>	<i>1,114</i>	<i>138</i>

Collateral value is determined using estimated fair value of the real estate, other pledged assets and qualifying high-quality guarantees issued by state development or similar institutions. The loan guarantee issued by the EIB Group (consisting of the EIB and EIF) to Citadele in the amount exceeding EUR 150 million is included as qualifying high-quality guarantee. Personal guarantees from households or unrated non-financial enterprises are not included. Mostly, loans falling into category "Regular loans and credit lines" are secured by collateral on immovable property or commercial pledges. In general, card loans and consumer lending products, which are presented as regular loans, are unsecured and granted based on client's creditworthiness assessment. For loans to the leasing subsidiaries of the Group, no formal collateral is required. The intragroup financing is provided to originate finance leases to clients. Full compliance with lending guidelines of the Group are obeyed by subsidiaries when originating leases to clients. Finance leases are secured by the respective property leased-out. Most factoring balances are originated under recourse terms, many are insured with reputable third parties. Insurance coverage is not considered an eligible collateral for the purposes of this disclosure.

Exposures with Ukraine, Russia and other CIS countries

Consistently with long standing Citadele's objective to become the leading financial services provider in the Baltics, internal risk exposure limits with Russia, other CIS countries and Ukraine have been low. As of the end of 2025 the carrying amount of the Group's direct credit exposures with parties with Russia, Belarus and Ukraine geographical profile are less than EUR 0.7 million (2024: less than EUR 1.2 million).

Assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items by geographical profile

	Group as of 31/12/2025, EUR thousands					
	Latvia	Lithuania	Estonia	Other EU countries and development banks	Other countries	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash balances at central banks	469,535	40,012	1,904	-	-	511,451
Loans to credit institutions	1,398	-	-	3,897	1,804	7,099
Debt securities	360,229	396,078	108,642	119,168	56,786	1,040,903
Loans to public	1,529,904	1,513,334	712,658	5,918	2,392	3,764,206
Equity instruments	21	-	-	122	284	427
Other financial instruments	13,845	-	-	8,148	6	21,999
Derivatives	485	8	-	1,249	5	1,747
Other assets	60,959	10,899	5,008	35	3	76,904
Total assets	2,436,376	1,960,331	828,212	138,537	61,280	5,424,736
Liabilities						
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	7	-	-	2,410	182	2,599
Deposits and borrowings from customers	3,189,353	940,743	113,883	19,622	40,600	4,304,201
Debt securities issued	408,861	-	-	-	-	408,861
Derivatives	516	12	-	2,237	2	2,767
Other liabilities	83,046	15,489	10,116	161	238	109,050
Total liabilities	3,681,783	956,244	123,999	24,430	41,022	4,827,478
Off-balance sheet items						
Contingent liabilities	5,131	78,977	16,681	1,668	10	102,467
Financial commitments	230,739	135,384	27,644	260	54	394,081

For additional information on geographical distribution of securities exposures please refer to note *Debt Securities*. Investments in mutual funds are classified by geographical profile of the issuer and not geographical profile of the ultimate exposure.

Group as of 31/12/2024, EUR thousands

	Latvia	Lithuania	Estonia	Other EU countries and development banks	Other countries	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash balances at central banks	333,214	14,906	1,820	-	-	349,940
Loans to credit institutions	821	-	-	9,192	2,931	12,944
Debt securities	492,158	390,580	99,451	206,797	86,972	1,275,958
Loans to public	1,431,648	1,212,763	616,631	7,040	6,499	3,274,581
Equity instruments	21	-	-	105	709	835
Other financial instruments	14,953	-	-	10,138	17	25,108
Derivatives	5,077	11	-	601	1	5,690
Discontinued operations	1,113	1,658	-	37,216	63,649	103,636
Other assets	78,328	4,513	5,020	32	12	87,905
Total assets	2,357,333	1,624,431	722,922	271,121	160,790	5,136,597
Liabilities						
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	2,290	201	-	737	-	3,228
Deposits and borrowings from customers	3,075,457	808,901	81,047	16,873	41,202	4,023,480
Debt securities issued	315,422	-	-	-	-	315,422
Derivatives	604	-	-	3,404	-	4,008
Discontinued operations	4,419	-	2,406	23,351	102,955	133,131
Other liabilities	69,318	14,137	10,978	128	85	94,646
Total liabilities	3,467,510	823,239	94,431	44,493	144,242	4,573,915
Off-balance sheet items						
Contingent liabilities	4,264	49,633	32,384	1,487	630	88,398
Financial commitments	217,684	110,938	14,451	8,542	297	351,912

From the Group's discontinued operations as of 31 December 2024 presented as "Other countries" the central banks balances with the Swiss National Bank and Swiss credit institutions were EUR 7.1 million and EUR 4.4 million respectively.

Bank as of 31/12/2025, EUR thousands

	Latvia	Lithuania	Estonia	Other EU countries and development banks	Other countries	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash balances at central banks	469,535	40,012	1,904	-	-	511,451
Loans to credit institutions	-	-	-	3,897	1,804	5,701
Debt securities	354,020	393,637	108,216	101,209	47,746	1,004,828
Loans to public	2,376,596	896,798	374,051	5,726	2,291	3,655,462
Equity instruments	21	-	-	122	284	427
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	485	8	-	1,249	5	1,747
Other assets	92,715	10,079	1,296	10	-	104,100
Total assets	3,293,372	1,340,534	485,467	112,213	52,130	5,283,716
Liabilities						
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	7	-	-	2,410	182	2,599
Deposits and borrowings from customers	3,191,930	941,337	113,936	19,521	38,213	4,304,937
Debt securities issued	408,861	-	-	-	-	408,861
Derivatives	516	12	-	2,237	2	2,767
Other liabilities	41,931	7,871	1,753	86	6	51,647
Total liabilities	3,643,245	949,220	115,689	24,254	38,403	4,770,811
Off-balance sheet items						
Contingent liabilities	5,131	78,977	16,681	1,668	10	102,467
Financial commitments	249,837	113,355	17,115	260	54	380,621

	Bank as of 31/12/2024, EUR thousands					
	Latvia	Lithuania	Estonia	Other EU countries and development banks	Other countries	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash balances at central banks	333,214	14,906	1,820	-	-	349,940
Loans to credit institutions	-	-	-	9,192	14,556	23,748
Debt securities	485,129	386,942	98,518	185,788	78,450	1,234,827
Loans to public	2,107,110	729,115	321,060	6,880	6,407	3,170,572
Equity instruments	21	-	-	105	709	835
Other financial instruments	838	-	-	-	-	838
Derivatives	5,077	11	-	601	1	5,690
Other assets	111,888	5,855	1,062	32	806	119,643
Total assets	3,043,277	1,136,829	422,460	202,598	100,929	4,906,093
Liabilities						
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	2,290	201	-	737	50,868	54,096
Deposits and borrowings from customers	3,058,085	809,064	81,187	16,608	38,667	4,003,611
Debt securities issued	315,422	-	-	-	-	315,422
Derivatives	604	-	-	3,404	-	4,008
Other liabilities	39,299	6,945	2,260	128	48	48,680
Total liabilities	3,415,700	816,210	83,447	20,877	89,583	4,425,817
Off-balance sheet items						
Contingent liabilities	4,265	49,633	32,384	1,487	9,264	97,033
Financial commitments	269,737	94,889	20,050	153	24,500	409,329

Loans and off-balance sheet items by rating

Loans to public and off-balance sheet items are analysed by internal PD rating of the respective exposure. If 12-month internal PD rating is equal to 4.0 or lower, the exposure is classified as low risk. If 12-month internal PD rating is more than 4.0, but less than 10.0, the exposure is classified as medium risk. If no recent internal PD rating is available for an exposure, the exposure is presented as unrated. All stage 3 exposures, but not all POCI exposures, are classified as in default.

	Group, EUR thousands									
	31/12/2025					31/12/2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans to public										
Low risk	2,754,500	189,920	-	1,020	2,945,440	2,454,599	166,011	-	2,179	2,622,789
Medium risk	138,830	53,018	-	53	191,901	107,791	57,520	-	180	165,491
High risk	13,470	5,315	-	-	18,785	8,300	8,130	-	-	16,430
In default	-	-	64,155	954	65,109	-	-	75,199	1,726	76,925
Unrated	615,427	8,847	-	-	624,274	480,444	7,667	-	-	488,111
Total gross loans to public	3,522,227	257,100	64,155	2,027	3,845,509	3,051,134	239,328	75,199	4,085	3,369,746
Impairment allowance	(40,938)	(8,307)	(31,529)	(529)	(81,303)	(44,881)	(11,475)	(38,297)	(512)	(95,165)
Total net loans to public	3,481,289	248,793	32,626	1,498	3,764,206	3,006,253	227,853	36,902	3,573	3,274,581
Guaranties, letters of credit and financial commitments										
Low risk	389,788	11,637	-	-	401,425	327,186	4,997	-	-	332,183
Medium risk	7,781	313	-	-	8,094	9,610	362	-	-	9,972
High risk	529	65	-	-	594	3,069	921	-	-	3,990
In default	-	-	724	-	724	-	-	749	-	749
Unrated	84,830	881	-	-	85,711	84,402	37	-	-	84,439
Total gross guaranties, letters of credit and financial commitments	482,928	12,896	724	-	496,548	424,267	6,317	749	-	431,333
Impairment allowance	(1,836)	(63)	(442)	-	(2,341)	(2,523)	(79)	(131)	-	(2,733)
Total net guaranties, letters of credit and financial commitments	481,092	12,833	282	-	494,207	421,744	6,238	618	-	428,600
Loans to credit institutions										
AA/Aa	1,133	-	-	-	1,133	3,127	-	-	-	3,127
A	4,796	-	-	-	4,796	9,228	-	-	-	9,228
BBB/Baa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower ratings or unrated	1,170	-	-	-	1,170	591	-	-	-	591
Total gross loans to credit institutions	7,099	-	-	-	7,099	12,946	-	-	-	12,946
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
Total net loans to credit institutions	7,099	-	-	-	7,099	12,944	-	-	-	12,944

From the Group's loans to credit institutions presented as "Lower ratings or unrated" EUR 1.1 million is exposures with investment grade rated credit institution Baltic subsidiary banks (2024: EUR 0.5 million).

For information on debt securities by credit rating grade refer to note *Debt Securities*.

Bank, EUR thousands

	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to public								
Low risk	1,530,300	69,859	-	1,600,159	1,446,935	53,079	-	1,500,014
Medium risk	75,236	18,744	-	93,980	59,027	24,401	-	83,428
High risk	11,807	3,378	-	15,185	5,543	5,581	-	11,124
In default	-	-	34,106	34,106	-	-	54,455	54,455
Intragroup lending	1,343,854	-	-	1,343,854	1,113,844	-	-	1,113,844
Unrated	614,383	8,727	-	623,110	473,481	7,209	-	480,690
Total gross loans to public	3,575,580	100,708	34,106	3,710,394	3,098,830	90,270	54,455	3,243,555
Impairment allowance	(28,958)	(4,513)	(21,461)	(54,932)	(34,004)	(6,368)	(32,611)	(72,983)
Total net loans to public	3,546,622	96,195	12,645	3,655,462	3,064,826	83,902	21,844	3,170,572
Guaranties, letters of credit and financial commitments								
Low risk	310,322	8,952	-	319,274	287,622	4,092	-	291,714
Medium risk	6,269	200	-	6,469	6,624	362	-	6,986
High risk	529	65	-	594	746	165	-	911
In default	-	-	573	573	-	-	695	695
Intragroup lending	71,215	-	-	71,215	130,856	-	-	130,856
Unrated	84,082	881	-	84,963	75,163	37	-	75,200
Total gross guaranties, letters of credit and financial commitments	472,417	10,098	573	483,088	501,011	4,656	695	506,362
Impairment allowance	(1,756)	(59)	(437)	(2,252)	(2,466)	(77)	(132)	(2,675)
Total net guaranties, letters of credit and financial commitments	470,661	10,039	136	480,836	498,545	4,579	563	503,687
Loans to credit institutions								
AA/Aa	1,133	-	-	1,133	3,126	-	-	3,126
A	4,512	-	-	4,512	8,944	-	-	8,944
BBB/Baa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower ratings or unrated	56	-	-	56	53	-	-	53
Loans to intragroup credit institutions	-	-	-	-	11,643	-	-	11,643
Total gross loans to credit institutions	5,701	-	-	5,701	23,766	-	-	23,766
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	(18)	-	-	(18)
Total net loans to credit institutions	5,701	-	-	5,701	23,748	-	-	23,748

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the Group will incur a loss as a result of the mark-to-market revaluation of balance sheet and off-balance sheet items caused by changes in market values of financial instruments due to changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other factors.

The position risk of financial instruments is managed through diversification by country, sector, industry and elaborate limit control. Issuers are internally risk graded. The exposure level limits, after in depth analysis, are set by the FMCRC, observing concentration risk levels set in the Group's Risk Strategy and other rules set by and specified in the Risk Strategy. The Bank's Management Board approves the decisions of the FMCRC.

To assess position risk the Group uses sensitivity and scenario analysis, which identifies and quantifies the negative impact of adverse events on the portfolio of the Group taking into consideration regional, sector profiles of the portfolio and credit rating risk profiles of issuers.

Group Treasury manages market risk applying the measures set by the Group's Risk Strategy, including through interest rate swaps, which are used for risk management purposes only.

If market prices of the Groups investments in equities and mutual investment funds were to change by 5%, the net result of the Group would change by EUR 1.11 million (2024: EUR 1.29 million) and securities fair value revaluation reserve by EUR 0.01 million (2024: EUR 0.01 million) and the net result of the Bank would change by EUR 0.01 million (2024: EUR 0.08 million) and securities fair value revaluation reserve by EUR 0.01 million (2024: EUR 0.01 million).

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is related to the possible negative impact of changes in general interest rates on the Group's income and economic value. Interest rate risk management in the Group is carried out in accordance with Market Risk and Counterparty Credit Risk Management Policy

Interest rate risk is assessed, and decisions are taken by the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO). The decisions of the ALCO are approved by the Bank's Management Board. Acceptable interest rate risk level accompanied with the relevant limits is defined in the Group's Risk appetite framework and Risk strategy, ALCO monitors the compliance with the approved limits and use of the instruments for the management of interest rate risk. Interest rate risk measurement, management and reporting are responsibilities of the Treasury Division, while the Risk Management Division ensures proper oversight and prepares analytical reports to the ALCO and the Bank's Management Board.

The Group manages interest rate risk by using repricing gap analysis of the risk sensitive assets and liabilities, duration analysis of assets and liabilities as well as stress testing. Group sets limits for the impact of interest rate shock on economic value, net interest income and market value changes. Based on the market analysis and the Group's financing structure, the ALCO sets the interest rates for customer deposits.

The following table represents the impact of a parallel change in yield curve by 100 basis points on the Group's and the Bank's profit before tax (including the effect on interest income and expense over 12-month period) and changes in market value arising from exposures accounted at fair value. Scenarios incorporate zero floor interest rate if such a condition exists in the loan agreement. Retail customer deposit rates are assumed to be constrained by a zero-lower bound. Additional considerations come from the behavioural studies in relation to customer deposits and loans. Group's figures are calculated for the entities that bear significant interest rate risk: AS Citadele banka and the Group's leasing and factoring companies. For 2024 also Kaleido Privatbank AG. The methodology is broadly based on the guidelines imposed by the European Banking Authority, (except for stability change scenarios in relation to direction of the change in interest rates).

31/12/2025, EUR thousands						
	Total for all currencies		EUR only		USD only	
	Profit / (loss) before taxation	Change in fair value of securities at fair value	Profit / (loss) before taxation	Change in fair value of securities at fair value	Profit / (loss) before taxation	Change in fair value of securities at fair value
Bank						
+100 basis points scenario	1,686	(1,199)	1,679	(804)	7	(395)
-100 basis points scenario	(8,085)	1,245	(8,078)	833	(7)	412
Group						
+100 basis points scenario	5,106	(1,199)	5,175	(804)	(69)	(395)
-100 basis points scenario	(12,894)	1,245	(12,963)	833	69	412
31/12/2024, EUR thousands						
	Total for all currencies		EUR only		USD only	
	Profit / (loss) before taxation	Change in fair value of securities at fair value	Profit / (loss) before taxation	Change in fair value of securities at fair value	Profit / (loss) before taxation	Change in fair value of securities at fair value
Bank						
+100 basis points scenario	4,650	(2,046)	4,644	(1,526)	6	(520)
-100 basis points scenario	(11,425)	2,122	(11,419)	1,574	(6)	548
Group						
+100 basis points scenario	4,796	(2,046)	4,868	(1,526)	(72)	(520)
-100 basis points scenario	(11,592)	2,122	(11,664)	1,574	72	548

Currency risk

Currency risk is a risk of loss arising from fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

Currency risk management in the Group is carried out in accordance with Market Risk and Counterparty Credit Risk Management Policy and limits set in the Group's Risk Appetite Framework and Risk Strategy. FMCRC oversees and assesses currency risk level within the Group, monitors compliance and the fulfilment of the limits, and sets limits for individual dealing desks within the overall risk limits. The Bank's Management Board authorizes the decisions of the FMCRC.

Intraday currency risk management is the responsibility of the Treasury Division, while risk monitoring and reporting is the responsibility of the Risk Management Division.

The Group has a low-risk appetite for foreign exchange risk. The Group aims to keep exposures at levels that would produce a small net impact even in periods of high volatility. Several well-known methodologies are used to measure and manage foreign exchange risk including a conservative limit for a daily value-at-risk exposure. The Group is in full compliance with the currency position requirements of Latvian legislation and sets its internal limits more prudently than the regulatory limits.

In the event of exchange rates for the following currencies in which the Group and the Bank has net open positions adversely change as per scenario below, the potential total decrease in the Group's and Bank's total equity (ignoring any tax effect) would amount approximately to the following:

	Group, EUR thousands					
	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	USD	CHF	Other currencies	USD	CHF	Other currencies
Scenario:						
2% adverse change	(4)	-	(1)	(12)	(198)	(1)
5% adverse change	(10)	-	(3)	(30)	(494)	(3)

	Bank, EUR thousands					
	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	USD	CHF	Other currencies	USD	CHF	Other currencies
Scenario:						
2% adverse change	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
5% adverse change	(1)	-	(3)	(2)	(2)	(3)

Assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items by currency profile

	Group as of 31/12/2025, EUR thousands					
	EUR	USD	CHF	GBP	Other	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash balances at central banks	511,451	-	-	-	-	511,451
Loans to credit institutions	4,951	1,586	28	317	217	7,099
Debt securities	1,005,974	26,164	-	8,765	-	1,040,903
Loans to public	3,756,064	8,142	-	-	-	3,764,206
Equity instruments	143	284	-	-	-	427
Other financial instruments	19,745	2,254	-	-	-	21,999
Derivatives	1,747	-	-	-	-	1,747
Other assets	76,014	201	-	-	689	76,904
Total assets	5,376,089	38,631	28	9,082	906	5,424,736
Liabilities						
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	55	13	51	105	2,375	2,599
Deposits and borrowings from customers	4,010,861	239,984	3,300	32,114	17,942	4,304,201
Debt securities issued	408,861	-	-	-	-	408,861
Derivatives	2,767	-	-	-	-	2,767
Other liabilities	108,732	268	49	-	1	109,050
Total liabilities	4,531,276	240,265	3,400	32,219	20,318	4,827,478
Equity	598,443	(1,126)	-	(59)	-	597,258
Total liabilities and equity	5,129,719	239,139	3,400	32,160	20,318	5,424,736
Net balance sheet position	246,370	(200,508)	(3,372)	(23,078)	(19,412)	-
Net off-balance sheet foreign exchange contracts	(245,745)	200,307	3,373	23,075	19,367	377
Net long/ (short) total position	625	(201)	1	(3)	(45)	377

	Group as of 31/12/2024, EUR thousands					
	EUR	USD	CHF	GBP	Other	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash balances at central banks	349,608	332	-	-	-	349,940
Loans to credit institutions	6,592	3,013	197	321	2,821	12,944
Debt securities	1,221,070	45,772	-	9,116	-	1,275,958
Loans to public	3,249,632	24,949	-	-	-	3,274,581
Equity instruments	126	709	-	-	-	835
Other financial instruments	21,195	3,913	-	-	-	25,108
Derivatives	5,690	-	-	-	-	5,690
Discontinued operations	26,453	30,464	44,384	1,339	996	103,636
Other assets	86,212	362	-	-	1,331	87,905
Total assets	4,966,578	109,514	44,581	10,776	5,148	5,136,597
Liabilities						
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	322	-	22	302	2,582	3,228
Deposits and borrowings from customers	3,729,382	230,097	3,496	41,987	18,518	4,023,480
Debt securities issued	315,422	-	-	-	-	315,422
Derivatives	4,008	-	-	-	-	4,008
Discontinued operations	60,187	44,647	25,330	1,335	1,632	133,131
Other liabilities	94,572	73	-	-	1	94,646
Total liabilities	4,203,893	274,817	28,848	43,624	22,733	4,573,915
Equity	565,039	(2,077)	-	(280)	-	562,682
Total liabilities and equity	4,768,932	272,740	28,848	43,344	22,733	5,136,597
Net balance sheet position	197,646	(163,226)	15,733	(32,568)	(17,585)	-
Net off-balance sheet foreign exchange contracts	(201,050)	162,627	(5,856)	32,563	17,532	5,816
Net long/ (short) total position	(3,404)	(599)	9,877	(5)	(53)	5,816

	Bank as of 31/12/2025, EUR thousands					
	EUR	USD	CHF	GBP	Other	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash balances at central banks	511,451	-	-	-	-	511,451
Loans to credit institutions	3,553	1,586	28	317	217	5,701
Debt securities	969,899	26,164	-	8,765	-	1,004,828
Loans to public	3,647,537	7,925	-	-	-	3,655,462
Equity instruments	143	284	-	-	-	427
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	1,747	-	-	-	-	1,747
Other assets	103,244	167	-	-	689	104,100
Total assets	5,237,574	36,126	28	9,082	906	5,283,716
Liabilities						
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	55	13	51	105	2,375	2,599
Deposits and borrowings from customers	4,014,038	237,543	3,300	32,114	17,942	4,304,937
Debt securities issued	408,861	-	-	-	-	408,861
Derivatives	2,767	-	-	-	-	2,767
Other liabilities	51,582	15	49	-	1	51,647
Total liabilities	4,477,303	237,571	3,400	32,219	20,318	4,770,811
Equity	514,090	(1,126)	-	(59)	-	512,905
Total liabilities and equity	4,991,393	236,445	3,400	32,160	20,318	5,283,716
Net balance sheet position	246,181	(200,319)	(3,372)	(23,078)	(19,412)	-
Net off-balance sheet foreign exchange contracts	(245,745)	200,307	3,373	23,075	19,367	377
Net long/ (short) total position	436	(12)	1	(3)	(45)	377

	Bank as of 31/12/2024, EUR thousands					
	EUR	USD	CHF	GBP	Other	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash balances at central banks	349,608	332	-	-	-	349,940
Loans to credit institutions	5,770	14,639	197	321	2,821	23,748
Debt securities	1,179,939	45,772	-	9,116	-	1,234,827
Loans to public	3,145,476	25,096	-	-	-	3,170,572
Equity instruments	126	709	-	-	-	835
Other financial instruments	838	-	-	-	-	838
Derivatives	5,690	-	-	-	-	5,690
Other assets	117,251	282	779	-	1,331	119,643
Total assets	4,804,698	86,830	976	9,437	4,152	4,906,093
Liabilities						
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	34,008	16,517	46	302	3,223	54,096
Deposits and borrowings from customers	3,713,988	225,623	3,496	41,986	18,518	4,003,611
Debt securities issued	315,422	-	-	-	-	315,422
Derivatives	4,008	-	-	-	-	4,008
Other liabilities	48,613	25	42	-	-	48,680
Total liabilities	4,116,039	242,165	3,584	42,288	21,741	4,425,817
Equity	482,545	(1,989)	-	(280)	-	480,276
Total liabilities and equity	4,598,584	240,176	3,584	42,008	21,741	4,906,093
Net balance sheet position	206,114	(153,346)	(2,608)	(32,571)	(17,589)	-
Net off-balance sheet foreign exchange contracts	(201,050)	153,385	2,638	32,563	17,532	5,068
Net long/ (short) total position	5,064	39	30	(8)	(57)	5,068

The investment in the Group's Swiss subsidiary Kaleido Privatbank AG, which is carried at cost, is shown as a CHF exposure, as the recoverability of this asset is dependent on the Swiss currency's performance.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its legal payment obligations. The purpose of liquidity risk management is to ensure the availability of liquid assets to cover any possible gaps between cash inflows and outflows as well as to secure sufficient funding for lending and investment activities.

The Group manages its liquidity risk in accordance with Liquidity Risk Management Policy and Liquidity Buffer Management Policy. The management and reporting of liquidity risk is coordinated by the Treasury Division, and the risk is assessed and decisions are taken by the ALCO. The decisions of the ALCO are approved by the Bank's Management Board. The Enterprise Risk Management Department on a monthly basis provides information to the ALCO and the Bank's Management Board and Supervisory Board about the level of the assumed risk as part of the reporting and supervision process.

Liquidity risk for the Group is assessed in each currency in which the Group has a significant amount of transactions. Liquidity risk limits are reviewed at least once a year and also when there are major changes to the Group's operations or external factors affecting its operations. A liquidity contingency plan has been developed and is updated on a regular basis.

One of the crucial tools used to evaluate liquidity risk is scenario analysis. Several scenarios of different severity and duration are employed by the Group with risk tolerances defined for the outcomes of those scenarios. Furthermore, the Group has developed a system of liquidity risk limits and early warning indicators and systematically prepares cash flow forecasts which incorporate assumptions about the most likely flow of funds over the period of two years. For general assessment of existing gaps between contractual maturities of assets and liabilities without any assumptions on customer behaviour, the Group regularly analyses liquidity term structure and sets corresponding risk tolerances.

The Group's balance sheet structure is planned for at least a one-year period and is aligned with development plans for the current period. The major current and potential funding sources are regularly analysed and controlled across the Group. The Group maintains regular contact with its interbank business partners and creditors with the aim of projecting possible deadlines for repayment or prolongation of funding sources as well as absorption of excess liquidity.

Liquidity coverage ratio

The general principles of the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) as measurements of the Bank's and the Group's liquidity position is defined in the Regulation (EC) No 575/2013. The Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 defines general LCR calculation principles in more details. The minimum LCR requirement is 100%. LCR represents the amount of liquidity available to cover calculated net future liquidity outflows. The Bank and the Group is compliant with LCR requirements.

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Liquidity buffer	1,385,183	1,373,288	1,385,183	1,338,651
Net liquidity outflow	764,882	759,478	786,831	815,661
Liquidity coverage ratio	181%	181%	176%	164%

Net stable funding ratio (including net result for the period, which is decreased in line with the dividend policy and ECB Decision (EU) 2015/656)

The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is defined in the Regulation (EC) No 575/2013. NSFR is the ratio of the available amount of stable funding to the required amount of stable funding over one-year horizon. The minimum NSFR requirement is 100%. The minimum NSFR requirement is 100%. NSFR as of the period end, if no Q4 2025 interim profits are included, for the Group is 141% and for the Bank is 210%.

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Total available stable funding	4,153,159	3,952,029	4,089,085	3,800,248
Total required stable funding	2,940,393	2,764,509	1,944,257	1,887,189
Net stable funding ratio	141%	143%	210%	201%

Assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items by contractual maturity

Group as of 31/12/2025, EUR thousands

	Within 1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	2-5 years	over 5 years and undated	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash balances at central banks	511,451	-	-	-	-	-	511,451
Loans to credit institutions	7,099	-	-	-	-	-	7,099
Debt securities	27,388	15,004	19,689	143,568	620,954	214,300	1,040,903
Loans to public	69,266	193,547	152,669	422,757	2,046,887	879,080	3,764,206
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	427	427
Other financial instruments	21,999	-	-	-	-	-	21,999
Derivatives	(74)	(12)	4	-	-	1,829	1,747
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other assets	36,962	46	86	411	702	38,697	76,904
Total assets	674,091	208,585	172,448	566,736	2,668,543	1,134,333	5,424,736
Liabilities							
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	2,599	-	-	-	-	-	2,599
Deposits and borrowings from customers	3,509,625	232,970	299,180	203,581	54,236	4,609	4,304,201
Debt securities issued	820	-	491	287	298,410	108,853	408,861
Derivatives	(92)	356	988	565	939	11	2,767
Lease liabilities	268	518	773	1,541	9,316	836	13,252
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other liabilities	63,951	546	346	968	9,680	20,307	95,798
Total liabilities	3,577,171	234,390	301,778	206,942	372,581	134,616	4,827,478
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	597,258	597,258
Total liabilities and equity	3,577,171	234,390	301,778	206,942	372,581	731,874	5,424,736
Net balance sheet position – long/ (short)	(2,903,080)	(25,805)	(129,330)	359,794	2,295,962	402,459	-
Off-balance sheet items							
Contingent liabilities	102,467	-	-	-	-	-	102,467
Financial commitments	394,081	-	-	-	-	-	394,081

Liabilities and commitments are allocated to the earliest period in which the Group may be contractually required to settle the liabilities or the customer may draw down undrawn loan commitments. Issued financial guarantee contracts are allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called. Assets are allocated to the earliest period in which the Group may contractually require to settle receivables.

Financial liabilities by contractual undiscounted cash flows

Group as of 31/12/2025, EUR thousands

	Within 1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	Over 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	2,187	425	817	1,697	9,033	14,159	14,116
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*	3,515,088	234,965	306,249	223,108	722,107	5,001,517	4,714,797
Off-balance sheet items							
Contingent liabilities	102,467	-	-	-	-	102,467	102,467
Financial commitments	394,081	-	-	-	-	394,081	394,081

* Includes Deposits from credit institutions and central banks, part of Deposits and borrowings from customers, Debt securities issued and Lease liabilities. Undiscounted contractual cash flows for other liabilities equal their carrying value.

Assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items by contractual maturity

Group as of 31/12/2024, EUR thousands

	Within 1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	2-5 years	over 5 years and undated	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash balances at central banks	349,940	-	-	-	-	-	349,940
Loans to credit institutions	12,944	-	-	-	-	-	12,944
Debt securities	21,581	133,988	58,558	109,929	595,810	356,092	1,275,958
Loans to public	63,949	150,178	138,611	348,067	1,775,354	798,422	3,274,581
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	835	835
Other financial instruments	24,270	-	-	-	-	838	25,108
Derivatives	1,293	4,258	2	-	-	137	5,690
Discontinued operations	48,163	19,554	6,215	11,595	17,597	512	103,636
Other assets	56,429	141	2,818	248	884	27,385	87,905
Total assets	578,569	308,119	206,204	469,839	2,389,645	1,184,221	5,136,597
Liabilities							
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	3,228	-	-	-	-	-	3,228
Deposits and borrowings from customers	3,252,535	264,492	248,853	179,960	73,459	4,181	4,023,480
Debt securities issued	1,343	-	-	-	254,304	59,775	315,422
Derivatives	6	136	525	564	1,600	1,177	4,008
Lease liabilities	254	496	723	1,184	6,657	1,415	10,729
Discontinued operations	116,667	801	30	15	-	15,618	133,131
Other liabilities	58,259	2,319	419	1,582	6,234	15,104	83,917
Total liabilities	3,432,292	268,244	250,550	183,305	342,254	97,270	4,573,915
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	562,682	562,682
Total liabilities and equity	3,432,292	268,244	250,550	183,305	342,254	659,952	5,136,597
Net balance sheet position – long/ (short)	(2,853,723)	39,875	(44,346)	286,534	2,047,391	524,269	-
Off-balance sheet items							
Contingent liabilities	88,398	-	-	-	-	-	88,398
Financial commitments	351,912	-	-	-	-	-	351,912

Financial liabilities by contractual undiscounted cash flows

Group as of 31/12/2024, EUR thousands

	Within 1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	Over 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,922	578	889	2,080	11,936	17,405	17,327
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*	3,254,669	266,202	253,522	189,068	425,581	4,389,042	4,335,532
Off-balance sheet items							
Contingent liabilities	88,398	-	-	-	-	88,398	88,398
Financial commitments	351,912	-	-	-	-	351,912	351,912

* Includes Deposits from credit institutions and central banks, part of Deposits and borrowings from customers, Debt securities issued and Lease liabilities. Undiscounted contractual cash flows for other liabilities equal their carrying value.

Assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items by contractual maturity

Bank as of 31/12/2025, EUR thousands

	Within 1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	2-5 years	over 5 years and undated	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash balances at central banks	511,451	-	-	-	-	-	511,451
Loans to credit institutions	5,701	-	-	-	-	-	5,701
Debt securities	25,766	14,104	18,296	138,291	601,119	207,252	1,004,828
Loans to public	49,712	84,733	1,276,103	209,029	1,231,311	804,574	3,655,462
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	427	427
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	(74)	(12)	4	-	-	1,829	1,747
Other assets	30,097	-	-	-	-	74,003	104,100
Total assets	622,653	98,825	1,294,403	347,320	1,832,430	1,088,085	5,283,716
Liabilities							
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	2,599	-	-	-	-	-	2,599
Deposits and borrowings from customers	3,518,496	231,871	297,784	218,540	38,093	153	4,304,937
Debt securities issued	820	-	491	287	298,410	108,853	408,861
Derivatives	(92)	356	988	565	939	11	2,767
Lease liabilities	263	504	752	1,499	8,964	689	12,671
Other liabilities	35,249	-	-	-	-	3,727	38,976
Total liabilities	3,557,335	232,731	300,015	220,891	346,406	113,433	4,770,811
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	512,905	512,905
Total liabilities and equity	3,557,335	232,731	300,015	220,891	346,406	626,338	5,283,716
Net balance sheet position – long/ (short)	(2,934,682)	(133,906)	994,388	126,429	1,486,024	461,747	-
Off-balance sheet items							
Contingent liabilities	102,467	-	-	-	-	-	102,467
Financial commitments	380,621	-	-	-	-	-	380,621

Financial liabilities by contractual undiscounted cash flows

Bank as of 31/12/2025, EUR thousands

	Within 1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	Over 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*	3,521,764	233,425	304,012	236,323	691,995	4,987,519	4,729,068
Off-balance sheet items							
Contingent liabilities	102,467	-	-	-	-	102,467	102,467
Financial commitments	380,621	-	-	-	-	380,621	380,621

* Includes Deposits from credit institutions and central banks, Deposits and borrowings from customers, Debt securities issued and Lease liabilities. Undiscounted contractual cash flows for other liabilities equal their carrying value.

Assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items by contractual maturity

	Bank as of 31/12/2024, EUR thousands						
	Within 1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	2-5 years	over 5 years and undated	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash balances at central banks	349,940	-	-	-	-	-	349,940
Loans to credit institutions	12,215	11,533	-	-	-	-	23,748
Debt securities	19,951	132,935	54,740	101,729	575,676	349,796	1,234,827
Loans to public	47,658	60,123	1,188,338	161,027	976,192	737,234	3,170,572
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	835	835
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	838	838
Derivatives	1,293	4,258	2	-	-	137	5,690
Other assets	50,273	-	-	-	-	69,370	119,643
Total assets	481,330	208,849	1,243,080	262,756	1,551,868	1,158,210	4,906,093
Liabilities							
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	54,096	-	-	-	-	-	54,096
Deposits and borrowings from customers	3,276,547	263,332	246,377	172,160	44,823	372	4,003,611
Debt securities issued	1,343	-	-	-	254,304	59,775	315,422
Derivatives	6	136	525	564	1,600	1,177	4,008
Lease liabilities	248	483	704	1,184	6,656	1,416	10,691
Other liabilities	35,315	-	-	-	-	2,674	37,989
Total liabilities	3,367,555	263,951	247,606	173,908	307,383	65,414	4,425,817
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	480,276	480,276
Total liabilities and equity	3,367,555	263,951	247,606	173,908	307,383	545,690	4,906,093
Net balance sheet position – long/ (short)	(2,886,225)	(55,102)	995,474	88,848	1,244,485	612,520	-
Off-balance sheet items							
Contingent liabilities	97,033	-	-	-	-	-	97,033
Financial commitments	409,329	-	-	-	-	-	409,329

Financial liabilities by contractual undiscounted cash flows

	Bank as of 31/12/2024, EUR thousands						
	Within 1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	Over 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*	3,331,465	265,607	251,916	183,348	404,992	4,437,328	4,383,820
Off-balance sheet items							
Contingent liabilities	97,033	-	-	-	-	97,033	97,033
Financial commitments	409,329	-	-	-	-	409,329	409,329

* Includes Deposits from credit institutions and central banks, Deposits and borrowings from customers, Debt securities issued and Lease liabilities. Undiscounted contractual cash flows for other liabilities equal their carrying value.

Derivative liabilities settled on a net basis and contractual undiscounted cash flows arising from derivatives settled on a gross basis

	Group as of 31/12/2025, EUR thousands						
	Within 1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Derivatives settled on a net basis							
Interest rate swaps	(102)	(395)	(988)	(565)	(939)	1,818	(1,171)
Foreign exchange derivatives	174	14	-	-	-	-	188
Derivatives settled on a gross basis							
Foreign exchange derivatives:							
Outflow	(31,861)	(93,937)	(378)	-	-	-	(126,176)
Inflow	31,816	94,108	379	-	-	-	126,303
Total derivatives	27	(210)	(987)	(565)	(939)	1,818	(856)

Group as of 31/12/2024, EUR thousands

	Within 1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Derivatives settled on a net basis							
Interest rate swaps	610	-	(525)	(564)	(1,600)	(1,040)	(3,119)
Foreign exchange derivatives	309	4	-	-	-	-	313
Derivatives settled on a gross basis							
Foreign exchange derivatives:							
Outflow	(26,507)	(106,564)	(285)	-	-	-	(133,356)
Inflow	26,878	110,930	289	-	-	-	138,097
Total derivatives	1,290	4,370	(521)	(564)	(1,600)	(1,040)	1,935

Bank as of 31/12/2025, EUR thousands

	Within 1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Derivatives settled on a net basis							
Interest rate swaps	(102)	(395)	(988)	(565)	(939)	1,818	(1,171)
Foreign exchange derivatives	174	14	-	-	-	-	188
Derivatives settled on a gross basis							
Foreign exchange derivatives:							
Outflow	(31,861)	(93,937)	(378)	-	-	-	(126,176)
Inflow	31,816	94,108	379	-	-	-	126,303
Total derivatives	27	(210)	(987)	(565)	(939)	1,818	(856)

Bank as of 31/12/2024, EUR thousands

	Within 1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Derivatives settled on a net basis							
Interest rate swaps	610	-	(525)	(564)	(1,600)	(1,040)	(3,119)
Foreign exchange derivatives	309	4	-	-	-	-	313
Derivatives settled on a gross basis							
Foreign exchange derivatives:							
Outflow	(26,507)	(106,564)	(285)	-	-	-	(133,356)
Inflow	26,878	110,930	289	-	-	-	138,097
Total derivatives	1,290	4,370	(521)	(564)	(1,600)	(1,040)	1,935

Comparison of contractual undiscounted cash flows and carrying amount of derivatives

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Contractual undiscounted cash flows of derivatives	(856)	1,935	(856)	1,935
Carrying value of derivatives, net	(1,020)	1,682	(1,020)	1,682

Insurance risk

	Group, EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Life and accident insurance contracts	Lifetime pension insurance contracts	Life and accident insurance contracts	Lifetime pension insurance contracts
Impact on CSM:				
Expenses risk +15%	(160)	(59)	(97)	(19)
Expenses risk -15%	160	59	94	19
Claims +1%	(69)	n/a	(60)	n/a
Claims -1%	69	n/a	57	n/a
Early termination of contract risk +1%	(82)	n/a	(70)	n/a
Early termination of contract risk -1%	82	n/a	68	n/a
Longevity risk +1%	n/a	(23)	n/a	(35)
Longevity risk -1%	n/a	23	n/a	35
Impact on income statement:				
Risk-free interest rate +1%	(364)	1,397	(327)	1,111
Risk-free interest rate -1%	420	(1,596)	375	(1,273)

Insurance reserves are presented as part of *Other liabilities*. Insurance reserves mostly comprise estimated present value of future cash outflows from defined benefit annuity pension products sold to customers by Group's subsidiary AAS CBL Life. The annuity products are subject to terms, conditions and limitations. Estimated cash outflows are conditional to life longevity assumptions and defined benefit payment structure.

Anti-money laundering, counter terrorism financing, counter proliferation financing and sanctions compliance policy

The Group has adopted Money Laundering, Terrorism and Proliferation Financing (ML/TF/PF) Risk Management Strategy, Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism and Proliferation Financing (AML/CTF/CPF) Policy and Sanctions Compliance Policy to have an effective and comprehensive AML/CTF/CPF internal control system and to ensure compliance with sanctions imposed by international organizations and national authorities. The Group regularly reviews its AML/CTF/CPF and Sanctions Compliance policies and procedures with an aim to strengthen them and to update in line with changes in regulatory requirements and considering international best practice. Internal control system of AML/CTF/CPF and Sanctions Compliance of the Group is regularly reviewed by independent external and internal experts to ensure that the Group complies with applicable AML/CTF/CPF and Sanctions Compliance requirements. The experts where appropriate provide recommendations on how to strengthen and improve AML/CTF/CPF and Sanctions Compliance internal control system. The recommendations are diligently evaluated and implemented by the Group.

The Group performs enterprise-wide ML/TF/PF and Sanctions Risk Assessment on a regular basis to evaluate ML/TF/PF and Sanctions risks of the Group. The risk assessment includes identification and assessment of inherent ML/TF/PF and Sanctions risks and effectiveness assessment of the existing AML/CTF/CPF and Sanctions compliance controls.

The Group has a dedicated Member of the Management Board responsible for compliance, Money Laundering Reporting Officer, Sanctions Officer and a special team with a duty of overseeing the Group policies, procedures and processes implemented to preventing ML/TF/PF and sanctions violations.

Know Your Customer standards, including customer risk scoring, customer due diligence and enhanced due diligence practices, considering the risk-based approach, on-going customer transactions monitoring, effective international and national sanctions screening is the priority of the Group. A sound risk culture across the Group and risk aware employees, besides implemented industry's best practice processes and systems, is the backbone of ML/TF/PF and Sanctions risk management. Employees of the Group have a good knowledge of customers and their counterparties and have a full understanding of the substance of transactions, thus can timely detect and report suspicious customer activity. Under the Sanctions Compliance policy, it is strictly forbidden to knowingly and intentionally participate in activities whose purpose or effect is to evade the restrictions imposed by the international and national sanctions, thus preventing the Group from been used to circumvent the sanctions. The Group enforces sanctions established by the United Nations Security Council, the European Union, national sanctions of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, as well as sanctions adopted by and the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the US Department of the Treasury. The Group complies with OFAC sanctions in USD and all other currencies.

The Group has established AML/CTF/CPF and Sanctions Compliance training program for all its employees. The training program consists of four main parts: initial, regular, extraordinary and advanced (master) employee training and is tailored to the necessary knowledge level of each function. For employees directly responsible for AML/CTF/CPF and Sanctions Compliance, special advanced trainings, workshops and conferences are arranged to enhance their knowledge and skills necessary for execution of their tasks and keep up to date on the latest developments and cases. The Group supports and requires international certification in the AML/CTF/CPF and Sanctions Compliance fields for at least the leading specialists involved in the ML/TF/PF and Sanctions risk management function (e.g., CAMS or ICA-certification).

Operational risk

The Group has adopted the definition of operational risk in line with the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) defining it as the probability of incurring losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk is divided into the following categories: personnel risk, process risk, IT and system risk, external risk.

Operational risk is managed using an integrated and comprehensive framework of policies, methodologies, procedures and regulations that ensures effective identification, assessment, analysis, mitigation, control, and reporting of operational risk. The Group's operational risk management processes are integral to all business activities and are applicable to all employees and members of the Group. The Group's aim is to ensure that each of its employees knows not just how to perform specific transactions, but also understand the key areas where risk can arise and the processes and steps required to prevent, or otherwise mitigate such risk.

The goal of the Group's operational risk management framework is to maintain low level of risk while ensuring that any residual risk is economically justified in light of the need to sustain the Group's performance and profit in the long term. The Group maintains a low tolerance for operational risks that may result in actual or forward-looking losses exceeding EUR 0.4 million annually. The Group does not accept operational risks that are unquantifiable or cannot be effectively managed, irrespective of any potential financial benefit. Each accepted risk must be economically justified and, in cases where the assessment of operational risk in monetary terms is possible, the costs of the control measures required must be commensurate with the eventual loss that could be prevented by the existence of the control system.

The Group applies following approaches for operational risk management:

- Assessing operational risk in development projects: new and updated services and products are introduced only after a thorough risk assessment has been carried out;
- Conducting regular operational risk-control self-assessment: the Group identifies and assesses potential operational risk events, assesses control systems which are in place, and analyses the necessary risk reduction measures;
- Measuring operational risk indicators: the Group uses statistical, financial, and other indicators which represent the levels of operational risk in its various activities;
- Measuring, analysing, monitoring, reporting and escalating operational risk: the Group registers and analyses operational risk events, including their severity, causes and other important information in an operational risk loss and incident database;
- Maintaining robust ICT operations by promptly addressing ICT incidents and continuously improving ISs stability and availability.
- Conducting scenario and sensitivity analysis and stress-testing;
- Performing business continuity planning: the Group performs regular business impact analysis and has implemented a Disaster Recovery Plan;
- Assigning responsibilities: the operational risk management system includes assignment of responsibilities to certain individuals;
- Documenting decisions: the Group maintains records in relation to the process undertaken to reach a particular decision or to prevent or mitigate a particular risk; and
- Establishing a robust Gen AI governance framework that includes policies, procedures, and controls to ensure compliance with the EU AI Act (2024/1689).

Operational risk management in the Group is carried out in accordance with Operational Risk Management Policy.

Capital management

Capital adequacy is calculated in accordance with the current global standards of the bank capital adequacy as implemented by the European Union via a regulation (EU) 575/2013 and a directive 2013/36/EU, rules and recommendations issued by supervisory authorities and other relevant regulations. A regulation (EU) 2024/1623 amending the regulation (EU) 575/2013 became effective from 1 January 2025. The regulation (CRR3) amended requirements for credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, operational risk, market risk and the output floor. If CRR3 was implemented as of 31 December 2024 the Group's exposure amounts for operational risk would have decreased by EUR 73 million, risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk, counterparty credit risk and dilution risk would have decreased by EUR 84 million while exposure amounts for market risk would have increased by EUR 1 million. For credit risk the Group applies standardised approach.

Capital adequacy is a measure of sufficiency of the Group's eligible capital resources to cover credit risks, market risks, operational risk and other specific risks arising predominantly from asset and off-balance sheet exposures of the Group. The regulations require credit institutions to maintain a Total Capital adequacy ratio of 8.0% of the total risk weighted exposure amounts. The rules also require 4.5% minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio and 6.0% minimum Tier 1 capital ratio.

Total SREP capital requirement (TSCR) requires capital to cover risks in addition to these covered by the regulation (EU) 575/2013. TSCR is established in a supervisory review and evaluation process (SREP) carried out by the supervisory authority. The supervisory authority determines TSCR on a risk-by-risk basis, using supervisory judgement, the outcome of supervisory benchmarking, ICAAP calculations and other relevant inputs. The additional pillar 2 capital requirement is re-assessed annually by the supervisory authority.

As of the period end based on the assessment of the supervisory authority an additional 2.40% own funds requirement (2024: 2.50%) is determined to cover Pillar 2 risks. Thus, as of the period end Citadele shall at all times meet, on a consolidated basis, a total SREP capital requirement (TSCR) of 10.4% (which includes a Pillar 2 additional own funds requirement of 2.4% to be held in the form of 56.25% of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital and 75% of Tier 1 capital, as a minimum).

On top of the minimum capital adequacy ratios and the Pillar 2 additional capital requirements (TSCR), the Group and the Bank must comply with the capital buffer requirements. The buffer requirements must be reached by Common Equity Tier 1 capital. The capital conservation buffer both for the Group and the Bank is set at 2.50%, limiting dividend pay-out and certain other Tier 1 equity instrument repurchase, if the buffer threshold is not exceeded.

Citadele, being identified as "other systemically important institution" (O-SII), as of period end must also comply with the O-SII capital buffer requirement set by the supervisory authority at 1.25% (2024: 1.50%).

Countercyclical capital buffer norms at each balance sheet date are calculated based on the actual risk exposure geographical distribution and the countercyclical buffer rates applicable for each geographical location. Increases in countercyclical capital buffer norms, when announced by the respective country, become effective after prespecified delay. Decreases take effect immediately.

The Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G) is a bank-specific recommendation that indicates the level of capital that the supervisory authority expects banks to maintain in addition to their binding capital requirements. It serves as a buffer for banks to withstand stress. The Pillar 2 Guidance is determined as part of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) and for Citadele as of period end is set at 1.5%. Unlike the Pillar 2 Requirement, the Pillar 2 Guidance is not legally binding.

The Bank has to comply with the regulatory requirements both at the Bank's standalone level and at the Group's consolidated level. As of the period end both the Bank and the Group have sufficient capital to comply with the capital adequacy requirements. The long-term regulatory capital position of the Group and the Bank is planned and managed in line with these and other expected upcoming regulatory requirements.

For definitions of Alternative Performance Ratios refer to Definitions and Abbreviations section of these financial statements..

Regulatory capital requirements

	Group					
	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Total capital adequacy ratio	Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Total capital adequacy ratio
Common equity Tier 1 ratio	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Additional Tier 1 ratio	-	1.50%	1.50%	-	1.50%	1.50%
Additional total capital ratio	-	-	2.00%	-	-	2.00%
Pillar 2 additional own funds requirement (individually determined by the supervisory authority in the SREP, P2R)	1.35%	1.80%	2.40%	1.41%	1.88%	2.50%
Capital buffer requirements:						
Capital conservation buffer	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
O-SII capital buffer (only for the Group)	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Systemic risk buffer	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%
Countercyclical capital buffer	1.08%	1.08%	1.08%	0.84%	0.84%	0.84%
Capital requirement	10.75%	12.70%	15.30%	10.82%	12.79%	15.41%
Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Capital requirement with non-legally binding Pillar 2 Guidance	12.25%	14.20%	16.80%	12.32%	14.29%	16.91%

For the Bank as of period end Other systemically important institution buffer requirement is not applicable, Systemic risk buffer applies at 0.09% and institution specific Countercyclical capital buffer requirement is 1.06%. Thus, for the Bank as of period end Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio requirement is 9.50%, Tier 1 capital ratio requirement is 11.45% and Total capital adequacy ratio requirement is 14.05%. On top of the capital ratio requirements a 1.50% Pillar 2 Guidance applies.

Capital adequacy ratio (including net result for the period, which is decreased in line with the dividend policy and ECB Decision (EU) 2015/656)

	EUR thousands			
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Common equity Tier 1 capital				
Paid up capital instruments and share premium	143,053	161,026	143,053	161,026
Retained earnings	398,545	393,967	317,635	320,746
Proposed or estimated dividends	(40,665)	(44,785)	(40,665)	(44,785)
Regulatory deductions and other negative capital components	(10,589)	(9,908)	(4,978)	(7,330)
Other capital components	4,340	5,821	4,340	3,100
Additional Tier 1 capital				
Eligible additional Tier 1 instruments	50,000	-	50,000	-
Tier 2 capital				
Eligible part of subordinated liabilities	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Total own funds	604,684	566,121	529,385	492,757
Risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk, counterparty credit risk and dilution risk	2,398,551	2,249,254	1,572,459	1,528,578
Total exposure amounts for market risk	2,679	4,392	2,679	3,954
Total exposure amounts for operational risk	311,967	377,626	298,672	345,200
Total exposure amounts for credit valuation adjustment	3,172	10,437	3,174	10,111
Total risk exposure amount	2,716,369	2,641,709	1,876,984	1,887,843
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	18.2%	19.2%	22.3%	22.9%
Tier 1 capital ratio	20.1%	19.2%	25.0%	22.9%
Total capital adequacy ratio	22.3%	21.4%	28.2%	26.1%

Subsequent to the period end, in January 2026 a part of the share capital of AS Citadele banka was repurchased for a total amount of EUR 50 million. For more information on the subsequent events refer to the note Events After the Reporting Date. For capital adequacy ratio purposes Paid up capital instruments and share premium and Retained earnings have been decreased by as of the year end planned share capital repurchased.

The consolidated Group for regulatory purposes is different from the consolidated Group for accounting purposes. As per regulatory requirements AAS CBL Life, a licensed insurer, is not included in the consolidated Group for capital adequacy purposes. Consequently, it is excluded from own funds calculation and individual assets of AAS CBL Life are not included as risk exposures in the Group's capital adequacy calculation. Instead, the carrying value of the Group's investment in AAS CBL Life constitutes a risk exposure in the Group's capital adequacy ratio calculation.

Capital adequacy ratio (excluding net result for the period)

Per regulations, Bank may include interim or year-end profits in the regulatory capital before taking a formal decision confirming the final audited profit for the year only with a prior permission of the competent authority. Any foreseeable charges or dividends must be deducted from those profits. Submission of documents for permission takes time and such permission is requested only after the publishing of the financial report for the respective period and completion of the auditor's verification. Such permission of the competent authority for inclusion of the current period interim profits, which have been decreased by foreseeable charges and dividends, has been received for nine months period end 30 September 2025. Below is presented a scenario, where no Q4 2025 interim profits are included. 2025 audited annual profits will become eligible for inclusion in the regulatory capital after the institution will take a formal decision confirming the final profit or loss for the year.

	EUR thousands	
	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2025 Bank
Common equity Tier 1 capital	484,612	406,031
Additional Tier 1 capital	50,000	50,000
Tier 2 capital	60,000	60,000
Total own funds	594,612	516,031
Total risk exposure amount	2,716,369	1,876,984
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	17.8%	21.6%
Tier 1 capital ratio	19.7%	24.3%
Total capital adequacy ratio	21.9%	27.5%

Leverage ratio (including net result for the period, which is decreased in line with the dividend policy and ECB Decision (EU) 2015/656)

Leverage ratio is calculated as Tier 1 capital versus the total exposure measure. As of period end Citadele is not applying transitional provisions. The minimum requirement is 3%. The exposure measure includes both non-risk based on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items calculated in accordance with the capital requirements regulation. The leverage ratio and the risk-based capital adequacy ratio requirements are complementary, with the leverage ratio defining the minimum capital to total exposure requirement and the risk-based capital adequacy ratios limiting bank risk-taking. The fully loaded leverage ratio as of period end, if no Q4 2025 interim profits are included, for the Group is 9.8% and for the Bank is 8.5%.

	31/12/2025 Group	31/12/2024 Group	31/12/2025 Bank	31/12/2024 Bank
Leverage Ratio – fully phased-in definition of Tier 1 capital	10.0%	9.8%	8.7%	8.6%

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) under BRRD

The European Commission has adopted the regulatory technical standards (RTS) on the criteria for determining the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) under the Banking Package (CRR2/CRD5/BRRD2/SRMR2). In order to ensure the effectiveness of bail-in and other resolution tools introduced by BRRD 2, all institutions must meet an individual MREL requirement. The MREL requirement for each institution is comprised of several elements, including calculation of the required loss absorbing capacity of the institution, and the level of recapitalisation needed to implement the preferred resolution strategy identified during the resolution planning process. Items eligible for inclusion in MREL include institution's own funds (within the meaning of the capital requirements directive), along with eligible liabilities subject to conditions set in regulation 2019/876.

MREL is required to be calculated based on both total risk exposure amount (TREA) and leverage ratio exposure (LRE) amount.

Single Resolution Board (SRB) as of the period end has determined the consolidated MREL target for the Group at the level of 23.15% of TREA, plus a combined buffer requirement, or 5.91% leverage ratio, whichever is higher. The Group must comply with MREL at all times on the basis of evolving amounts of TREA/LRE. As of the period end, the Group is in compliance with TREA and LRE based MREL requirements. As of the period end the Group's MREL (including net result for the period, which is decreased in line with the dividend policy) is 33.3% based on TREA criteria and 16.6% based on leverage ratio criteria. If Q4 2025 interim profits were excluded from the calculation, the ratios would be 32.9% and 16.4% respectively.

Starting from 16 July 2027, a proportion of the overall MREL requirement would have to be met by the Group with subordinated instruments, namely 13.50% of TREA, plus a combined buffer requirement, as well as a higher 6.59% leverage ratio.

Managing Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Risks

Citadele recognizes that its operations and business model can be affected by climate-related and environmental (C&E) risks, both physical and transition risks, in several ways: as a direct risks to Citadele, and as risks to Citadele through its clients, partners and suppliers. Citadele is focused on integrating C&E risks into the broader risk management framework. The Group views C&E risks as risk drivers affecting existing prudential risk categories such as Credit risk, Operational risk, Market risk, Liquidity risk and Strategic risk. Citadele's ESG risk management follows a general four step approach of risk identification, assessment, management and monitoring, that is embedded in the Bank's key processes.

Managing ESG-related risk is key to Citadele's long-term sustainability. Citadele defines ESG risk as the risk of negative financial impact that stems from the current or prospective impacts of ESG factors on its counterparties or assets. All ESG risks identified as material are considered in Risk Appetite and Risk Strategy within the individual risk areas in accordance with the Group's ESG Risk Policy. This process also includes appropriate risk limit setting, the development of Key Risk indicators, and regular monitoring and reporting. Follow-up actions in case of limit breaches are included in Risk Strategy.

For more information refer to ESRS section.

NOTE 37. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE**A one-time special buyback of AS Citadele banka shares**

In January 2026 AS Citadele banka completed a one-time special buyback of its shares following the recent issuance of Additional Tier 1 notes. A total of 18,953,752 shares of AS Citadele banka, each with a nominal value of EUR 1, were repurchased from eligible shareholders at a price of EUR 2.638 per share. The transaction represents slightly less than 12% of the bank's registered share capital. The qualifying offers were accepted on a pro rata basis, and the settlement was carried out in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of One-Time Special Share Buyback. The total settlement amount reached EUR 49,999,997.80.



Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of AS "Citadele banka"

Report on the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

Our Opinion on the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of AS "Citadele banka" ("the Bank") and accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries ("the Group") set out on pages 112 to 196 of the accompanying separate and consolidated Annual Report, which comprise:

- the separate and consolidated balance sheets as at 31 December 2025,
- the separate and consolidated statements of income for the year then ended,
- the separate and consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended,
- the separate and consolidated statements of changes in equity for the year then ended,
- the separate and consolidated statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and
- the notes to the separate and consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate and consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the separate and consolidated financial position of the Bank and the Group, respectively, as at 31 December 2025, and of their separate and consolidated financial performance and their separate and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

In accordance with the 'Law on Audit Services' of the Republic of Latvia we conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing adopted in the Republic of Latvia (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Bank and the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) developed by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in the Republic of Latvia. We have also fulfilled our other professional ethics responsibilities and objectivity requirements in accordance with the IESBA Code and the 'Law on Audit Services' of the Republic of Latvia.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.



Impairment of loans to public, and provisions for off-balance sheet items (separate and consolidated financial statements)

Key audit matter

Impairment allowances and provisions represent the Management Board's best estimate of the expected credit losses within the loans to public and off-balance sheet items at the reporting date. We focused on this area as the determination of impairment loss allowances and provisions requires significant judgments from the Management Board over both the timing of recognition and the specific amounts, especially considering the current uncertain economic environment.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Bank and the Group calculate impairment allowances for loans to public and provisions for off-balance sheet items based on expected credit losses ("ECLs"). ECLs are determined by the modelling techniques and estimated mainly based on the historical pattern of losses and changes in loan risk characteristics based on qualitative and quantitative indicators such as the probability of default ("PD") and loss given default ("LGD"). The Bank and the Group incorporate forward looking information into modelling techniques applied and as well apply post-model adjustments, where it is deemed appropriate.

Individual impairment allowances recognized by the Bank and the Group often relate to large, individually monitored, corporate exposures, where the Bank and the Group are assessing ECLs on an individual basis. The assessment is therefore based on the knowledge about each individual borrower and often on estimation of the fair value of the related collateral.

Accordingly, the most significant areas of estimation uncertainty and judgements associated with

Our response

With respect to the Impairment of loans to public, and provisions for off-balance sheet items we have:

- inspected the Group's expected credit losses ("ECL") impairment provisioning methodology and assessed its compliance with the relevant requirements of IFRS 9;
- followed up on the governance structure related to ECL process as well as the validation activities;
- assessed and tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of selected key controls over the approval, recording and monitoring of credit exposures, including, but not limited to, those over loan risk monitoring, identification of loss events, and the calculation of the impairment loss allowances;
- assessed whether the definition of default and the staging criteria were consistently applied and in line with the requirements of IFRS 9;
- evaluated whether the changes to the definition of default and other updates to the ECL modelling are appropriate and consistent with IFRS 9 requirements;
- made relevant inquiries of finance, risk management and information technology (IT) personnel in order to obtain an understanding of the impairment allowances and provisioning process, IT applications used therein, key data sources and assumptions used in the ECL model;
- assessed and tested the Bank's IT control environment for data security and access, assisted by our own IT specialists.

We have involved KPMG financial risk modelling and IT specialists in the following:

- testing the underlying significant impairment models and assessing the reasonableness;
- evaluating the appropriateness of the Bank's and the Group's IFRS 9 impairment methodologies;
- reperforming and inspecting model code for the calculation of certain components of the ECL model;
- evaluating whether the changes were appropriate by assessing the updated model methodology;
- assessing reasonableness of the models' predictions by comparing the outcomes for preceding reporting period against actual results and evaluating significant discrepancies if any.

For loans evaluated individually, we have:

- selected a sample of exposures, prioritizing those with the most significant potential impact on financial data due to their



recognition of impairment allowances for loans to public and provisions for off-balance sheet items are:

- assumptions used in the expected credit loss models to assess the credit risk related to the exposure, the expected future cash flows from the customer, probability of a default and potential loss level in case of the default;
- timely identification of exposures with significant increase in credit risk and credit impaired exposures;
- valuation of collateral and assumptions of future cash flows on individually assessed credit-impaired exposures;
- application of unbiased forward-looking information reflecting a range of future economic conditions, determination of economic scenarios to be used and their probability weights;
- post model adjustments to ECLs applied to address impairment model limitations;
- determining the structure and granularity of disclosures required by relevant IFRSs to properly present the key judgements and material inputs to the ECL estimate.

size and risk factors such as restructurings, along with smaller items identified as high-risk through our independent assessment;

- for non-credit impaired exposures where credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition (“stage 1”) and those where credit risk has significantly increased (“stage 2”), within the selected sample, thoroughly examined any signs of credit impairment as of December 31, 2025, based on supporting documentation, discussions with the Management Board and credit risk staff, and considering the customers’ business activities, market conditions, and historical repayment behaviour;
- for stage 3 (credit impaired) exposures in our sample, reviewed and questioned the key assumptions used in the Bank’s and Group’s future cash flow estimates.

For loans to the public, where impairment allowances and off-balance sheet provisions are calculated using modelled expected credit losses, we have:

- tested the significant impairment models, including the model approval processes, the calculation of main risk parameters (probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD)), as well as macroeconomic inputs;
- obtained the forward-looking information and macroeconomic forecasts applied in the Bank’s and Group’s expected credit loss assessments and have independently verified this data through inquiries with the Management Board and review of publicly available sources;
- assessed the LGD and PD parameters by analyzing historical default rates and actual losses from defaults, considering collateral realization and non-performing loan sales, as well as evaluating collateral valuation inputs;
- examined a sample of exposures to verify the appropriateness of their staging;
- evaluated the use of measurement models for a sample of exposures and confirmed that the impairment rates applied align with those specified in the models;
- scrutinized key assumptions and the justification for maintaining post-model adjustments, given the scale and complexity of economic uncertainties involved.

To assess the loss allowances as a whole, we have:

- thoroughly assessed the reasonableness of the expected credit loss allowances, including the proportion of gross non-performing exposures relative to total gross exposures and the provision coverage on non-performing loans;
- assessed the accuracy and completeness of the financial information disclosures.



Reporting on Other Information

The Bank's and Group's management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Key figures and events as set out on page 2 of the accompanying separate and consolidated Annual Report,
- the Management Report consisting of Letter from Management, Corporate governance, and Statement on Management's Responsibility, as set out on pages 4 to 16 and on page 111 of the accompanying separate and consolidated Annual Report,
- the Quarterly statements of income and balance sheets of the Group, as set out on page 209 of the accompanying separate and consolidated Annual Report,
- the Statement of Corporate Governance, as set out in a separate statement prepared by management available on the Bank's website www.citadele.lv,
- Sustainability Report, as set out on pages 17 to 110 of the accompanying separate and consolidated Annual Report.

Our opinion on the separate and consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information included in the separate and consolidated Annual Report, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, except as described in the *Other Reporting Responsibilities in Accordance with the Legislation of the Republic of Latvia Related to Other Information* section of our report. We have performed an assurance engagement on the Sustainability Report that forms part of the Other Information and provided a separate limited assurance report as set out on pages 205 to 208 with respect to Sustainability Report, as set out on pages 17 to 110.

In connection with our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the separate and consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed and in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Bank, Group and their environment obtained in the course of our audit, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Reporting Responsibilities in Accordance with the Legislation of the Republic of Latvia Related to Other Information

In addition, in accordance with the 'Law on Audit Services' of the Republic of Latvia with respect to the Management Report, our responsibility is to consider whether the Management Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Bank of Latvia – "Regulations on the Preparation of Annual Reports and Annual Consolidated Annual Reports for Credit Institutions, Investment Brokerage Firms, Investment Management Companies and Private Pension funds" ("Regulation No. 326").

Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion, in all material respects:

- the information given in the Management Report for the financial year for which the separate and consolidated financial statements are prepared is consistent with the separate and consolidated financial statements; and
- the Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Bank of Latvia "Regulations on the Preparation of Annual Reports and Annual Consolidated Annual Reports for Credit Institutions, Investment Brokerage Firms, Investment Management Companies and Private Pension funds" ("Regulation No. 326").

In accordance with the 'Law on Audit Services' of the Republic of Latvia with respect to the Statement of Corporate Governance, our responsibility is to consider whether the Statement of Corporate Governance includes the information required in section 56.2, second paragraph, clause 5, and third paragraph of the 'Financial Instruments Market Law' of the Republic of Latvia and if it includes the information stipulated in section 56.2 second paragraph, clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 of the 'Financial Instruments Market Law' of the Republic of Latvia.



In our opinion, the Statement of Corporate Governance includes the information required in section 56.2, second paragraph, clause 5, and third paragraph of the 'Financial Instruments Market Law' of the Republic of Latvia and if it includes the information stipulated in section 56.2 second paragraph, clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 of the 'Financial Instruments Market Law' of the Republic of Latvia.

Furthermore, in accordance with the 'Law on Audit Services' of the Republic of Latvia with respect to the Non-financial Statement our responsibility is to report whether the Bank and Group have prepared the Non-financial Statement and whether the Non-financial Statement is included in the management Report or prepared as a separate element of the separate and consolidated Annual Report or is included in the consolidated non-financial statement of the Group's ultimate parent company.

We report that Bank's and Group's Sustainability Report has been prepared as a separate element of the separate and consolidated Annual Report.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of the separate and consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate and consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate and consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's and Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank and Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's and Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate and consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these separate and consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's and Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's and Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the separate and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit



evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank and Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate and consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate and consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Other Reporting Responsibilities and Confirmations Required by the Legislation of the Republic of Latvia and the European Union when Providing Audit Services to Public Interest Entities

We were appointed by those charged with governance on 25 March 2025 to audit the separate and consolidated financial statements of AS "Citadele banka" for the year ended 31 December 2025. Our total uninterrupted period of engagement is 13 years, covering the periods ending 31 December 2013 to 31 December 2025.

We confirm that:

- our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report presented to the Audit Committee of the Bank and Group;
- as referred to in the paragraph 37.6 of the 'Law on Audit Services' of the Republic of Latvia we have not provided to the Bank and Group the prohibited non-audit services (NASs) referred to of EU Regulation (EU) No 537/2014. We also remained independent of the audited entity and group in conducting the audit.

For the period to which our statutory audit relates, we have not provided any services to the Bank and Group in addition to the audit, which have not been disclosed in the Management Report or in the separate and consolidated financial statements of the Bank and the Group.

Report on the Auditors' Examination of the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) Report

In addition to our audit of the accompanying separate and consolidated financial statements, as included in the separate and consolidated Annual Report, we have also been engaged by the management of the Group to express an opinion on compliance of the separate and consolidated financial statements prepared in a format that enables uniform electronic reporting ("the ESEF Report") with the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 supplementing Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (the "RTS on ESEF").



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the ESEF Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the separate and consolidated financial statements in a format that enables uniform electronic reporting that complies with the RTS on ESEF. This responsibility includes:

- the preparation of the separate and consolidated financial statements in the applicable xHTML format;
- the selection and application of appropriate iXBRL tags, using judgment where necessary;
- ensuring consistency between digitised information and the consolidated financial statements presented in human-readable format; and
- the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the application of the RTS on ESEF.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Examination of the ESEF Report

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the ESEF report complies, in all material respects, with the RTS on ESEF, based on the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with *International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000)* issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

A reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about compliance with the RTS on ESEF. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material departures from the requirements of set out in the RTS on ESEF, whether due to fraud or error. Our procedures included, among other things:

- obtaining an understanding of the tagging process;
- tracing the tagged data to the consolidated financial statements of the Group presented in human-readable format;
- evaluating the completeness of the Group's tagging of the consolidated financial statements;
- evaluating the appropriateness of the Group's use of iXBRL elements selected from the ESEF taxonomy and creation of extension elements where no suitable element in the ESEF taxonomy has been identified;
- evaluating the use of anchoring in relation to the extension elements; and
- evaluating the appropriateness of the format of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the ESEF Report of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025 has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the RTS on ESEF.

The responsible certified auditor on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Rainers Vilāns.



KPMG Baltics SIA
Licence No. 55

Anders Tagde
Partner
KPMG Baltics SIA authorised representative
Riga, Latvia

Rainers Vilāns
Latvian Sworn Auditor
Certificate No. 200

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN SIGNED WITH A SECURE ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE AND IT HAS A
TIME-STAMP



KPMG Baltics SIA
Roberta Hirsā iela 1
Rīga, LV-1045
Latvia

T: + 371 67038000
kpmg.com/lv
kpmg@kpmg.lv

Limited Assurance Report on AS “Citadele banka” Consolidated Sustainability Statement

To the shareholders of AS “Citadele banka”

Limited assurance conclusion

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on whether the consolidated Sustainability Statement, of AS “Citadele banka” and its scoped in subsidiaries (the “Group”) included in section Sustainability Statement (pages 17 to 110) of the accompanying management report (the “Sustainability Statement”) as of and for the year ended 31 December 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the Article 7 of the Sustainability Disclosure Law of the Republic of Latvia implementing Article 29(a) of EU Directive 2013/34/EU.

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that the Sustainability Statement of the Group as of and for the year ended 31 December 2025 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Article 7 of the Sustainability Disclosure Law of the Republic of Latvia implementing Article 29(a) of EU Directive 2013/34/EU, including:

- compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), including that the process carried out by the Group to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement (the “Process”) is in accordance with the description set out in section *Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO-1)* of the Sustainability Statement; and
- compliance of the disclosures in the section *EU Taxonomy disclosures* of the Sustainability Statement with Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852 (the “Taxonomy Regulation”).

Our conclusion on the Sustainability Statement does not extend to any other information that accompanies or contains the Sustainability Statement and our report.

Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the “Our responsibilities” section of our report.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our assurance engagement on the Sustainability Statement in Latvia.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, issued by the IAASB. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.



Other matter

The comparative information included in the Sustainability Statement of the Group for periods prior to the year ended 31 December 2024 was not subject to limited assurance. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities for the Sustainability Statement

Management of the Group is responsible for designing and implementing and maintaining a process to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement in accordance with the ESRS and for disclosing this process in section *Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO-1)* of the Sustainability Statement. This responsibility includes:

- understanding the context in which the Group's activities and business relationships take place and developing an understanding of its affected stakeholders;
- identifying the actual and potential impacts (both negative and positive) related to sustainability matters, as well as risks and opportunities that affect, or could reasonably be expected to affect, the Group's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short-, medium-, or long-term;
- assessing the materiality of the identified impacts, risks and opportunities related to sustainability matters by selecting and applying appropriate thresholds; and
- developing methodologies and making assumptions that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Management of the Group is further responsible for the preparation of the Sustainability Statement, in accordance with the Article 7 of the Sustainability Disclosure Law of the Republic of Latvia implementing Article 29(a) of EU Directive 2013/34/EU, including:

- compliance with the ESRS;
- preparing the disclosures in section *EU Taxonomy disclosures* of the Sustainability Statement, in compliance with Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation");
- designing, implementing and maintaining such internal controls that management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of the Sustainability Statement such that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- selecting and applying appropriate sustainability reporting methods and making assumptions and estimates about individual sustainability disclosures that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the reporting process for the Group's Sustainability Statement.

Inherent limitations in preparing the Sustainability Statement

In reporting forward-looking information in accordance with ESRS, management of the Group is required to prepare the forward-looking information on the basis of disclosed assumptions about events that may occur in the future and possible future actions by the Group. The actual outcome is likely to be different since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected.

In determining the disclosures in the Sustainability Statement, management of the Group interprets undefined legal and other terms. Undefined legal and other terms may be interpreted differently, including the legal conformity of their interpretation and, accordingly, are subject to uncertainties.

Our responsibilities

Our objectives are to plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Sustainability Statement is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and reporting our limited assurance conclusion to the shareholders of AS "Citadele banka". Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the Sustainability Statement as a whole.



Our responsibilities in relation to the Process for reporting the Sustainability Statement, include:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Process but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Process, including the outcome of the Process; and
- Designing and performing procedures to evaluate whether the Process is consistent with the Group's description of its Process, as disclosed in section *Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO-1)* of the Sustainability Statement.

Our other responsibilities in respect of the Sustainability Statement include:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Group's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Statement but not evaluating the design of particular control activities, obtaining evidence about their implementation or testing their operating effectiveness;
- Identifying disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error; and
- Designing and performing procedures focused on disclosures in the Sustainability Statement where material misstatements are likely to arise. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Summary of the work we performed as the basis for our conclusion

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the Sustainability Statement. We designed and performed our procedures to obtain evidence about the Sustainability Statement that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion. The nature, timing and extent of our procedures depended on our understanding of the Sustainability Statement and other engagement circumstances, including the identification of disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error, in the Sustainability Statement. We exercised professional judgment and maintained professional scepticism throughout the engagement.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, with respect to the Process, the procedures we performed included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Process by:
 - performing inquiries to understand the sources of the information used by management (e.g., stakeholder engagement, business plans and strategy documents); and
 - reviewing the Group's internal documentation of its Process; and
- Evaluating whether the evidence obtained from our procedures about the Process was consistent with the description of the Process set out in section *Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO-1)* of the Sustainability Statement.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement with respect to the Sustainability Statement, the procedures we performed included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Group's reporting processes relevant to the preparation of its Sustainability Statement by:
 - performing inquiries to understand the sources of the information used by management;
 - reviewing the relevant Group's internal documentation.
- Evaluating whether material information identified by the Process is included in the Sustainability Statement;



- Evaluating whether the structure and the presentation of the Sustainability Statement is in accordance with the ESRS;
- Performing inquiries of relevant personnel and analytical procedures on selected disclosures in the Sustainability Statement;
- Performing substantive limited assurance procedures on a sample basis on selected disclosures in the Sustainability Statement;
- Obtaining evidence on the methods, assumptions and data for developing material estimates and forward-looking information and on how these methods were applied;
- Obtaining an understanding of the process to identify taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the Sustainability Statement;
- Performing inquiries of relevant personnel, analytical and substantive limited assurance procedures based on a sample basis on selected disclosures on taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the Sustainability Statement;

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

KPMG Baltics SIA
Licence No. 55

Anders Tagde
Partner
KPMG Baltics SIA authorised representative
Riga, Latvia

Rainers Vilāns
Latvian Sworn Auditor
Certificate No. 200

The Limited Assurance report is signed with a secure electronic signature, which contains a timestamp. The date of the Limited Assurance report is the date of the last attached secure electronic signature timestamp.

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND BALANCE SHEETS OF THE GROUP

	Group, EUR, thousands				
	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q4 2024
Interest income	59,526	56,773	56,552	58,272	63,875
Interest expense	(15,281)	(13,016)	(11,931)	(13,706)	(16,169)
Net interest income	44,245	43,757	44,621	44,566	47,706
Fee and commission income	19,318	19,618	19,050	17,701	20,934
Fee and commission expense	(10,616)	(9,689)	(9,332)	(9,009)	(10,021)
Net fee and commission income	8,702	9,929	9,718	8,692	10,913
Net financial income	2,483	2,838	3,329	1,139	2,072
Net other income / (expense)	(937)	(964)	352	(965)	(679)
Operating income	54,493	55,560	58,020	53,432	60,012
Staff costs	(17,352)	(15,880)	(17,945)	(17,978)	(15,666)
Other operating expenses	(9,919)	(8,655)	(6,752)	(5,551)	(12,855)
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,003)	(2,618)	(2,146)	(2,082)	(3,562)
Operating expense	(29,274)	(27,153)	(26,843)	(25,611)	(32,083)
Profit from continuous operations before impairment, other taxes and levies and non-current assets held for sale	25,219	28,407	31,177	27,821	27,929
Net credit losses	2,687	(2,715)	(3,913)	(527)	(1,968)
Other impairment losses	17	(1)	(17)	(49)	26
Operating profit from continuous operations before other taxes and levies and non-current assets held for sale	27,923	25,691	27,247	27,245	25,987
Mortgage loan levy and bank tax	-	22	-	(22)	(2,246)
Result from non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations, net of tax	(99)	648	(2,964)	(1,325)	(787)
Operating profit	27,824	26,361	24,283	25,898	22,954
Income tax	(6,898)	(5,542)	(4,893)	(5,499)	(3,945)
Net profit	20,926	20,819	19,390	20,399	19,009

	Group, EUR, thousands				
	31/12/2025	30/09/2025	30/06/2025	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
Assets					
Cash and cash balances at central banks	511,451	448,983	223,322	210,393	349,940
Loans to credit institutions	7,099	10,253	12,829	9,447	12,944
Debt securities	1,040,903	1,070,703	1,111,817	1,203,018	1,275,958
Loans to public	3,764,206	3,668,540	3,538,683	3,366,397	3,274,581
Equity instruments	427	1,022	839	859	835
Other financial instruments	21,999	23,825	23,658	23,707	25,108
Derivatives	1,747	1,025	1,384	2,056	5,690
Tangible assets	30,755	29,689	22,436	20,021	17,993
Intangible assets	5,691	5,856	6,442	6,268	6,132
Current income tax assets	-	1,093	174	47	22
Deferred income tax assets	1,053	1,057	1,123	1,295	1,636
Bank tax assets	-	-	-	-	180
Discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale	-	-	97,979	115,061	103,636
Other assets	39,405	43,587	51,109	47,088	61,942
Total assets	5,424,736	5,305,633	5,091,795	5,005,657	5,136,597
Liabilities					
Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	2,599	38,889	5,016	9,596	3,228
Deposits and borrowings from customers	4,304,201	4,100,978	3,986,785	3,879,046	4,023,480
Debt securities issued	408,861	487,628	297,100	297,539	315,422
Derivatives	2,767	3,061	8,321	4,976	4,008
Provisions	3,816	4,259	2,773	2,426	2,733
Current income tax liabilities	13,879	9,981	7,026	14,504	14,218
Deferred income tax liabilities	2,450	1,150	500	548	-
Bank tax liabilities	-	-	22	-	-
Discontinued operations	-	-	139,322	134,794	133,131
Other liabilities	88,905	84,318	84,187	77,754	77,695
Total liabilities	4,827,478	4,730,264	4,531,052	4,421,183	4,573,915
Equity					
Share capital	159,178	159,148	159,138	158,813	158,813
Reserves and other capital components	4,850	3,917	10,120	8,781	7,388
Retained earnings	433,230	412,304	391,485	416,880	396,481
Total equity	597,258	575,369	560,743	584,474	562,682
Total liabilities and equity	5,424,736	5,305,633	5,091,795	5,005,657	5,136,597

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

This section summarises abbreviations and Alternative Performance Ratios (APR) used throughout these interim condensed financial statements. APRs may not be comparable across companies. Profit-related APR may exclude specific line items, like mortgage loan levy and bank tax, which doesn't meet corporate income tax definition as per IFRS or may exclude discontinued operations.

ALCO – Assets and Liabilities Management Committee.

AML – Anti-money laundering.

BRRD – Bank recovery and resolution directive.

CAR – Total capital adequacy ratio as defined in the Regulation (EC) No 575/2013 and other relevant regulations. The ratio is calculated as a sum of equity, which is adjusted by specific regulatory deductions, and eligible subordinated liabilities, divided by risk weighted assets and other regulatory charges. The ratio indicates compliance with regulatory capital requirements at the end of the relevant period.

CET1 – Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio as defined in the Regulation (EC) No 575/2013 and other relevant regulations. CET1 ratio is calculated as equity, which is adjusted by specific regulatory deductions, divided by risk weighted assets and other regulatory charges. The ratio indicates compliance with regulatory common equity tier one capital requirements at the end of the relevant period.

CIR – Cost to income ratio is calculated as operating expense divided by operating income. CIR is a measurement of operating efficiency. CIR represents the proportion of administrative overheads incurred by the Group (expressed as a percentage) to generate the income.

COR – Cost of risk ratio is calculated as annualised net loan impairment charges for the relevant period divided by the average of net loans at the beginning and the end of such period. COR is an indicator of risk in the loan portfolio, with annualised net loan impairment charges recognised during the period as a proportion of the loan portfolio.

CTF – Combating terrorist financing.

ECB - European Central Bank.

EU – European Union.

FMCRC – Financial Market and Counterparty Risk Committee.

IAS – International accounting standards.

ICAAP – Internal capital adequacy assessment process.

IFRS – International financial reporting standards.

LCR – Liquidity coverage ratio as defined in the Regulation (EC) No 575/2013 and other relevant regulations. LCR indicates regulatory compliance with this specific liquidity requirement measure at the end of the relevant period.

Loan-to-deposit ratio – The loan-to-deposit ratio is calculated as the carrying value of loans to public divided by deposits and borrowings from customers at the end of the relevant period. The loan-to-deposit ratio is a measure of the funding base of the loan portfolio.

LR – Leverage ratio as defined in Regulation (EC) No 575/2013 and other relevant regulations. The ratio is calculated as Tier 1 capital divided by the total exposure measure. The ratio indicates regulatory compliance with specific minimum leverage requirements set by the regulatory authority.

LRE – Leverage ratio exposure. The exposure measure used in LR, calculated as per regulatory rules.

ML/TF/PF – Money laundering, terrorism and proliferation financing.

MREL – Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities.

Non-performing loans impairment ratio – Impairment allowance for stage 3 and part of POCI exposures, which as of the period end date are credit impaired divided by gross loans to public classified as stage 3 and part of POCI exposures, which as of the period end date are credit impaired.

NPL – Non-performing loans to public ratio is calculated as stage 3 loans to public and part of POCI exposures, which as of the period end date are credit impaired, divided by total loans to public as of the end of the relevant period. The NPL ratio is a measure of the quality of the loan portfolio.

NSFR – net stable funding ratio as defined in the Regulation (EC) No 575/2013 and other relevant regulations. A ratio indicating availability of the funding to cover liquidity needs, calculated as per regulatory rules.

OFAC – Office of Foreign Assets Control of the US Department of the Treasury.

O-SII – Other systemically important institution.

POCI – Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets.

ROA – Return on average assets is calculated as annualised net profit for the relevant period divided by the average of total assets at the beginning and the end of such period. ROA is a measure of the profitability of the relevant assets. It is a measure of efficiency of asset usage in profit generation of the Group.

ROE – Return on average equity is calculated as annualised net profit for the relevant period divided by the average of total equity at the beginning and the end of such period. ROE is a measure of profitability of the equity. It is a measure of the efficiency of equity usage in the profit generation of the Group.

RTS – Regulatory technical standards.

SRB – Single Resolution Board.

SREP – Supervisory review and evaluation process.

TREA – Total risk exposure amount.

TSCR – SREP capital requirement set by the regulator.