

POP BANK GROUP
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS RELEASE
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2025

POP Bank

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CEO'S REVIEW

The POP Bank Group's business operations continued to develop favourably. Despite weaker-than-expected economic growth in Finland, the Group's loan portfolio increased by 2.5 per cent to almost EUR 4.9 billion, while deposits grew by 4.3 per cent to EUR 4.6 billion. The amalgamation's CET 1 capital ratio, 24.5 per cent, is among the strongest in the Finnish retail banking sector.

The POP Bank Group's profit before taxes amounted to EUR 65.6 million, which was EUR 24.2 million lower than in the peak year 2024. Following a rapid increase, market interest rates declined and stabilised at around 2 per cent, which led to an expected decrease in net interest income. The Group's net interest income declined by 11.7 per cent to EUR 165.9 million. We achieved growth in net commission income of 4.8 per cent, and investment operations also performed well, generating EUR 5.2

million. Total operating expenses increased by 7.3 per cent. The most significant costs were related to the system development work required by the new payments regulation that entered into force in the autumn, as well as the system reform project that is currently in progress within the POP Bank Group.

The impact of global uncertainty on Finland remains mixed. Household purchasing power has returned to a growth path as a result of general wage settlements and easing inflation, but consumers continue to exercise caution in their purchasing decisions due to uncertain economic prospects. The effects of the government's labour market reforms will take time to materialise. While the service and construction sectors are still waiting for a recovery in demand, Finland's maritime and defence industries have succeeded in securing major commercial contracts.

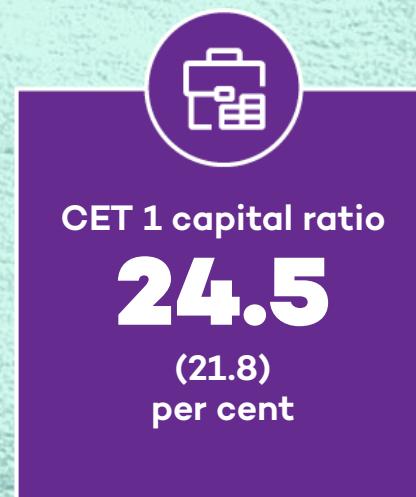
Regional vitality depends on multiple factors, with competence- and production-based clusters playing a key role as drivers of regional development. There is also a need to further develop the operating conditions for agriculture and forestry. The POP Bank Group's role in supporting entrepreneurship and local well-being and prosperity continues to strengthen. Decision-making close to customers and our operating principles – *Focus on the future, Get it right the first time, Together we achieve more and Profitably responsible* – that were clarified in the spring describe the POP Bank Group's way of working to develop solutions that serve the banks' members and customers. Our renewed membership benefits programme supports this overall approach by rewarding the centralisation of services.

The POP Bank Group has been preparing for the introduction of its banking system reform in early 2026. In addition to the necessary customer work, the adoption of this extensive package, which includes the Group's core banking system, reporting to the authorities, data warehousing, and workstation and network solutions, has required major efforts by the entire personnel. Committed employees are at the heart of the POP Bank Group's success, as demonstrated by the Group's consistently high ranking in the banking and finance sector's nationwide EPSI Rating survey that measures customer satisfaction among private and corporate customers.

Forecasts for 2026 indicate signs of an anticipated acceleration in economic growth. At the same time, the pace of change in market conditions remains exceptionally rapid. For households and businesses alike, the challenge is to strike a balance between responsiveness and long-term planning. Our task is to provide financial expertise precisely at these points. I would like to thank our customers, partners and other stakeholders for their valuable cooperation and continued trust in the POP Bank Group.

Jaakko Pulli
CEO
POP Bank Centre coop





POP BANK GROUP AND AMALGAMATION OF POP BANKS

POP Bank Group is a Finnish financial group that offers retail banking services for private customers as well as small and medium-sized companies. POP Banks are cooperative banks owned by their member customers. POP Bank Group's mission is to promote its customers' financial well-being, prosperity and local success.

Structure of the POP Bank Group

The POP Bank Group consists of POP Banks, POP Bank Centre coop and their controlled entities. POP Banks are member credit institutions of POP Bank Centre coop. POP Bank Centre coop and its member credit institutions are mutually liable for their debts and liabilities according to the Act on the Amalgamation of Deposit Banks. POP Banks, POP Bank Centre coop and their controlled service companies constitute the amalgamation of POP Banks.

POP Bank Centre coop is the central institution of the amalgamation of POP Banks and is responsible for steering and supervising POP Bank Group. POP Bank Centre coop has two subsidiaries, Bonum Bank Plc and POP Mortgage Bank Plc, which are also its member credit institutions.

Bonum Bank Plc serves as the central credit institution of the POP Banks and acquires external funding for the Group by issuing unsecured bonds.

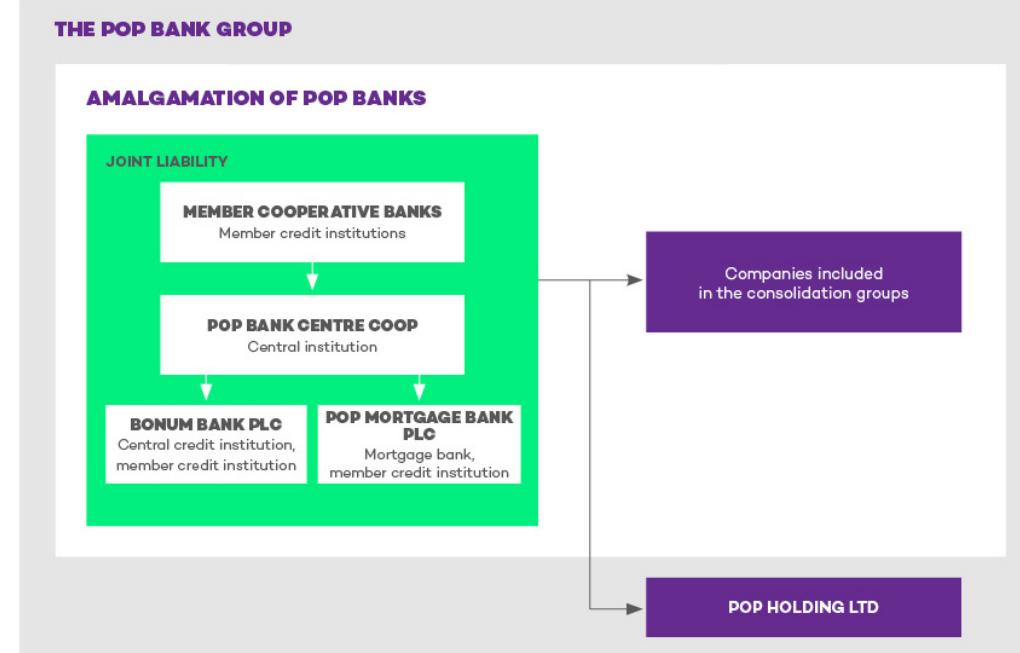
Bonum Bank Plc is also responsible for the POP Banks' card business and the Group's payment transactions and centralised services, in addition to granting credit to retail customers. POP Mortgage Bank Plc is responsible for the Group's mortgage-backed funding, which it acquires by issuing covered bonds.

POP Bank Group also includes POP Holding Ltd owned by POP Banks and POP Bank Centre coop. POP Holding Ltd owns 30 per cent from Finnish

P&C Insurance Ltd which belongs to LocalTapiola Group and uses the auxiliary business name of POP Insurance. POP Holding Ltd is not a member of the amalgamation of POP Banks and is not included in the scope of joint liability.

The following chart presents the structure of the POP Bank Group and the entities included in the amalgamation and scope of joint liability. There were no changes in the structure of the Group during the reporting period.

POP BANK GROUP STRUCTURE



OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

Global economic growth slowed in 2025 compared with the previous year. Regionally, growth was strongest in Asia, while growth in the euro area remained subdued. In the United States, however, economic growth decelerated year on year. Global growth continued to be weighed down by geopolitical tensions as the war in Ukraine continued, although tensions eased somewhat following the ceasefire reached in the conflict between Israel and Hamas.

Exports of goods to the United States picked up in the first half of the year as companies prepared for the introduction of tariffs. Towards the end of the year, growth in global trade slowed as a result of US trade policy, weakening the outlook for exports from the euro area and Finland to the United States. On the other hand, the trade agreement between the EU and the United States reduced trade policy uncertainty, and overall equity market performance in 2025 was positive. Rising global uncertainty also pushed the price of gold to record highs.

Economic growth in the euro area was slightly faster than in the previous year, but households remained largely cautious and saving levels remained elevated. The automotive industry, which is particularly important for the European economy, faced difficulties as households extended replacement cycles for cars, while lower-priced Chinese electric vehicles rapidly increased their market share. The outlook and order books for the defence

industry improved as NATO member states were required to increase investment in maintaining and developing their defence capabilities.

Economic growth in Finland remained weak in 2025. Although household purchasing power improved as a result of tax and wage agreements, consumers were exceptionally cautious in their spending decisions. Cost-cutting measures aimed at halting the growth of public sector debt were felt by many in everyday life, and households were concerned about the ongoing deterioration of public services. In addition, the rise in unemployment made households even more cautious. This was reflected in consumption behaviour and an increase in savings. Major purchases, such as homes or new cars, continued to be made less frequently than the long-term average.

Households were supported by low inflation and the continued decline in short-term interest rates at the beginning of the year. The European Central Bank cut its key interest rates four times in the first half of 2025, in steps of 0.25 percentage points. The decline in short-term Euribor rates ended in the summer at around 2 per cent. Towards the end of the year, the most common reference rate for mortgage loans, the 12-month Euribor, turned slightly upwards, ending the year at around 2.2 per cent. As in the previous year, mortgage loans were taken out at a moderate level, and the housing market was subdued. Prices of existing homes were generally on a downward trend, although increases in selling prices were observed in some areas.

The number of bankruptcies in Finland remained high in 2025, and unemployment continued to rise rapidly. The year was particularly challenging for sectors dependent on household consumption, such as restaurants, renovation services and specialised retail. The financial difficulties of the well-being services counties were reflected as a reduction in the purchase of care services from private providers. Challenges in the construction sector persisted, as sales of new homes remained weak and the number of new residential construction starts was at a low level.

Forestry benefited from strong domestic demand for timber, which was reflected in record-high stumpage earnings. Logging volumes remained high as industrial demand for timber increased and the availability of imported timber was limited. Producer prices in agriculture also rose, with both meat and milk prices increasing compared with the previous year. At the same time, prices of production inputs mostly declined, and the grain harvest was reasonably good.

KEY EVENTS

New membership benefits model

In April 2025, the POP Bank Group launched a new membership benefits model for private customers. It encourages customers to become members of their local cooperative-based POP Bank by offering different levels of centralisation benefits. The reform will streamline pricing at Group level, facilitate marketing and strengthen banks' regional competitiveness.

POP Bank Group's strategy

The POP Bank Group's updated strategy and renewed values were approved by the POP Bank Centre's Board of Directors in April. POP Bank's values are based on extensive groundwork, in which all employees across the Group had the opportunity to participate. POP Bank's values – Focus on the future, Get it right the first time, Together we achieve more and Profitably responsible – reflect the POP Bank Group's approach to identifying solutions that best serve the banks' members and customers.

The POP Bank Group's strategic priorities focus on value-based profitable growth and in investing in digital solutions to further develop both work processes and customer service. Employees' well-being is also monitored more systematically at Group level. The Group's strategy is updated regularly in response to changes in the operating environment.

POP Bank Group's sustainability goals

The POP Bank Group has defined sustainability goals from the perspectives of environmental responsibility, social responsibility and good governance to support the implementation of the sustainability programme. The sustainability goals guide the Group's sustainability work and support the achievement of the sustainability programme.

The objective of environmental responsibility is to promote the offering of sustainable products and services and to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions by setting emission reduction targets and implementing measures to reduce emissions. The objective of social responsibility is to support the success and financial literacy of customers and local communities, as well as the equality, competence and well-being of personnel. The objective of good governance is to operate ethically and in compliance with good corporate governance practice.

Further information on the sustainability goals and progress towards them is provided in the POP Bank Group's Sustainability Report.

Service development

In December, the POP Bank Group launched a new telephone service for corporate customers. The new service number provides personalised support for companies in their day-to-day banking matters. The aim of the service is to speed up entre-

preneurs' banking and improve access to expert advice.

The number of financial scams has increased year on year. The POP Bank Group actively works to prevent and combat scams through a range of measures. In the area of fraud prevention, POP Bank received the highest ratings from private and corporate customers in the 2025 EPSI Rating survey. In December, the POP Bank Group joined a new cooperation model between banks and telecommunications operators, which makes it possible to block scam websites quickly regardless of the location of the website's server. The aim of the cooperation model is to significantly reduce phishing and other banking scams and enhance customer security.

Use of AI in business operations

The POP Bank Group has established the foundation and defined management models for the use of AI in business operations. The POP Bank Centre's Board of Directors approved the Group's AI policy, which addresses ethical considerations, data protection, information security and advance risk assessment as part of normal IT and data development. Personnel competence has been strengthened through training.

The POP Bank Group's AI-related development projects focus on the automation of analytics and the development of customer service. Key projects include the analysis of customer service data, utilisation of customer communications and con-

tacts, enrichment of automated data and support of credit decision-making processes using artificial intelligence. In addition, AI agents are being developed for use by banks to support information retrieval, reporting and decision-making.

Payment reforms

Payments in the euro area accelerated significantly when the Instant Payments Regulation under the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) entered into force in October. The purpose of the regulation is to improve the efficiency of payments by speeding up payment processing and extending the availability of credit transfers to every day of the year, including weekends and public holidays.

In October, the POP Bank Group also introduced Verification of Payee, which is aimed at improving payment security and preventing payments from being sent to the wrong recipient. If the name of the account holder associated with the recipient's account number does not match the recipient details provided, the customer is notified of the discrepancy before the payment is approved.

System reform project

In addition to its banking system, the POP Bank Group's system reform project covers reporting to the authorities and data warehousing, as well as workstation and network solutions. Some of the new solutions are already in use. The Group

is aiming to introduce the new banking system during the first half of 2026. The project is now focusing on the quality assurance of the new banking system and statutory reporting solutions. The system reform project is temporarily generating overlapping costs for the Group, as preparations for implementing new systems are taking place alongside the operation of current systems.

Supervisor's assessment

During the first half of the year, the Financial Supervisory Authority completed its regularly conducted supervisory assessment, which resulted in a 1.5 per cent additional capital requirement for the amalgamation of POP Banks. The previous additional capital requirement was 1.25 per cent. The new requirement entered into force on 30 September 2025.

CREDIT RATINGS

In December 2025 S&P Global Ratings affirmed Bonum Bank Plc's and POP Mortgage Bank's credit ratings.

Bonum Bank's issuer credit rating is 'BBB' for long-term and 'A-2' for short-term with positive outlook. Bonum Bank's resolution counterparty rating (RCR) is 'BBB+/A-2'.

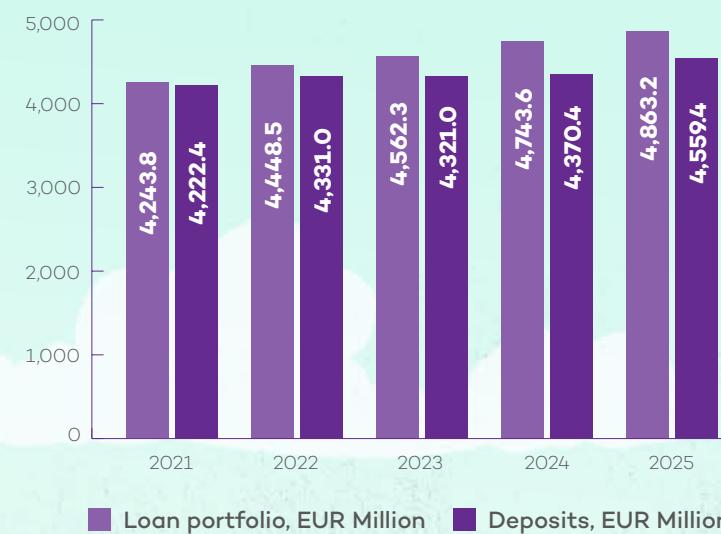
Credit rating for POP Mortgage Bank's loan program and the issued bonds is 'AAA' with a stable outlook.

PROFIT BEFORE TAX, EUR MILLION

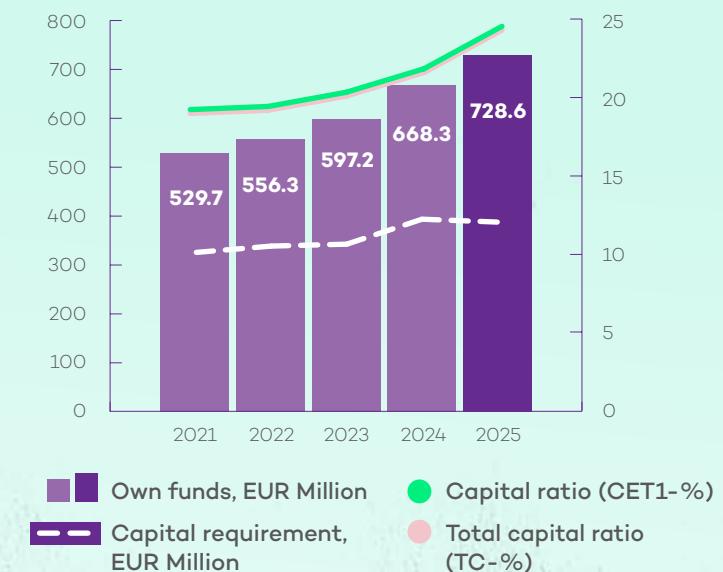


*Continuing operations

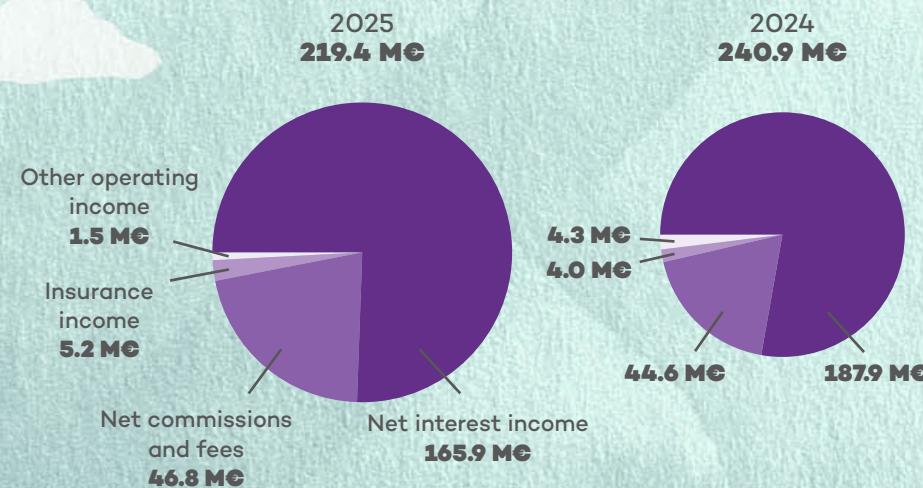
LOAN PORTFOLIO AND DEPOSITS, EUR MILLION



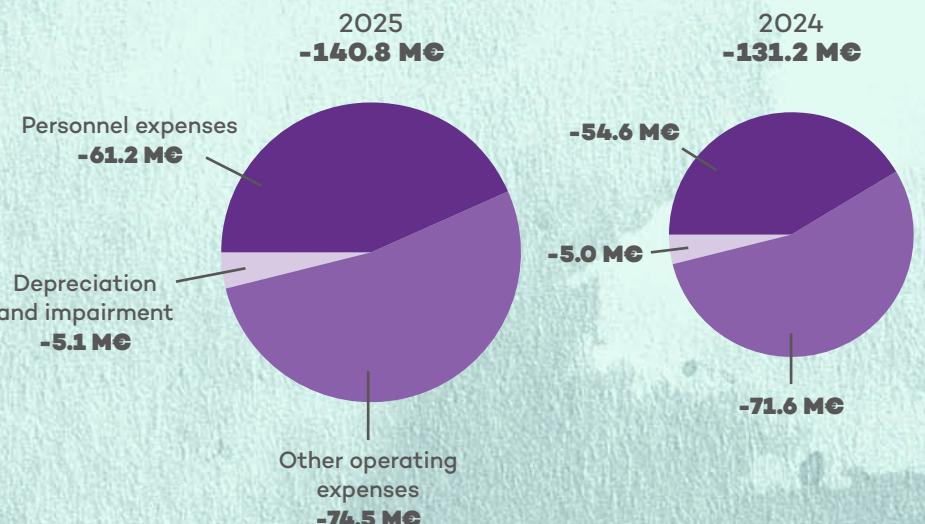
CAPITAL ADEQUACY



OPERATING INCOME, EUR MILLION



OPERATING EXPENSES, EUR MILLION



POP BANK GROUP'S EARNINGS AND BALANCE SHEET

POP Bank Group's key figures and ratios

Key income figures (EUR 1,000)	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2025	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2024	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2023*	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2022*	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2021
Net interest income	165,904	187,933	178,495	93,326	78,338
Net commissions and fees	46,761	44,630	44,016	42,098	36,326
Insurance income	-	-	-	-	13,192
Net investment income	5,228	4,009	-2,355	-602	10,028
Personnel expenses	-61,204	-54,599	-49,204	-43,571	-50,655
Other operating expenses	-74,513	-71,556	-63,703	-58,303	-55,464
Impairment losses on financial assets	-15,269	-22,429	-17,271	-7,738	-10,390
Profit before tax	65,637	89,828	89,326	26,155	44,670
Key balance sheet figures (EUR 1,000)	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Loan portfolio	4,863,173	4,743,620	4,562,254	4,448,480	4,243,829
Deposit portfolio	4,559,386	4,370,412	4,321,022	4,331,041	4,222,364
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	48,241	52,692
Equity capital	806,125	759,486	688,106	566,675	552,809
Balance sheet total	6,186,408	6,256,978	6,074,569	5,774,192	5,357,697
Key ratios	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Cost to income ratio	64.2%	54.5%	52.9%	76.1%	68.8%
Return on assets, ROA %	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%	0.4%	0.7%
Return on equity, ROE %	6.8%	10.0%	11.4%	3.7%	6.9%
Equity ratio, %	13.0%	12.1%	11.3%	9.8%	10.3%
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio, (CET1) %	24.5%	21.8%	20.3%	19.4%	19.2%
Capital adequacy ratio, (TC) %	24.5%	21.8%	20.3%	19.4%	19.2%

*POP Bank Group's key figures and ratios for financial year 2022 and 2023 comprise only continuing operations.

POP Bank Group's earnings performance

POP Bank Group's profit before taxes was EUR 65.6 million, compared with EUR 89.8 million in the previous year. Group's profit after taxes was EUR 53.2 (72.6) million.

Total operating income of the Group decreased by EUR 21.4 million to EUR 219.4 million. Net interest income decreased by 11.7 per cent to EUR 165.9 (187.9) million. Interest income from receivables and interest investments totalled EUR 232.9 (271.4) million in the review period, and interest expenses amounted to EUR 69.9 (71.2) million.

Hedging derivatives had an impact of EUR +2.9 (-12.3) million to net interest income. Net commission income and expenses increased by 4.8 per cent, amounting to EUR 46.8 (44.6) million.

Net investment income was EUR 5.2 (4.0) million. The net amount of valuation gains and losses recognised during the first half of the year was EUR 2.7 (2.0) million. Other operating income totalled EUR 1.5 (4.3) million. Other operating income includes the reimbursement of the old Deposit Guarantee Fund, which covers the deposit guarantee contribution of the Financial Stability Authority included in other operating expenses. Income decreased, since the amount of deposit guarantee contribution decreased significantly.

Total operating expenses increased 7.3 per cent to EUR 140.8 (131.2) million. Personnel expenses were EUR 61.2 (54.6) million, and other operating expenses were EUR 74.5 (71.6) million. Other operating expenses were increased by the system

reform project, during which the Group will incur temporary overlapping costs in addition to project costs, e.g. licenses and systems of new and old solutions. Depreciation and amortisation were EUR 5.1 (5.0) million.

A total impairment loss of EUR 15.3 (22.4) million was recognised on financial assets. A management provision of EUR 1.0 million related to the change in classification of loan forbearances was recognised for the financial year. In the future, forborne loans will remain in ECL stage 2 for 24 months instead of the previous 12 months. The amount of expected credit losses decreased by EUR 2.3 million compared to an increase of EUR 4.2 million in the comparison period. Credit losses totalled EUR 17.6 (18.2) million. Most of the realised credit losses had already been provisioned for earlier with an allowance for expected credit losses. Impairment loss on loans and receivables was 0.31 (0.46) per cent of the loan portfolio.

POP Bank Group's balance sheet

POP Bank Group's balance sheet totalled EUR 6,186.4 million at the end of the review period (EUR 6,257.0 million at the beginning of the review period). Group's loan portfolio increased under the review period by 2.5 per cent to EUR 4,863.2 (4,743.6) million. Deposits grew by 4.3 per cent to EUR 4,559.4 (4,370.4) million.

The balance sheet value of bonds in issue was EUR 666.5 (940.8) million at the end of the financial year of which covered bonds were EUR 502.6 (756.1) million. The Group's investment assets totalled 733.5 (750.0) million. Investment assets include investments in securities and real estate in banking operations. Securities are mainly fixed income investments.

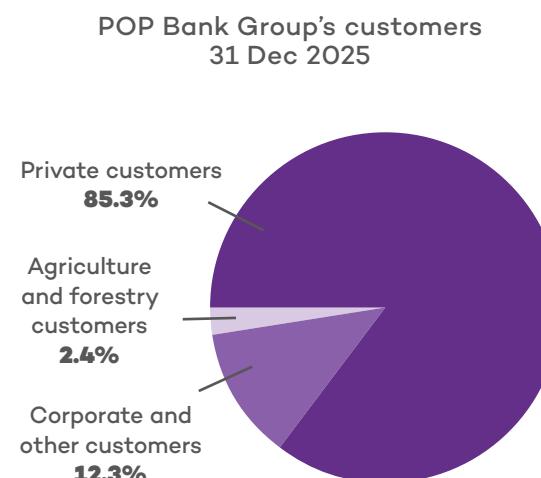
POP Bank Group's equity totalled EUR 806.1 (759.5) million at the end of the review period. The cooperative capital amounted to EUR 68.7 (69.2) million at the end of the review period. Cooperative capital consists of the POP Banks' cooperative contributions of EUR 11.5 (10.8) million and POP Shares of EUR 57.2 (58.4) million. POP Shares are investments in the cooperative bank's equity in accordance with the Co-operatives Act. The POP Banks have paid EUR 2.4 (2.7) million in interest on cooperative capital for the year 2024.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

At the end of the financial year, the POP Bank Group had 248.5 thousand banking customers (253.8 thousand at the beginning of the financial year). Customer orientation is at the core of POP Bank's values, and customer satisfaction is an important indicator of business development. In EPSI Rating's Banking and Finance survey, POP Bank had the most satisfied corporate customers and second most satisfied private customers with a small margin to the first. In the area of fraud prevention, POP Bank received the highest ratings from private and corporate customers. POP Bank also performed well in a sustainability index survey measuring banks' responsibility image.

At the end of the financial year, the POP Banks had 70 branches and service points, including two branches focusing on digital services. At the end of November, branches of Suomen Osuuspankki in Oulu and Oulunsalo merged. In addition to branches and service points, customers have access to mobile and online banking services and online appointments.

The POP Bank Group's customer groups are shown in the diagram.



Between January and December, the Group's loan portfolio rose to EUR 4,863.2 (4,743.6) million with an increase of 2.5 per cent on the end of 2024. The demand for consumer credit has been steady. Corporate lending developed well as a whole. Loans granted to private customers increased by 1.7 per cent year-on-year, while loans to corporate customers and customers in agriculture and forestry grew by 3.7 per cent. The average margin on the entire loan portfolio remained at the previous year's level.

The mortgage loan portfolio increased by 2.2 per cent to EUR 2,500.6 (2,446.0) million at the end of December. Demand for new housing loans was steady throughout the year. New mortgage loan sales amounted to EUR 266.3 (266.0) million. The majority of the mortgage loan portfolio is tied to the 12-month Euribor. The relative share of interest rate hedges on loans granted during 2025 decreased year-on-year. POP Bank Group's reference rate, POP Prime, fell from 3.0 per cent to 2.5 per cent as market interest rates decreased.

Deposits grew by 4.3 per cent to EUR 4,559.4 million. Demand for fixed term deposits has continued to increase and the share of fixed term deposits increased to 23.1 (22.2) per cent during the financial year. The Group's gross investment sales in funds and savings insurance increased from EUR 57 million of comparison year to EUR 62 million.

POP Banks are owned by their member customers and therefore seek to offer member benefits that reflect the level of customer commitment. At the beginning of April, POP Banks renewed their membership benefits by introducing a new membership benefits model for private custom-

ers. By becoming a member customer, customers receive discounts on basic banking services, and by centralising their banking with POP Bank, they may be eligible for services provided entirely free of charge. POP Banks also provide basic banking services free of charge to member customers under the age of 30.

The Instant Payments Regulation under the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) entered into force in October. The purpose of speeding up SEPA instant credit transfers is to improve the efficiency of payments. The reform will allow funds to be transferred between payment service providers operating in the SEPA area within 10 seconds, including weekends and public holidays. As part of the reform, the name of the payment recipient and the name of the account holder associated with the account number are verified, and the customer will be informed of any discrepancies before the payment is approved. The objective is to enhance payment security and prevent payments from being sent to the wrong recipient.

At the beginning of December, a new centralised telephone service for corporate customers was launched, providing fast, personalised service for companies in their day-to-day banking matters. The centralised service will streamline customer contacts and reduce queuing in both corporate and private customer services.

Intangible assets as part of business operations

In its business operations, POP Bank Group utilises intangible assets, which are mainly licenses and information systems. In addition to intangible assets, the intangible resources relevant to POP Bank Group's business operations consist of the POP Pankki (POP Bank) brand, business model and good reputation, as well as skilled and professional personnel. These, combined with strategic partnerships, lay the foundation for successful business operations and are a key part of POP Bank Group's long-term growth strategy.

POP BANK GROUP'S RISK AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY MANAGEMENT AND RISK POSITION

Principles and organization of risk management

POP Bank Group's strategy outlines the Group's risk appetite. Business activities are carried out at a moderate risk level so that the risks can be managed in full. The purpose of the risk management is to ensure that all significant risks are identified, assessed, measured and monitored, and that they are proportionate to the risk-bearing capacity of the amalgamation and the individual member credit institution.

As the central institution, POP Bank Centre coop supervises the sufficiency and functioning of the risk management systems at the level of the member credit institutions and the amalgamation and is liable for the Group's risk and capital adequacy management in accordance with section 17 of the Amalgamation Act. The central institution issues binding instructions concerning risk and capital adequacy management, corporate governance and internal control to the member credit institutions to secure their solvency and capital adequacy. Furthermore, common business risk limits have been established for the member institutions to ensure that the risks taken by an individual member institution are within acceptable limits according to accepted risk appetite.

The central institution supervises that the member credit institutions comply with laws, decrees, instructions and regulations issued by the authorities, their own rules and the internal binding instructions of the amalgamation in its activities. The independent functions within the central institution are formed as the risk control function monitoring the risk position, the compliance function supervising the compliance within the regulations and internal audit.

The purpose of capital adequacy management is to ensure the sufficient amount, quality and efficient use of the capital of the amalgamation of POP Banks. Capital is held to cover the material risks arising from the amalgamation's business strategy and plan and to secure the uninterrupted operation of the amalgamation in case of unexpected losses. The goal is pursued through a documented and systematic capital adequacy management process which is integrally linked to the amalgamation's and member credit institutions' strategy process and business planning and management.

Risk and capital adequacy management is described in more detail in Note 4 to the financial statements. POP Bank Group will deliver the amalgamation's Pillar III information according to EU capital adequacy act to the European Banking Authority (EBA) which will publish the information in a centralised information portal (Pillar 3 data hub). A link to the service will be published in POP Bank Group web page.

Risk position

Credit risk

Impaired exposures of loans and receivables from customers (ECL stage 3) increased to EUR 192.3 (162.1) million as all non-performing receivables were classified to ECL 3 stage during the reporting period. Expected credit losses in ECL stage 3 totalled EUR 46.1 (45.5) million and thus coverage ratio was 23.7 (28.1) per cent of ECL stage 3 exposures. Non-performing receivables remained at same level of EUR 199.5 (208.3) million, which is 4.0 (4.3) per cent of the receivables.

The amount of expected credit losses (ECL) for loans, receivables and investment portfolios was at EUR 56.5 (58.7) million. Realised credit losses incurred during the financial year were EUR 17.6 (18.2) million. Prolonged weak economic operating environment had an impact on the amount of credit losses. A management provision of EUR 1.0 million related to the change in classification of loan forbearances was recognised for the financial year. In the future, forborne loans will remain in ECL stage 2 for 24 months instead of the previous 12 months.

The amalgamation's loan portfolio grew by 2.5 per cent amounting EUR 4,863.2 (4 743.6) million at the end of the accounting period. Industry and customer risks of the amalgamation are diversified. Loans granted to private customers accounted for 62.2 (62.7) per cent, to companies 25.3

(24.9) per cent and to agricultural entrepreneurs 12.5 (12.4) per cent of the loan portfolio. Majority of the lending is associated with low-risk lending to private customers with real estate collaterals. Portion of the loans secured by residential real estate was 61.8 (62.3) per cent of the loan portfolio.

Credit risk management is based on a continuous monitoring of past-due payments, forbearances and non-performing loans as well as the quality of the loan portfolio. Monitoring expected credit losses (ECL) is an essential part of the credit risk management processes. Foreseen problems are to be assessed as early as possible. Key figures of ECL are presented more thoroughly in Note 8.

Liquidity risk

POP Bank Group's liquidity position remained strong during the financial period. Liquidity Coverage ratio (LCR) as the key regulatory indicator for liquidity buffer was 241.9 (315.1) per cent on 31 December 2025, with the requirement being 100 per cent. At the end of the financial year, the amalgamation's LCR-eligible assets before haircuts totalled EUR 771.4 (955.0) million, of which 49.9 (59.5) per cent were cash and balance at the central bank and 48.0 (37.8) per cent were highly liquid Level 1 securities. In addition, outside the amalgamation's LCR portfolio unencumbered securities, available for central bank funding operations totalled to EUR 149.9 (154.1) million. Mort-

gage banking enables a broader potential investor base and has thus a substantial impact to the liquidity risk management.

The requirement for stable funding, NSFR, measures the maturity mismatch of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and is responsible for ensuring that ongoing funding is sufficient to meet funding needs over a one-year period, thus preventing over-reliance on short-term wholesale funding. The amalgamation's NSFR ratio was 136.5 (136.9) per cent while minimum regulatory requirement is 100 per cent.

POP Bank Group's funding position remained also strong during the financial year. The proportion of deposits of the credit portfolio remained high and total deposits increased by 4.3 per cent during the reporting period. At the end of the financial year, the nominal value of issued securities totalled EUR 664.0 (935.0) million.

POP Bank Centre coop, the central institution of POP Banks' amalgamation, applies a permission granted by the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority to decide that the requirements laid down in the sixth part of the European Union's Capital Requirements Regulation (EU 575/2013) and EU's statutory orders set in the Regulation are not applied to its member credit institutions. According to the permission, the regulatory requirements for liquidity risk (LCR and NSFR) shall only be met at the amalgamation level.

Market risk

Market risks from banking arise from the banking book of member credit institutions, consisting of lending and deposits, wholesale market funding and investment and liquidity portfolios. Management of banking book interest exposure was continued during reporting period by increasing hedging level gradually. The banking book exposure is monitored and limited via both the net present value and income risk models. The impact of a +/- two percentage points change in interest rates for the following 12 months' net interest income stood at EUR +18.4 (+17.0) / -22.9 (-21.2) million. The member credit institutions do not have any trading activities.

The main focus of investing activities is on investments that secure the liquidity position and meet the criteria of the LCR regulation. Market risks arising from investing activities are limited through asset allocation and by diversification into different asset classes and counterparties. Risk limits are in place for different counterparties and asset classes. No currency risk is taken in lending activities. The use of derivatives is limited to hedging the interest rate risk in the banking book.

Operational risks

Operational risks are primarily managed with risk management processes, instructions, tools and risk area-specific mitigating actions (controls and measures) to correct the identified deficiencies and errors and to lower the risk level. The most significant operational risk management process in the POP Bank Group, the self-assessment of operational risks must be carried out regularly (risk identification, assessment, determination and implementation of mitigating actions), registration and reporting of realised risk events and near-miss situations, risk appetite statements and metrics for operational risks, and a new product/service approval process. In order to ensure a uniform process and to document risk assessment and monitoring of mitigating actions in POP Bank Group's operational risk management, several risk management tools are used, which also enable systematic and regular monitoring of operational risks.

Efforts have been made to further strengthen the operating model for risk management in money laundering and other financial crime, for example by increasing quality control related to the topic. The central cooperative's binding guidelines on preventing money laundering and other financial crime and compliance with sanctions are updated regularly due to changes in regulations, for example, and investments are also made in providing information on the topic and developing competence at the level of the association. Particular

attention has been paid to system development and ensuring that the banking and monitoring systems used support the fulfilment of regulatory and risk management requirements related to the prevention of money laundering and other financial crime and compliance with sanctions as comprehensively as possible.

The compliance function monitors the amalgamation's outsourceings, maintains a register of outsourced operations and functions and participates in evaluating the risks involved in outsourcing operations in cooperation with risk control function.

Recovery and resolution plan

In accordance with the bank resolution act for own funds and eligible liabilities, the Financial Stability Authority has set the minimum requirement of own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL-requirement) for the amalgamation of POP Banks. The MREL requirement is 20.34 per cent of total risk-weighted assets (TREA) or 7.75 per cent of the leverage ratio exposures (LRE).

In addition, a MREL-requirement of 16.0 per cent of total risk-weighted assets (TREA) or 6.0 per cent of the leverage ratio exposures (LRE) has been set for POP Mortgage Bank Plc.

The MREL requirement has been covered with own funds and unsecured senior bonds.

Capital adequacy management

At the end of 2025, the capital adequacy of the amalgamation of POP Banks remained at a solid level. The amalgamation's capital adequacy ratio and CET1 capital ratio were both 24.5 (21.8) per cent. The amalgamation does not include the profit for the financial year in own funds. The amalgamation's own funds of EUR 728.6 (668.3) million are comprised of cooperative contributions, POP Shares, retained earnings and other non-restricted reserves. Issuance of POP Shares is the member credit institutions' primary means for raising capital. The amount of POP Shares outstanding at the end of the financial year was EUR 57.2 (58.4) million.

The amalgamation's own funds requirement is comprised of the following:

- Capital Requirements Regulation minimum of 8.0%
- Additional Pillar 2 capital requirement of 1.5% imposed by Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority
- Systemic risk buffer requirement of 1.0% imposed by Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority
- Credit Institutions Act capital conservation buffer requirement of 2.5%
- Country-specific capital requirements for foreign exposures.

In addition, Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority has imposed a Pillar 2 Guidance of 1.0 per cent for the amalgamation of POP Banks. Pillar 2 Guidance is valid until further notice as of 31 March 2026 and it will replace current Pillar 2 Guidance of 1.25 per cent.

All capital requirements are fully covered with CET1 Capital.

Member credit institutions of the amalgamation have been exempted from the own funds requirements for intragroup items and large exposures limits for exposures between the central credit institution and the member credit institutions based on a permission granted by the FIN-FSA. Similarly, member credit institutions have received exemption from FIN-FSA regarding amalgamation's internal items in leverage ratio reporting.

The leverage ratio of the amalgamation was 11.6 (10.5) per cent in relation to minimum requirement of 3.0 per cent.

Renewed Capital Requirements Regulation EU 575/2013/876 (CRR3), valid from 1 January 2025, had a positive impact on the capital position of the amalgamation.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL ADEQUACY

(EUR 1,000)	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Own funds		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital before deductions	743,055	678,917
Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-14,426	-10,601
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	728,629	668,315
Additional Tier 1 capital before deductions	-	-
Deductions from Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	-
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	728,629	668,315
Tier 2 capital before deductions	-	-
Deductions from Tier 2 capital	-	-
Total Tier 2 capital (T2)	-	-
Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	728,629	668,315
Total risk weighted assets	2,968,417	3,071,786
of which credit risk	2,634,981	2,643,538
of which credit valuation adjustment risk (CVA)	5,291	18,202
of which market risk (foreign exchange risk)	22,855	22,784
of which operational risk	305,290	387,262

(EUR 1,000)	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
CET1 Capital ratio (CET1-%)	24.5%	21.8%
T1 Capital ratio (T1-%)	24.5%	21.8%
Total capital ratio (TC-%)	24.5%	21.8%
Capital Requirement		
Total capital	728,629	668,315
Capital requirement *	387,533	393,391
Capital buffer	341,096	274,924
Leverage ratio		
Tier 1 capital (T1)	728,629	668,315
Leverage ratio exposure	6,307,385	6,351,193
Leverage ratio, %	11.6%	10.5%

*The capital requirement is comprised of the statutory minimum requirement (8.0%), the additional Pillar 2 requirement (1.5%) and the systemic risk buffer (1.0%) imposed by FIN-FSA, the capital conservation buffer (2.5%) of the Credit Institutions Act and country-specific countercyclical capital requirement for foreign exposures.

SUSTAINABILITY

Social responsibility in the POP Bank Group is based on cooperative values, local operations and long-term business operations. POP Bank Group will publish a sustainability report in accordance with the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). The conduct of POP Bank Group's business operations is guided by the Group's values and strategy, current laws, decrees, instructions and regulations issued by authorities, industry practices, ethical business principles, as well as its own rules and internally binding guidelines. In the POP Bank Group, the Board of Directors and Management Team of POP Bank Centre are responsible for identifying, monitoring and supervising sustainability factors.

POP Bank Group's responsibility work is guided by its ESG vision according to which POP Bank is trusted partner for its customers, members and local communities to create sustainable well-being. The Group's responsibility programme's focus areas are:

- promoting mitigating climate change
- supporting local success, vitality and well-being
- transparent business operations
- promoting equality of employees and well-being at work
- preventing a grey economy, corruption and money laundering
- continuous improvement of information security and promoting safe banking.

POP Bank Group has continued to develop its reporting in accordance with the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) by updating its double materiality assessment and reviewing its key sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities.

During the year, the POP Bank Group prepared a sustainability policy describing the Group's principles and focus areas for sustainability, as well as how sustainability is managed within the Group. The policy serves as a guideline for integrating sustainability into business operations.

The granting of loans and the related assessment of environmental factors and risks are part of the normal business activities of banks. Within the POP Bank Group, guidance on the assessment of environmental and climate factors is provided in the lending policy. The updates made to the guidance at the beginning of 2025 enable a more comprehensive consideration of sustainability factors in the lending process.

As part of efforts to mitigate climate change, the POP Bank Group set Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission reduction targets in the latter part of 2025. The targets cover emissions arising from energy consumption and production at the Group's sites and from company cars. The emission reduction targets have been set in line with the Paris Agreement and the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

The local POP Banks have continued their extensive cooperation with educational institutions and have helped various sports and cultural organisations to promote the well-being of children and young people in particular. In June 2025, POP Bank began a one-year collaboration with the Finnish 4H Federation, serving as one of the partners in the 4H entrepreneurship programme. POP Banks have organised events and participated in various events to share insights on financial matters, saving and secure banking with schoolchildren, businesses and pensioners.

POP Bank received highest index scores in its sector from corporate customers in the Sustainability Index assessment in connection with the EPSI Rating customer satisfaction survey 2025. The index is based on customers' assessments of the operator and the questions related to sustainability in the survey.

EVENTS AFTER THE CLOSING DATE

POP Bank Centre coop's Board of Directors is not aware of events having taken place after the closing date that would have a material impact on the information presented in the financial statements of the POP Bank Group.

OUTLOOK FOR 2026

Finland's economy has long been expected to return to growth, but despite positive signals, the turnaround has been delayed. Despite a recovery in exports, economic development continues to be constrained by low levels of domestic consumption and investment. Uncertainty related to the value of household assets has supported saving and increased deposits to record levels. No significant change is expected until the housing market normalises and economic growth picks up. Geopolitical instability complicates the outlook for global markets, which is also reflected in the uncertainty surrounding Finland's economic outlook.

Markets expect a cautious increase in interest rates, which would support the POP Bank Group's earnings performance. The Group's result for the 2026 financial year is expected to be at the same level as, or slightly lower than, in the 2025 financial year. Earnings performance is subject to uncertainty arising from changes in market interest rates and investment markets, as well as developments in credit losses.

All the forecasts and estimates presented in the financial statements are based on the management's current view on economic development, and the actual results may be significantly different because of the many factors affecting the operating environment.

TABLES (IFRS)

POP BANK GROUP'S INCOME STATEMENT

(EUR 1,000)	Note	1 Jan–31 Dec 2025	1 Jan–31 Dec 2024
Interest income		232,015	271,043
Interest expenses		-66,111	-83,110
Net interest income	3	165,904	187,933
Net commissions and fees	4	46,761	44,630
Net investment income	5	5,228	4,009
Other operating income		1,535	4,288
Total operating income		219,427	240,860
Personnel expenses		-61,204	-54,599
Other operating expenses		-74,513	-71,556
Depreciation and amortisation		-5,060	-5,007
Total operating expenses		-140,777	-131,161
Impairment losses on financial assets	8	-15,269	-22,429
Associate's share of profits		2,256	2,558
Profit before taxes		65,637	89,828
Income tax expense		-12,465	-17,222
Profit for the period		53,173	72,605

POP BANK GROUP'S STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(EUR 1,000)	1 Jan–31 Dec 2025	1 Jan–31 Dec 2024
Profit for the financial year	53,173	72,605
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Gains/(losses) arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-403	-15
Net changes in fair value of equity instruments	115	211
Capital gains and losses for equity instruments	9	23
Deferred taxes	54	-44
Total	-216	175
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Cash flow hedges	-5,005	-468
Movement in fair value reserve for liability instruments	1,704	4,968
Deferred taxes	660	-900
Total	-2,641	3,600
Other comprehensive income items total	-2,857	3,775
Comprehensive income for the financial year	50,315	76,380

POP BANK GROUP'S BALANCE SHEET

(EUR 1,000)	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	(EUR 1,000)	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024				
Assets											
Liquid assets		384,953	567,900	Liabilities to credit institutions	6,7,9	35,287	52,614				
Loans and receivables from credit institutions	6,7	49,598	44,751	Liabilities to customers	6,7,9	4,560,865	4,384,387				
Loans and receivables from customers	6,7	4,863,173	4,743,620	Derivatives	10,12	8,024	2,636				
Derivatives	10,12	18,863	29,267	Debt securities issued to the public	11	666,520	940,776				
Investment assets	6,7	706,590	725,289	Other liabilities		75,671	82,908				
Investments in associates		26,937	24,680	Tax liabilities		33,917	34,172				
Intangible assets		15,197	8,884	Total liabilities		5,380,283	5,497,492				
Property, plant and equipment		24,063	25,422	Equity capital							
Other assets		90,715	81,099	Cooperative capital							
Tax assets		6,319	6,066	Cooperative contributions		11,507	10,792				
Total assets		6,186,408	6,256,978	POP Shares		57,153	58,388				
Liabilities											
Total liabilities and equity capital											
						6,186,408	6,256,978				

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN THE POP BANK GROUP'S EQUITY CAPITAL

(EUR 1,000)	Cooperative capital	Fair value reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity capital
Balance 1 Jan 2025	69,180	-858	164,583	526,582	759,486
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	53,173	53,173
Other comprehensive income	-	-2,535	-	-322	-2,857
Total comprehensive income	-	-2,535	-	52,850	50,315
Transactions with shareholders					
Change in cooperative capital	-1,005	-	-	-	-1,005
Profit distribution	-	-	-	-2,686	-2,686
Transfer of reserves	486	-	2,413	-2,899	-
Total	-519	-	2,413	-5,585	-3,691
Other changes	-	-	-	15	15
Other changes total	-	-	-	15	15
Balance 31 Dec 2025	68,661	-3,392	166,996	573,861	806,125

(EUR 1,000)	Cooperative capital	Fair value reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity capital
Balance 1 Jan 2024	71,105	-4,645	162,440	459,206	688,106
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	72,605	72,605
Other comprehensive income	-	3,787	-	-12	3,775
Total comprehensive income	-	3,787	-	72,593	76,380
Transactions with shareholders					
Change in cooperative capital	-1,925	-	-	-	-1,925
Profit distribution	-	-	-	-3,069	-3,069
Transfer of reserves	-	-	2,146	-2,146	-
Total	-1,925	-	2,146	-5,214	-4,994
Other changes	-	-	-3	-3	-6
Other changes total	-	-	-3	-3	-6
Balance 31 Dec 2024	69,180	-858	164,583	526,582	759,486

POP BANK GROUP'S CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(EUR 1,000)	Note	1 Jan–31 Dec 2025	1 Jan–31 Dec 2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Income statement		53,173	72,605
Adjustments to profit for the financial year		26,514	34,966
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in operating assets		-127,966	-123,419
Loans and receivables from credit institutions	6,7	-2,659	409
Loans and receivables from customers	6,7	-135,325	-203,041
Investment assets		19,873	72,899
Other assets		-9,855	6,314
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in operating liabilities		152,481	-63,862
Liabilities to credit institutions	6,7,9	-17,327	-78,530
Liabilities to customers	6,7,9	188,559	49,130
Other liabilities		-6,479	-14,349
Income tax paid		-12,272	-20,113
Total cash flow from operating activities		104,203	-79,709
Cash flow from investing activities			
Changes in investments		-182	-10
Purchase of PPE and intangible assets		-9,273	-8,365
Proceeds from sales of PPE and intangible assets		876	419
Total cash flow from investing activities		-8,578	-7,956
Cash flow from financing activities			
Change in cooperative capital, net		-1,005	-1,925
Interests paid on cooperative capital and other profit distribution		-2,686	-3,095
Debt securities issued, increase	11	13,781	336,016
Debt securities issued, decrease	11	-284,695	-185,526
Payment of lease liabilities		-1,778	-1,890
Total cash flow from financing activities		-276,384	143,579

(EUR 1,000)	Note	1 Jan–31 Dec 2025	1 Jan–31 Dec 2024
Change in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at period-start		572,249	516,334
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		391,490	572,249
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		-180,759	55,915
Cash and cash equivalents			
Liquid assets		9,370	567,900
Receivables from credit institutions payable on demand		382,120	4,349
Total		391,490	572,249

Additional information of the cash flow statement

Interest received	237,725	275,724
Interest paid	74,745	80,184
Dividends received	2,257	2,934
Adjustments to profit for the financial year		
Non-cash items and other adjustments		
Impairment losses on receivables	15,269	25,190
Depreciations	6,197	6,352
Other	5,048	3,425
Adjustments to profit for the financial year total	26,514	34,966

NOTES

NOTE 1 POP BANK GROUP

POP Bank Group (hereinafter also referred to as the “Group”) is a financial group comprising POP Banks and POP Bank Centre coop and their subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities that operates in Finland. POP Banks are independent, regionally and locally operating cooperative banks. POP Bank Centre coop functions as the central institution of the Group. POP Bank Group offers retail banking services to retail customers, small and medium-sized enterprises as well as non-life insurance services to retail customers.

The member credit institutions of POP Bank Centre coop include 18 cooperative banks, Bonum Bank Plc, which serves as the central credit institution for the member cooperative banks and POP Mortgage Bank, which is a mortgage bank. The amalgamation of POP Banks is an economic entity referred to in the Act on the Amalgamation of Deposit Banks (599/2010) (hereinafter referred to as the “Amalgamation Act”) the members of which and the central institution are jointly liable for each other’s debts and commitments. The amalgamation of POP Banks consists of POP Bank Centre coop, which is the central institution, and its member credit institutions and the companies included in their consolidation groups, as well as credit institutions, financial institutions and service companies in which entities belonging to the amalgamation jointly hold more than 50 per cent of the votes. The companies included

in the consolidation groups of the member credit institutions are primarily real estate companies.

POP Bank Group also includes POP Holding Ltd owned by POP Banks and POP Bank Centre coop. POP Holding Ltd owns 30 per cent from Finnish P&C Insurance Ltd which belongs to LocalTapiola Group and uses the auxiliary business name of POP Insurance. POP Holding Ltd is not a member of the amalgamation of POP Banks and is not included in the scope of joint liability.

In accordance with the Amalgamation Act, the central institution shall prepare financial statements as a combination of the financial statements or the consolidated financial statements of the central institution and its member credit institutions in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

POP Bank Group does not form a group of companies referred to in the Accounting Act (1336/1997) or a consolidation group referred to in the Act on Credit Institutions (610/2014). POP Bank Centre coop or its member cooperative banks do not exercise control pursuant to IFRS accounting standards on each other, and therefore no parent company can be determined for the Group. In accordance with the Amalgamation Act, Board of Directors has ratified the Group’s accounting policies suitable for this structure to

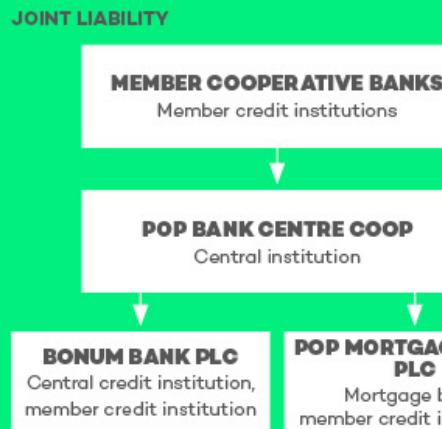
the extent that the IFRS accounting standards do not acknowledge the Group’s structure. The accounting policies that include a description of the technical parent company consisting of the member cooperative banks are presented in Note 2. The member cooperative banks and other Group companies consolidated in the IFRS financial statements included in the technical parent company are listed in Note 35.

The following chart presents the structure of POP Bank Group and the entities included in the amalgamation and scope of joint liability. There were no changes in the structure of the Group during the reporting period.

POP BANK GROUP STRUCTURE

THE POP BANK GROUP

AMALGAMATION OF POP BANKS



POP Bank Centre coop acts as the central institution responsible for group steering and supervision of the POP Bank Group in accordance with the Amalgamation Act. POP Bank Centre coop's registered office is Helsinki and its address is Hevoskenkä 3, FI-02600 Espoo, Finland. POP Bank Centre coop has prepared the POP Bank Group's consolidated IFRS financial statements in accordance with the Act on the Amalgamation of Deposit Banks. The Board of Directors of POP Bank Centre coop has adopted the report and consolidated financial statements on 13 February 2026. The financial statements will be distributed to the general meeting of POP Bank Centre coop cooperative on 27 March 2026. Copies of the financial statements and the financial statements release of the POP Bank Group are available at the office of the central institution, address Hevoskenkä 3, FI-02600 Espoo, Finland, and online at www.poppankki.fi.

NOTE 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements of the POP Bank Group (hereinafter also the Group) have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the related interpretations (IFRIC) approved for use in the EU and valid on 31 December 2025. The applicable Finnish accounting and corporate legislation and regulatory requirements have also been taken into account when preparing the notes to the financial statements.

Financial statements release 1 January–31 December 2025 has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial reporting. The figures disclosed in the financial statements release are unaudited.

The figures in the financial statements are in thousand euros, unless otherwise stated. The figures in the calculations and tables are rounded, whereby the sum total of individual figures may deviate from the sum total presented. The operating currency of all the companies belonging to the POP Bank Group is euro.

Accounting policies requiring management judgement and uncertainties related to estimates

The application of IFRS requires the management's assessments and assumptions concerning the future. These affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and the information in-

cluded in the notes. The management's main estimates concern the future and the key uncertainties related to the amounts at the balance sheet date. In particular, they are related to fair value assessment and impairment of financial assets. The management's estimates and assumptions are based on the best view at the balance sheet date, which may differ from the actual result. Due to the uncertainty of projecting the development of economy, the fair values and impairments of financial assets are subject to greater uncertainty than usual. More detailed information on the fair values and valuation methods of financial assets is provided in Note 7 and on impairment losses on financial assets in Note 8.

Changes in accounting policies

Adoption of new IFRS standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

Amendments to standards and interpretations during the reporting period 2025 did not have an effect on POP Bank Group financial statements.

NOTE 3 NET INTEREST INCOME

(EUR 1,000)	1 Jan–31 Dec 2025	1 Jan–31 Dec 2024
Interest income		
Loans and receivables from credit institutions	12,697	15,052
Loans and receivables from customers	202,284	237,358
Debt securities		
At amortised cost	10,050	10,052
At fair value through profit or loss	73	137
At fair value through other comprehensive income	5,666	6,860
Hedging derivatives	-870	-386
Other interest income	2,115	1,970
Total interest income	232,015	271,043
of which positive interest expense	-	-
Interest expenses		
Liabilities to credit institutions	-1,018	-2,025
Liabilities to customers	-40,358	-40,010
Debt securities issued to the public	-28,322	-29,058
Hedging derivatives	3,761	-11,871
Other interest expenses	-173	-146
Total interest expenses	-66,111	-83,110
of which negative interest income	-6	-8
Net interest income	165,904	187,933
Interest income from financial assets impaired due to credit risk (stage 3)	9,912	8,956

NOTE 4 NET COMMISSIONS AND FEES

(EUR 1,000)	1 Jan–31 Dec 2025	1 Jan–31 Dec 2024
Commissions and fees		
Lending	9,971	9,326
Deposits	135	142
Payment transfers	29,965	28,388
Legal services	2,673	2,686
Intermediated services	3,460	3,507
Issuing guarantees	687	664
Funds	4,352	4,050
Other commission income	1,137	1,124
Total commissions and fees	52,380	49,889
Commissions expenses		
Payment transfers	-5,605	-5,001
Other commission expenses	-14	-257
Total commission expenses	-5,619	-5,258
Net commissions and fees	46,761	44,630

NOTE 5 NET INVESTMENT INCOME

(EUR 1,000)	1 Jan–31 Dec 2025	1 Jan–31 Dec 2024
At fair value through profit or loss		
Debt securities		
Capital gains and losses	-87	-456
Fair value gains and losses	-141	350
Shares and participations		
Dividend income	2,238	2,926
Capital gains and losses	3	28
Fair value gains and losses	2,826	1,659
Total	4,840	4,507
At fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt securities		
Capital gains and losses	450	134
Transferred from fair value reserve to the income statement	-458	-287
Shares and participations		
Dividend income	19	8
Total	12	-145
At amortised cost		
Debt securities		
Capital gains and losses	-6	-
Total	-6	-

(EUR 1,000)	1 Jan–31 Dec 2025	1 Jan–31 Dec 2024
Net income from foreign exchange trading	215	194
Net income from hedge accounting		
Change in hedging instruments' fair value	-15,503	8,502
Change in hedged items' fair value	16,008	-8,345
Total	505	157
Net income from investment property		
Rental income	2,621	2,694
Capital gains and losses	-135	133
Other income from investment property	151	100
Maintenance charges and expenses	-1,829	-2,273
Depreciations and amortisation of investment property	-1,137	-1,345
Other income and expenses from investment property	-7	-13
Total	-337	-703
Total net investment income	5,228	4,009

Net investment income includes net income from financial instruments except interest income from bonds recognised in net interest income.

NOTE 6 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial assets 31 Dec 2025

(EUR 1,000)	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	Hedging derivatives	Expected credit loss	Total carrying amount
Liquid assets	384,953	-	-	-	-	384,953
Loans and receivables from credit institutions	49,598	-	-	-	0	49,598
Loans and receivables from customers	4,917,798	-	-	-	-54,624	4,863,173
Derivatives	-	-	-	18,863	-	18,863
Debt securities*	369,499	3,998	184,563	-	-51	558,008
Shares and participations	-	122,537	1,530	-	-	124,068
Financial assets total	5,721,847	126,536	186,093	18,863	-54,676	5,998,664
Other assets						187,745
Total assets						6,186,408

*Expected credit loss of EUR 846 thousand from debt securities have been recorded in the fair value reserve.

Financial assets 31 Dec 2024

(EUR 1,000)	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	Hedging derivatives	Expected credit loss	Total carrying amount
Liquid assets	567,900	-	-	-	-	567,900
Loans and receivables from credit institutions	44,752	-	-	-	0	44,751
Loans and receivables from customers	4,799,847	-	-	-	-56,227	4,743,620
Derivatives	-	-	-	16,165	-	29,267
Debt securities*	358,205	4,535	209,381	-	-55	572,066
Shares and participations	-	126,572	1,210	-	-	127,782
Financial assets total	5,770,704	131,107	210,591	16,165	-56,283	6,085,386
Other assets						171,593
Total assets						6,256,978

*Expected credit loss of EUR 1,009 thousand from debt securities have been recorded in the fair value reserve.

Financial liabilities 31 Dec 2025

(EUR 1,000)	At amortised cost	Hedging derivatives	Total carrying amount
Liabilities to credit institutions	35,287	-	35,287
Liabilities to customers*	4,560,865	-	4,560,865
Derivatives	-	8,024	8,024
Debt securities issued to the public*	666,520	-	666,520
Financial liabilities total	5,262,671	8,024	5,270,695
Other liabilities			109,588
Total liabilities			5,380,283

*The balance sheet item "Liabilities to customers" includes hedge adjustments of EUR +1,026 thousand and "Debt securities issued to the public" of EUR +3,806 thousand. The hedged items are presented in more detail in Note 10.

Financial liabilities 31 Dec 2024

(EUR 1,000)	At amortised cost	Hedging derivatives	Total carrying amount
Liabilities to credit institutions	52,614	-	52,614
Liabilities to customers*	4,384,387	-	4,384,387
Derivatives	-	2,636	2,636
Debt securities issued to the public*	940,776	-	940,776
Financial liabilities total	5,377,777	2,636	5,380,412
Other liabilities			117,080
Total liabilities			5,497,492

*The balance sheet item "Liabilities to customers" includes hedge adjustments of EUR +13,107 thousand and "Debt securities issued to the public" of EUR +7,734 thousand. The hedged items are presented in more detail in Note 10.

NOTE 7 FAIR VALUES AND VALUATION TECHNIQUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial assets

(EUR 1,000)	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Liquid assets	384,953	384,953	567,900	567,900
Loans and receivables from credit institutions	49,598	49,598	44,751	44,751
Loans and receivables from customers	4,863,173	4,880,534	4,743,620	4,757,875
Derivatives	18,863	18,863	29,267	29,267
Investment assets				
At amortised cost	369,447	371,643	358,150	361,088
At fair value through profit or loss	126,536	126,536	131,107	131,107
At fair value through other comprehensive income	186,093	186,093	210,591	210,591
Total	5,998,664	6,018,220	6,085,386	6,102,579

Financial liabilities

(EUR 1,000)	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Liabilities to credit institutions	35,287	35,216	52,614	52,515
Liabilities to customers	4,560,865	4,563,027	4,384,387	4,388,236
Derivatives	8,024	8,024	2,636	2,636
Debt securities issued to the public	666,520	668,872	940,776	943,307
Total	5,270,695	5,275,139	5,380,412	5,386,693

Fair value hierarchy levels of items recurrently recognised at fair value

Assets recurrently measured at fair value 31 Dec 2025

(EUR 1,000)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
At fair value through profit or loss				
Shares and participations	118,709	-	3,828	122,537
Debt securities	1,836	-	2,162	3,998
Derivatives	-	18,863	-	18,863
At fair value through other comprehensive income				
Shares and participations	-	-	1,530	1,530
Debt securities	183,552	-	1,011	184,563
Total	304,097	18,863	8,532	331,492

Assets recurrently measured at fair value 31 Dec 2024

(EUR 1,000)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
At fair value through profit or loss				
Shares and participations	122,403	-	4,168	126,572
Debt securities	2,068	-	2,467	4,535
Derivatives	-	29,267	-	29,267
At fair value through other comprehensive income				
Shares and participations	-	-	1,210	1,210
Debt securities	198,365	9,968	1,049	209,381
Total	322,836	39,235	8,894	370,965

Liabilities recurrently measured at fair value 31 Dec 2025

(EUR 1,000)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Derivatives	-	8,024	-	8,024
Total	-	8,024	-	8,024

Liabilities recurrently measured at fair value 31 Dec 2024

(EUR 1,000)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Derivatives	-	2,636	-	2,636
Total	-	2,636	-	2,636

Fair value determination of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are recorded in the balance sheet either at fair value or at amortized cost. The classification and measurement of financial instruments is described in more detail in POP Bank Group's IFRS financial statements Note 2 POP Bank Group's accounting policies. Investment properties are recognised in amortised cost.

Fair value hierarchies

Level 1 includes financial instruments that are measured on the basis of quotations obtained from liquid markets. A market is considered as liquid if quotations are regularly available. This group included all securities with publicly quoted prices.

Level 2 includes financial instruments measures using generally approved measurement techniques or models which are based on assumptions made on the basis of observable market prices. For example, the fair value of a financial instrument allocated to level 2 may be based on the value derived from the market quotation of components of an instrument. This group includes, among other things, interest rate derivatives, including interest rate swaps, as well as other instruments not traded in liquid markets. Publicly available valuation curves are used for the valuation of interest rate derivatives.

Level 3 includes financial instruments and other assets and liabilities that are not measured using market quotations or values determined on the basis of observable market prices using measurement techniques or models. The assumptions applied in the measurement techniques often involve insecurity. The fair value of assets allocated to level 3 is often based on price information obtained from a third party. This group includes unlisted shares and funds and investment properties.

Transfers between fair value hierarchies

Transfers between hierarchy levels are considered to have taken place on the date of the occurrence of the event that caused the transfer or the date when the circumstances changed.

There were no transfers between hierarchy levels during the reporting period. On comparison period, EUR 602 thousand of debt securities were transferred from hierarchy level 1 and 2 to level 3 based on the trading volumes and EUR 221 thousand from hierarchy level 3 to levels 1 and 2.

Changes in financial assets recurrently measured at fair value classified into level 3

(EUR 1,000)	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Carrying amount 1 Jan 2025	6,635	2,259	8,894
Purchases	475	-	475
Sales	-933	-510	-1,443
Matured during the financial year	-73	-	-73
Realised changes in value recognised in income statement	-44	-90	-134
Unrealised changes in value recognised in the income statement	-69	-	-69
Changes in value recognised in other comprehensive income	-	882	882
Carrying amount 31 Dec 2025	5,990	2,541	8,532

(EUR 1,000)	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Carrying amount 1 Jan 2024	7,899	1,683	9,583
Sales	-811	-	-811
Matured during the financial year	-261	-	-261
Realised changes in value recognised in income statement	-11	-	-11
Unrealised changes in value recognised in the income statement	40	-	40
Changes in value recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-27	-27
Transfers from levels 1 and 2	-	602	602
Transfers to levels 1 and 2	-221	-	-221
Carrying amount 31 Dec 2024	6,635	2,259	8,894

Sensitivity analysis of financial assets at level 3

31 Dec 2025

(EUR 1,000)	Carrying amount	Possible effect on equity capital	
		Positive	Negative
At fair value through profit or loss	5,990	637	-637
At fair value through other comprehensive income	2,541	250	-250
Total	8,532	887	-887

The sensitivity of financial assets recurrently measured at fair value at level 3 has been calculated for interest rate linked investments by assuming a two percentage points change in interest rates and for other investments by assuming the market price of the security to change by 15 per cent.

POP Bank Group does not have assets measured non-recurrently at fair value.

31 Dec 2024

(EUR 1,000)	Carrying amount	Possible effect on equity capital	
		Positive	Negative
At fair value through profit or loss	6,635	660	-660
At fair value through other comprehensive income	2,259	192	-192
Total	8,894	852	-852

NOTE 8 IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

Impairment losses recorded during the reporting period

(EUR 1,000)	1 Jan–31 Dec 2025	1 Jan–31 Dec 2024
Change of ECL due to write-offs	13,769	14,111
Change of ECL, receivables from customers and off-balance sheet items	-11,652	-18,013
Change of ECL, debt securities	167	-307
Final credit losses	-17,553	-18,220
Impairment losses on financial assets total	-15,269	-22,429

During the financial year, EUR 17,553 (18,220) thousand was recognised as credit losses. Recollection measures are attributed to EUR 9,811 (15,945) thousand. Changes were made to the calculation of the ECL provision during the review period by updating the calculation parameters used in the calculation and by classifying non-performing loans with forbearance in stage 3. The change increased the amount of ECL provision by approximately EUR 4.5 million. In addition, loans with forbearance measures will be classified in stage 2 during the forbearance trial period. The change will be implemented in early 2026, and the change has been prepared for by recognising a provision of EUR 1.0 million with management judgement.

Changes in expected credit loss (ECL) during the financial period are presented in the tables below. Stage 1 represents financial instru-

ments whose credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition. Expected credit losses are determined for such financial instruments based on expected loan losses for 12 months. Stage 2 represents financial instruments whose credit risk has increased significantly after the initial recognition on the basis of qualitative or quantitative criteria and, for stage 3, financial instruments whose counterparty has been declared as default. Expected credit losses are determined for financial instruments classified in Stage 2 and 3 based on the expected credit losses over the entire life of the instrument.

The principles for calculating expected credit losses and determining the probability of default are presented in section Impairment of financial assets of Note 2 POP Bank Group's accounting policies.

Receivables from customers

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 1 Jan 2025	7,006	4,399	44,822	56,227
Transfers to stage 1	257	-1,593	-2,689	-4,025
Transfers to stage 2	-237	1,639	-1,220	182
Transfers to stage 3	-264	-1,041	13,642	12,337
Increases due to origination	2,088	556	3,469	6,113
Decreases due to derecognition	-1,247	-723	-17,999	-19,969
Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	-1,100	-290	17,917	16,527
Changes due to management estimates	-	1,000	-	1,000
Decreases due to write-offs	-	-	-13,769	-13,769
Total	-504	-451	-648	-1,603
ECL 31 Dec 2025	6,502	3,948	44,174	54,624

The largest change in expected credit losses on receivables from customers comes from decreases due to derecognition, that totalled EUR 19,969 (18,086) thousand. Transfers to stage 3 increased the provision by EUR 12,337 (11,684) thousand. The decreases due to write-offs totalled EUR 13,769 (14,111) thousand. The receivables from customers are subject to a management judgement provision of EUR 1.0 million, which is allocated to forbearance loans in stage 2.

Debt securities

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 1 Jan 2025	162	279	624	1,065
Transfers to stage 3	-	-155	155	-
Increases due to origination	27	-	459	486
Decreases due to derecognition	-37	-124	-476	-637
Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	-16	0	-	-16
Total	-26	-279	138	-167
ECL 31 Dec 2025	136	0	762	897

Off-balance sheet commitments

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 1 Jan 2025	455	282	676	1,413
Transfers to stage 1	5	-263	-128	-387
Transfers to stage 2	-3	10	0	7
Transfers to stage 3	-8	-3	112	101
Increases due to origination	213	33	23	269
Decreases due to derecognition	-24	-4	-93	-120
Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	-225	-4	-38	-267
Total	-41	-232	-124	-397
ECL 31 Dec 2025	414	49	552	1,016

Total ECL

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 1 Jan 2025	7,623	4,960	46,122	58,705
ECL 31 Dec 2025	7,052	3,998	45,488	56,538

Receivables from customers

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 1 Jan 2024	5,468	4,784	42,348	52,601
Transfers to stage 1	306	-2,086	-1,854	-3,633
Transfers to stage 2	-205	1,953	-1,432	316
Transfers to stage 3	-309	-598	12,592	11,684
Increases due to origination	2,387	772	2,844	6,003
Decreases due to derecognition	-948	-603	-16,534	-18,086
Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	307	178	20,968	21,453
Decreases due to write-offs	-	-	-14,111	-14,111
Total	1,538	-385	2,474	3,627
ECL 31 Dec 2024	7,006	4,399	44,822	56,227

Debt securities

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 1 Jan 2024	202	556	-	758
Transfers to stage 1	45	-236	-	-190
Increases due to origination	32	-	624	656
Decreases due to derecognition	-38	-129	-	-167
Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	-80	87	-	7
Total	-40	-277	624	307
ECL 31 Dec 2024	162	279	624	1,065

Off-balance sheet commitments

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 1 Jan 2024	316	147	531	994
Transfers to stage 1	12	-60	-52	-100
Transfers to stage 2	-3	14	-1	10
Transfers to stage 3	-2	-20	206	184
Increases due to origination	205	259	115	578
Decreases due to derecognition	-29	-8	-105	-142
Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	-44	-49	-18	-111
Total	139	135	145	418
ECL 31 Dec 2024	455	282	676	1,413

Total ECL

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 1 Jan 2024	5,987	5,487	42,880	54,353
ECL 31 Dec 2024	7,623	4,960	46,122	58,705

Exposure to credit risk by stages 31 Dec 2025

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables from customers				
Private	2,896,810	73,589	74,616	3,045,015
Corporate	1,129,113	54,266	71,584	1,254,963
Agriculture	545,801	28,541	43,478	617,820
Receivables from customers total	4,571,723	156,396	189,678	4,917,798
ECL 31 Dec 2025	6,502	3,948	44,174	54,624
Coverage ratio	0.1%	2.5%	23.3%	1.1%
Off-balance sheet commitments				
Private	259,617	1,369	856	261,841
Corporate	80,044	921	1,427	82,392
Agriculture	28,316	533	283	29,131
Off-balance sheet commitments total	367,976	2,822	2,565	373,364
ECL 31 Dec 2025	414	49	552	1,016
Coverage ratio	0.1%	1.8%	21.5%	0.3%
Debt securities	552,892	31	1,139	554,062
ECL 31 Dec 2025	162	279	624	897
Coverage ratio	0.0%	902.7%	54.8%	0.2%
Credit risk by stages total	5,492,592	159,250	193,382	5,845,223

The table above summarises the exposure to credit risk and the amount of ECL in relation to the amount of the exposure in stages. The coverage ratio illustrates the relative share of the ECL in the amount of exposure.

Exposure to credit risk by stages 31 Dec 2024

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables from customers				
Private	2,836,355	98,504	60,158	2,995,016
Corporate	1,063,838	82,871	58,495	1,205,204
Agriculture	516,671	43,347	39,609	599,627
Receivables from customers total	4,416,864	224,722	158,262	4,799,847
ECL 31 Dec 2024	7,006	4,399	44,822	56,227
Coverage ratio	0.2%	2.0%	28.3%	1.2%
Off-balance sheet commitments				
Private	240,461	1,289	590	242,339
Corporate	70,008	1,548	3,021	74,577
Agriculture	24,696	2,856	235	27,788
Off-balance sheet commitments total	335,165	5,693	3,846	344,704
ECL 31 Dec 2024	455	282	676	1,413
Coverage ratio	0.1%	4.9%	17.6%	0.4%
Debt securities				
ECL 31 Dec 2024	162	279	624	1,065
Coverage ratio	0.0%	21.3%	208.0%	0.2%
Credit risk by stages total	5,318,007	231,724	162,407	5,712,138

NOTE 9 LIABILITIES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND CUSTOMERS

(EUR 1,000)	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Liabilities to credit institutions		
To other credit institutions		
Repayable on demand	2,309	1,551
Not repayable on demand	32,977	51,063
Total liabilities to credit institutions	35,287	52,614
Liabilities to customers		
Deposits		
Repayable on demand	3,474,163	3,367,876
Not repayable on demand	1,085,223	1,002,536
Other financial liabilities		
Not repayable on demand	453	869
Change in fair value due to hedge accounting	1,026	13,107
Total liabilities to customers	4,560,865	4,384,387
Total liabilities to credit institutions and customers	4,596,152	4,437,001

NOTE 10 DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING

POP Bank Group hedges its interest rate risk with derivative contracts. Hedge accounting is applied to fair value hedging and cash flow hedging. The hedged instruments of fair value hedging are fixed-rate deposits and fixed-rate bonds issued. The object of cash flow hedging is the interest flow of customer receivables.

Derivatives and hedged items covered by hedge accounting

Hedging interest rate derivatives

(EUR 1,000)	Fair value 31 Dec 2025		Fair value 31 Dec 2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives				
Fair value hedging	12,526	8,024	22,644	2,636
Cash flow hedging	6,337	-	6,623	-
Derivatives total	18,863	8,024	29,267	2,636

Effects of hedge accounting on financial position and result

Fair value hedge

(EUR 1,000)	Interest rate risk 31 Dec 2025		Interest rate risk 31 Dec 2024	
	Hedged items	of which accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment	Hedged items	of which accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment
Macro hedge				
Hedged deposits	730,608	5,708	738,999	11,181
Micro hedge				
Hedged debt securities issued to public	503,806	3,806	756,069	7,734
Liabilities	1,234,415	9,515	1,495,069	18,914

Hedged deposits are included on the balance sheet under "Liabilities to customers".

The nominal value of the fixed-rate deposits subject to fair value hedging at the end of reporting period was EUR 724,900 (724,900) thousand and the nominal value of the fixed-rate bond subject to fair value hedging at the end of reporting period was EUR 500,000 (750,000) thousand. The nominal values of derivative instruments correspond to the nominal values of the objects to be hedged.

Profits and losses from hedge accounting and hedge ineffectiveness

(EUR 1,000)	Interest rate risk			
	Fair value hedging		Cash flow hedging	
	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2025	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2024	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2025	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2024
Change in the fair value of the derivative contract	-15,511	8,506	-	-
Change in the fair value of the hedged item	16,008	-8,345	-	-
Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in the income statement	497	161	-	-
Change in the fair value of the derivative contract*	-	-	-491	1,089
Change in the fair value of the hedged item	-	-	491	-1,089
Ineffectiveness of the hedge recorded in the income statement through the statement of comprehensive income	-	-	-	-

*For cash flow hedging, the change in the base value of a derivative contract is presented here

Hedge accounting reserve

(EUR 1,000)	Interest rate risk	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Balance 1 Jan	-374	-
Cash flow hedging		
Hedge profits and losses	-3,856	-82
Deferred taxes	771	16
Portion transferred to the income statement	-1,149	-386
Deferred taxes	230	77
Total	-4,004	-374
Balance 31 Dec	-4,378	-374

Maturity profile of the nominal amount of hedging interest rate risk

31 Dec 2025 (EUR 1,000)	Nominal value / Remaining maturity			
	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Instruments hedging interest rate risk	200,000	1,224,900	539,600	1,964,500
31 Dec 2024				
31 Dec 2024 (EUR 1,000)	Nominal value / Remaining maturity			
	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Instruments hedging interest rate risk	250,000	1,224,900	450,600	1,925,500

NOTE 11 DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

(EUR 1,000)	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Covered bonds	498,826	748,336
Change in fair value due to hedge accounting	3,806	7,734
Debt securities issued to the public	149,964	169,926
Certificates of deposits	13,923	14,780
Total debt securities issued to the public	666,520	940,776

Certificates of deposits with a nominal value of EUR 14,000 (15,000) thousand were outstanding on the balance sheet date. Amount of the certificates is 3 with nominal value of EUR 4,000 - 5,000 thousand each and average maturity 8.3 (6.3) months.

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

(EUR 1,000)	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Balance 1 Jan	940,776	787,156
Debt securities issued, increase	6	299,006
Certificates of deposits, increase	13,774	37,010
Total increase	13,781	336,016
Debt securities issued, decrease	-270,000	-135,000
Certificates of deposits, decrease	-14,695	-50,526
Total decrease	-284,695	-185,526
Total changes in cash flow	-270,915	150,490
Valuation	-3,341	3,130
Balance at the end of period	666,520	940,776

Debt securities issued to the public

Name	Issue date	Due date	Interest	Nominal (EUR 1,000)	Currency
BONUM 22042027	22 Apr 2022	22 Apr 2027	EB 12 months + 1.25%	50,000	EUR
BONUM 19072028	19 Jul 2023	19 Jul 2028	EB 6 months + 1.11%	50,000	EUR
POPA 26042028	26 Apr 2023	26 Apr 2028	3.625% / fixed	250,000	EUR
BONUM 17042027	10 Apr 2024	17 Apr 2027	EB 3 months + 1.95%	50,000	EUR
POPA15102029	15 Oct 2024	15 Oct 2029	2.875% / fixed	250,000	EUR

NOTE 12 OFFSETTING

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

The tables below show the items that, in a certain situation, can be made as net payments, even though the items are shown gross in the balance sheet. The netting arrangement is based on a mutually enforceable general netting agreement (ISDA).

31 Dec 2025	Amounts which are not offset but are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements						
	(EUR 1,000)	Carrying amount in balance sheet, gross	Recognised financial liabilities offset in balance sheet, gross	Carrying amount in balance sheet, net	Enforceable master netting arrangement	Financial instruments held as collateral*	Cash held as collateral
Assets							
Derivatives	32,027	-	32,027	-7,126	-24,901	-	-
Total	32,027	-	32,027	-7,126	-24,901	-	-
Liabilities							
Derivatives	8,024	-	8,024	-7,126	-	-	898
Total	8,024	-	8,024	-7,126	-	-	-

*Cash received as collateral EUR 26,090 thousand. Overcollateralisation is disregarded in offsetting specification.

31 Dec 2024	Amounts which are not offset but are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements						
	(EUR 1,000)	Carrying amount in balance sheet, gross	Recognised financial liabilities offset in balance sheet, gross	Carrying amount in balance sheet, net	Enforceable master netting arrangement	Financial instruments held as collateral	Cash held as collateral
Assets							
Derivatives	41,399	-	41,399	-3,458	-38,180	-	-
Total	41,399	-	41,399	-3,458	-38,180	-	-
Liabilities							
Derivatives	3,458	-	3,458	-3,458	-	-	-
Total	3,458	-	3,458	-3,458	-	-	-

The sum of the Net column in the table does not consist of the sum of the previous columns due to differences between the valuation and the time the collateral is reviewed. The collateral has been determined so that the collateral received at the time of review neutralises the counterparty risk in its entirety.

NOTE 13 COLLATERAL GIVEN AND RECEIVED

(EUR 1,000)	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Given on behalf of own liabilities and commitments		
Pledges	2,546	2,546
Mortgage-backed loan portfolio*	681,134	1,028,621
Total collateral given	683,679	1,031,167
 Collaterals received		
Other	26,090	38,180
Total collaterals received	26,090	38,180

*Mortgage-backed loans pledged as collateral for secured bonds issued under the EUR 1.5 billion issuance programme by POP Mortgage Bank Plc. Nominal values of covered bonds at the end of the reporting period totalled EUR 500,000 (750,000) thousand.

Other collateral relates to derivative contracts and consists of cash collateral given and received.

NOTE 14 OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

(EUR 1,000)	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Guarantees	17,466	15,752
Loan commitments	355,898	328,952
Total off-balance sheet commitments	373,364	344,704

The expected credit losses of off-balance-sheet commitments are presented in Note 8.

NOTE 15 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The related parties of POP Bank Group comprise the companies and associates consolidated in the financial statements, and members of the Board of Directors and Executive Group and members of their immediate families. In addition, related parties include companies in which key management personnel or their immediate family members have control. Intercompany transactions of the POP Bank Group have been eliminated and are not included in the figures below.

The related parties of POP Bank Group include the members of the Supervisory Board and Board of Directors of POP Bank Centre coop and their close relatives. Related parties also include the managing director and deputy managing director of POP Bank Centre coop. Other related parties include companies consolidated in the financial statements as well as immediate family members of key management personnel and companies which the above-mentioned persons exercise control.

Transactions with related parties are presented below. POP Banks have granted housing and consumption loans to related parties at ordinary terms. These loans are tied to generally applied reference rates.

Related-party transactions

(EUR 1,000)	Key persons in management		Other related parties	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets				
Loans	715	1,068	4,815	8,140
Expected credit loss	2	3	6	6
Liabilities				
Deposits	1,573	1,529	3,081	52,487
Debt securities issued to the public	-	-	-	8,000
Off-balance sheet commitments				
Loan commitments	148	161	208	234
Guarantees	222	312	978	1,110
Investments to other than cooperative contributions				
	10	10	28	28

(EUR 1,000)	Key persons in management		Other related parties	
	1 Jan–31 Dec 2025	1 Jan–31 Dec 2024	1 Jan–31 Dec 2025	1 Jan–31 Dec 2024
Income and expenses				
Interest income	24	46	167	236
Interest expenses	-12	-8	-21	-12

Compensation to key persons in management

(EUR 1,000)	1 Jan–31 Dec 2025	1 Jan–31 Dec 2024
Short-term employee benefits	2,527	2,135
Post-employment benefits	29	52
Compensation to key persons in management total	2,556	2,186

NOTE 16 EVENTS AFTER THE CLOSING DATE

The Board of Directors of POP Bank Centre coop is not aware of any events after the closing date that would have a material impact on the information presented in the financial statements of POP Bank Group.

Esboo 13 February 2026

Board of Directors of POP Bank Centre coop

The figures disclosed in the financial statements release are unaudited

FURTHER INFORMATION

www.poppankki.fi/pop-pankki-ryhma/en

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