Nexent Bank N.V.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements June 30, 2025

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NEXENT BANK N.V.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the period ended June 30, 2025

In thousands of EURO

	Notes	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	4	949,781	1,267,118
Financial assets at FVTPL	5	203,579	103,541
- Trading assets		198,864	85,062
-Non-trading assets mandatorily at FVTPL		4,715	18,479
Financial investments	6	553,980	444,658
Loans and receivables - banks	7	571,694	968,650
Derivative financial instruments	8	339,379	164,958
Loans and receivables - customers	9	2,613,199	2,551,050
Current tax assets		3,423	518
Deferred tax assets		18,428	30,934
Other assets	11	16,485	13,953
Inventory	11	17,493	24,361
Property and equipment		32,420	34,597
Investment property		768	768
Intangible assets		14,988	11,892
Assets held for sale		977	977
Total assets		**5,336,594**	**5,617,975**
Liabilities			
Due to banks	12	259,103	284,843
Derivative financial instruments	8	294,927	229,342
Due to customers	13	3,892,235	4,203,909
Current tax liabilities		10,152	2,858
Other liabilities	14	26,341	31,006
Provisions	15	8,890	12,942
Deferred tax liabilities		15,932	27,180
Sub-total liabilities		**4,507,580**	**4,792,080**
Subordinated liabilities	16	135,406	149,376
Total liabilities		**4,642,986**	**4,941,456**
Equity			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		693,242	675,052
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests		366	1,467
Total equity	17	**693,608**	**676,519**
Total equity and liabilities		**5,336,594**	**5,617,975**

NEXENT BANK N.V.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the period ended June 30, 2025

In thousands of EURO

	Notes	January 1, 2025- June 30, 2025	January 1, 2024- June 30, 2024*
Interest income using effective interest rate method		252,196	228,361
Other interest income		43,151	51,851
Interest expense using effective interest rate method		(67,203)	(84,379)
Other interest expense		(155,875)	(113,787)
Net interest income	18	**72,269**	**82,046**
Fees and commissions income		24,039	25,624
Fees and commissions expense		(2,537)	(2,095)
Net fee and commission income	19	**21,502**	**23,529**
Revenue from repossessed assets	22	1,181	21,651
Valuation results and net trading income	20	8,461	4,303
Net results from financial assets measured at FVOCI		1,904	379
Other operating income	21	730	5,366
Operating income		**11,095**	**10,048**
Net impairment result on financial assets	10	4,308	15,852
Net operating income		**110,355**	**153,126**
Personnel expenses		(39,939)	(38,299)
Operating expenses	22	(23,499)	(20,842)
Depreciation and amortization		(4,387)	(4,742)
Expenses related to repossessed assets	21	(264)	(21,364)
Other impairment		25	(1,276)
Total operating expenses		**(68,064)**	**(86,523)**
Operating profit before tax		**42,291**	**66,603**
Income tax result		(11,845)	(17,582)
Net result for the period		**30,446**	**49,021**
Net result for the period attributable to:			
Equity owners of the Company		30,445	49,604
Non-controlling interests		1	(583)

(*) Reference is made Note 2-f ‘Change in presentation’ for the reclassification between ‘Valuation results and net trading income’ and ‘Net interest income’.

NEXENT BANK N.V.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the period ended June 30, 2025

In thousands of EURO

	January 1, 2025- June 30, 2025	January 1, 2024- June 30, 2024
Net result for the period	**30,446**	**49,021**
Other comprehensive income that will subsequently be reclassified to the income statement		
Foreign currency translation:		
Net result on hedge of net investments in foreign operations	292	5,679
Exchange differences on translations of foreign operations	84	(2,913)
Income tax relating to the above	-	(25)
Net change on foreign currency translation	**376**	**2,741**
Net change in debt instruments at FVOCI	366	266
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement		
Net change in tangible revaluation reserves	-	(9)
Net change in equity instruments at FVOCI	(302)	754
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	**440**	**3,752**
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	**30,886**	**52,773**
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	30,939	52,962
Non-controlling interest	(53)	(189)

NEXENT BANK N.V.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the period ended June 30, 2025

In thousands of EURO

	Issued capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Fair value reserve	Net investment hedge reserve	Tangible revaluation reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total equity attributable to equity owners of the company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
At January 1, 2025	**563,000**	**163,748**	**125,256**	**(1,640)**	**(111,096)**	**348**	**(64,564)**	**675,052**	**1,467**	**676,519**
Total comprehensive income										
Change in fair value reserve	-	-	-	385	-	-	-	**385**	(19)	**366**
Change in foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	**50**	34	**84**
Change in net investment hedge reserve	-	-	-	-	292	-	-	**292**	-	**292**
Change in fair value of equity instruments at FVOCI	-	-	-	(303)	-	-	-	**(303)**	1	**(302)**
Change in tangible revaluation reserve	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	**70**	(70)	**0**
Profit for the period	-	-	30,445	-	-	-	-	**30,445**	1	**30,446**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**30,515**	**82**	**292**	**-**	**50**	**30,939**	**(53)**	**30,886**
Transactions with owners of the Bank										
Equity change resulting from branch conversion	803	-	-	-	-	-	-	**803**	(1,048)	**(245)**
Dividends declared and paid	-	-	(13,552)	-	-	-	-	**(13,552)**	-	**(13,552)**
At June 30, 2025	**563,803**	**163,748**	**142,219**	**(1,558)**	**(110,804)**	**348**	**(64,514)**	**693,242**	**366**	**693,608**

NEXENT BANK N.V.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY *(CONTINUED)*

For the period ended June 30, 2025

In thousands of EURO

	Issued capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Fair value reserve	Net investment hedge reserve	Tangible revaluation reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total equity attributable to equity owners of the company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
At January 1, 2024	**563,000**	**163,748**	**100,588**	**(5,632)**	**(117,038)**	**(92)**	**(62,002)**	**642,572**	**15,280**	**657,852**
Total comprehensive income										
Change in fair value reserve	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	**270**	(4)	**266**
Change in foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,307)	**(3,307)**	394	**(2,913)**
Change in net investment hedge reserve	-	-	-	-	5,654	-	-	**5,654**	-	**5,654**
Change in fair value of equity instruments at FVOCI	-	-	(124)	874	-	-	-	**750**	4	**754**
Change in tangible revaluation reserve	-	-	(396)	-	-	387	-	**(9)**	-	**(9)**
Profit for the period	-	-	49,604	-	-	-	-	**49,604**	(583)	**49,021**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**49,084**	**1,144**	**5,654**	**387**	**(3,307)**	**52,962**	**(189)**	**52,773**
Transactions with owners of the Bank										
Dividends declared and paid	-	-	(17,729)	-	-	-	-	**(17,729)**	-	**(17,729)**
At June 30, 2024	**563,000**	**163,748**	**131,943**	**(4,488)**	**(111,384)**	**295**	**(65,309)**	**677,805**	**15,091**	**692,896**

NEXENT BANK N.V.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the period ended June 30, 2025

In thousands of EURO

	Notes	January 1, 2025- June 30, 2025	January 1, 2024- June 30, 2024*
Profit for the period		**30,446**	**49,021**
Adjustments for:			
Net impairment on financial assets	10	(4,308)	(15,852)
Depreciation and amortization		4,387	4,742
Net impairment on non-financial assets		(25)	1,276
Income tax expense		11,845	17,582
Net interest income		(72,269)	(82,046)
Effect of exchange rate differences		(12,670)	11,356
Provisions		(3,631)	(3,102)
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries		(254)	2,619
		(46,479)	**(14,404)**
Changes in:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		12,229	821
Loans and receivables - banks		396,956	(73,620)
Loans and receivables - customers		(60,030)	148,160
Other assets		(151,982)	(15,719)
Due to banks		(25,740)	(314,626)
Due to customers		(311,674)	124,654
Other liabilities		53,100	44,959
		(87,141)	**(85,371)**
Net acquisition/proceeds of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(115,616)	(26,145)
Interest received		270,960	275,528
Interest paid		(196,504)	(185,640)
Income taxes paid		(3,512)	(2,861)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(178,291)**	**(38,893)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of financial investments		(363,118)	(178,116)
Proceeds from sales of financial investments		243,193	99,242
Acquisition of property and equipment		(561)	(1,642)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		27	259
Acquisition of intangibles		(4,773)	(1,569)
Dividends received	21(ii	527	528
Net cash used in investing activities		**(124,705)**	**(81,297)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from subordinated liabilities		-	96,358
Repayment of subordinated liabilities		-	(32,219)
Dividends paid to shareholders		(13,552)	(17,729)
Payment of lease liabilities		(1,373)	(1,505)
Net cash from financing activities		**(14,925)**	**44,905**
Net cash from operations		**(317,921)**	**(75,285)**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1		1,225,999	1,603,050
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held		(1,727)	(6,679)
Cash and cash equivalents excluding reserve deposits at central banks at June 30	4	**906,351**	**1,521,086**
Reserve deposits at central banks	4	43,430	41,264
Cash and cash equivalents at June 30	4	**949,781**	**1,562,350**

(*) Reference is made Note 2-f ‘Change in presentation’ for the reclassification between ‘Valuation results and net trading income’ and ‘Net interest income’.

1. Corporate information

General

Nexent Bank N.V., herein after 'the Bank', is domiciled in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Nexent Bank N.V. comprises four branches in the Netherlands, Germany, Malta and Romania. The Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of the Bank as of June 30, 2025, comprise the figures of the Bank and its subsidiaries. Together they are referred to as the 'Bank'.

The Bank's Parent Company is CEG N.V., The Netherlands, and the Ultimate Parent Company is FİBA Holding A.Ş., Turkey, both ultimately controlled by Özyeğin family.

The Bank was founded as a specialized trade-finance bank, which aimed to actively participate in the wholesale financing of international trade. In later years, the Bank started retail-banking activities, including savings accounts, mortgage loans, consumer loans and credit cards.

The Bank's registered office is Karspeldreef 6A, 1101 CJ Amsterdam, Netherlands and Chamber of Commerce registration number is 33256675.

As of June 27, 2025, Credit Europe Bank N.V. has been renamed Nexent Bank N.V. Below is the list of other name changes within the Group:

- CEG N.V. (formerly "Credit Europe Group N.V."),
- Nexent Bank (Suisse) SA (formerly "Credit Europe Bank (Suisse) SA")
- JSC Nexent Bank (formerly "JSC Credit Europe Bank (Ukraine)")

Changes to the Bank

As of 1 January 2025, Credit Europe Bank N.V. (the Acquiring company) and Credit Europe Romania S.A. (the Vanishing company) enacted a cross-border legal merger by absorption as result of which:

- Credit Europe Romania S.A. ceased to exist and is dissolved without liquidation.
- Credit Europe Bank N.V acquired all the assets and liabilities of the vanishing company.
- Credit Europe Bank N.V paid EUR 235 thousand to minority shareholders of Credit Europe Bank Romania S.A. who exercised their withdrawal rights for 0.127% stake in the vanishing company
- The minority shareholders, who did not withdraw, became minority shareholders of Credit Europe Bank N.V., receiving 802,677 new shares (equivalent to a 0.14% stake in the Acquiring company)

Following the merger Credit Europe Bank N.V. became a majority shareholder (99.99%) of Credit Europe Ipotecar IFN S.A. (CEI), a Romanian join stock company whose main activity consists in the administration of the Romanian residential mortgage portfolio assigned to Credit Europe Bank N.V in 2009. In addition, CEI administrates its own loans portfolio and repossessed assets portfolio.

2. Basis of preparation

The Bank's condensed consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting". The condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Bank's 2024 consolidated annual financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU) and accounting principles in Netherlands as embodied in Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code.

The accounting policies applied in these condensed consolidated financial statements are the same as those applied by the Bank in its consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024, except for the changes as referred to in the 'Update to material accounting policies '. Please refer to 'Update to material accounting policies' for standards that are effective, were endorsed and adopted by the EU for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2025.

Amounts in the notes to condensed consolidated financial statements are in thousands of euros unless otherwise indicated.

These condensed consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Bank's Managing Board and the Supervisory Board on September 12, 2025.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS-EU requires the Bank's management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies, and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The significant judgements made by management in applying the Bank's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024. However, the recovery scenarios used, and their respective weights are subject to periodic updates, to reflect the most recent economic circumstances.

For estimates used when measuring the fair values of financial instruments refer to Note 23.

Global Outlook

The current economic outlook indicates a more challenging period ahead for the global economy. This is supported by the escalating trade tensions and policy uncertainty observed all around the globe. Recent economic pressures coming from the US tariff policies affect countries from every major continent, with these trade restrictions creating business uncertainty. This uncertainty combined with the fact that consumer confidence is decreasing, leads to a slowing in the economic recovery. Additionally, inflation is not yet fully controlled, with the central banks having to adjust their interest rates and other monetary policies to try to manage it. These monetary policies volatilities, combined with the persistent labor market tightness, slow global economic recovery. Finally, ongoing geopolitical tensions and potential disruptions in energy markets pose additional risks to global economic stability.

Current developments remain consistent with the Bank's year-end expectations concerning economic and political uncertainties and ongoing trade tensions. Therefore, the Bank continued to use the same macro model scenarios and factor projections that are used at the end of 2024 and no adjustments have been made to provisions. The Bank continues to monitor the developments on a quarterly basis, and probability of default estimates and provisions will be reassessed in the third quarter in line with our June-end outlook.

The Bank utilizes regulatory LGD figures for PIT LGD parameters due to the insufficient amount of internal data.

The macro-economic variables used in the corporate models remain the same as in the 2024 year-end models. On the other hand, there has been an update in the macro-economic variables used in the retail PD model, where now only the Romanian GDP and Unemployment Rates are considered, per shown in the tables below.

Corporate Portfolio

ECL Parameter	Portfolio	Variable
PD	**Balance Sheet Lending & Commercial Real Estate - Turkey**	Turkey Real GDP (%, yearly)
		Turkey Unemployment Rate (%)
	Balance Sheet Lending & Commercial Real Estate - Romania	Romania Real GDP (%, yearly)
		Romania Unemployment Rate (%)
	Balance Sheet Lending & Commercial Real Estate - Rest of the World	Eurozone Real GDP (%, yearly)
		Eurozone Unemployment Rate (%)
	Marine Finance - Tanker Segment	Exports, goods, and services (World, %, yearly)
		Brent Crude Price Index (% change)
	Marine Finance - Other Vessel Types	Exports, goods and services (World, %, yearly)
		Baltic Dry Index (% change)
	Trade Finance -All	Exports, goods and services (World, %, yearly)
		World Real GDP (%, yearly)
		Brent Crude Price Index (% change)

Retail Portfolio

ECL Parameter	Portfolio	Variable
PD	**Credit Cards** **Mortgage** **Multipurpose loans** **SME**	Romania real GDP (%, yearly) Romania Unemployment Rate (%)
LGD unsecured	**Credit Cards**	Romania real GDP (%, yearly) Romania Unemployment Rate (%)
LGD secured	**Mortgage** **Multipurpose loans** **SME**	House Price Index (%)

Additionally, the Bank performs model monitoring analysis semi-annually and reviews all internal rating models together with the forward-looking Point-In-Time PD calibrations. Furthermore, while the key assumptions used in the IFRS 9 ECL calculation process undergo periodic testing, the frequency of these tests can differ based on the nature of the analysis. The Bank revisits its macroeconomic models every 3 years or in case of an existence of validation/back-testing findings.

The Bank performs several sensitivity analyses for wholesale portfolio semi-annually to assess the impact of a potential deviation in the underlying assumptions (PD, LGD, macroeconomic scenario weights, macroeconomic variable projections) on impairment levels. The first sensitivity analysis shows that 5% increase in the LGD forecasts across the entire portfolio results in EUR 1.26 million increase in impairment levels. The second scenario was designed to analyze the impairment impact of 1 notch downgrade throughout the entire corporate portfolio even though it is a very unlikely scenario. Downgrading all ratings by 1 notch results in EUR 4.69 million increases in impairment. While this extreme scenario increases the PD levels, it also causes transitions from Stage 1 to Stage 2 for the exposures with lower PDs at origination. The third and fourth scenarios analyze the impact of changing scenario weights and worsening the projections of macroeconomic variables by 5% under all three scenarios respectively. The third scenario has an impact of EUR 3.34 million provision increase whereas the fourth scenario results in a provision increase of EUR 1.60 million.

Two sensitivity analyses are performed for retail exposures. Under the first analysis, the optimistic scenario is weighted by 100% in PD's, LGD's and haircuts applied. This scenario has an impact of EUR 0.73 million release on consolidated impairment level. Under the second analysis, the pessimistic scenario was weighted by 100% in PD's, LGD's and haircuts applied. This scenario has an impact of EUR 0.74 million increase on consolidated impairment level.

e) Going concern

Having made appropriate enquiries, the Board is satisfied that the Bank have adequate resources to continue operational businesses for the foreseeable future and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

f) Change in presentation

Derivatives held as economic hedges (i.e. asset-liability management) include transactions that are entered into in accordance with the Bank's hedging objectives but do not qualify for hedge accounting. Derivatives held for economic hedge purposes are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position. Previously, all gains and losses arising on derivatives held as economic hedge but not designated in a hedge accounting relationship were presented under 'valuation results and net trading income'. In order to present correct interest income and expenses from the hedged items to which they are linked, the Bank decided to report interest income and expenses arising on economic hedge derivatives as part of net interest income.

In order to conform to presentation of consolidated financial position for the period ended 30 June 2025, presentation of interest on derivatives in economic hedge relationships has been changed for the period ended 30 June 2024.

The reclassification resulted in EUR 42,594 increase of interest income, EUR 113,787 increase of interest expense and corresponding EUR 71,193 increase of valuation results and net trading income for the period 1 January 2024 - 30 June 2024.

In the cash flow, the reclassification resulted in EUR 71.193 decrease in "net interest income" line, EUR 42.594 increase of interest received, and EUR 113,787 increase of interest paid for the period 1 January 2024 - 30 June 2024.

g) Changes to prior year disclosures

Certain figures reported in the 2024 interim and annual reports have been reclassified for consistency with the presentation applied within the disclosures. These changes are presentational in nature and do not change neither the previously reported financial results for the period ended 30 June 2024 and year ended 31 December 2024 nor the aggregate assets and liabilities, net profit or net cash from continuing operations at that date.

Update to material accounting policies

Amendments and interpretations to standard are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2025

The below new amendments to standards that are effective, endorsed and adopted by the EU for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2025, have been assessed by the Bank and do not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (issued on 15 August 2023)

The Bank has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment which has been issued, but is not yet effective.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

3. Segment information

Segment information is presented in respect of the Bank's operating segments, for which the Bank assesses performance and accordingly makes resource allocations.

The Bank has four (2024: four) reportable segments (described below), which are the Bank's strategic areas of operation. The strategic areas offer banking and banking related products and are managed separately to take account of local economic environments, which require different risk management and pricing strategies. For each of the strategic areas, the CFO reviews internal management reports on at least a monthly basis. The following summary describes the operation of each of the Bank's reportable segments:

- Western Europe wholesale: includes loans to non-retail customers and funds entrusted by non-retail customers of the Netherlands, Germany, Malta and Switzerland.
- Romania retail: includes retail loans and funds entrusted from retail customers in Romania.
- Romania wholesale: includes loans to non-retail customers and funds entrusted from non-retail customers in Romania.
- Other: includes Bank's operations in Ukraine and Turkey.

Measurement of segment assets and liabilities, and segment income and results is based on the Bank's accounting policies. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis. Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

3. Segment information *(continued)*

					January 1, 2025- June 30, 2025
	West Europe Wholesale	Romania Retail	Romania Wholesale	Other	Total
Interest income – external	279,348	11,456	2,985	1,558	295,347
Interest income – other segments	976	-	1,638	-	2,614
Interest revenue	**280,324**	**11,456**	**4,623**	**1,558**	**297,961**
Interest expenses – external	(215,900)	(4,282)	(2,252)	(644)	(223,078)
Interest expense – other segments	(2,339)	-	(264)	(11)	(2,614)
Interest expense	**(218,239)**	**(4,282)**	**(2,516)**	**(655)**	**(225,692)**
Net interest income	**62,085**	**7,174**	**2,107**	**903**	**72,269**
Net commission income – external	19,203	2,000	291	8	21,502
Net commission income – other segments	(108)	108	-	-	-
Revenue from repossessed assets	867	314	-	-	1,181
Trading and other income	9,981	41	1,036	37	11,095
Net impairment loss on financial assets	4,415	(242)	65	70	4,308
Depreciation and amortization expense	(1,882)	(1,606)	(863)	(36)	(4,387)
Operating expenses	(46,474)	(9,252)	(6,921)	(766)	(63,413)
Expenses related to repossessed assets	(224)	(37)	(3)	-	(264)
Operating profit before taxes	**47,863**	**(1,500)**	**(4,199)**	**127**	**42,291**
Income tax expense	(12,128)	280	136	(133)	(11,845)
Profit for the period	**35,735**	**(1,220)**	**(4,063)**	**(6)**	**30,446**
Other information at 30 June 2025 - Financial position					
Total assets	4,878,038	259,946	173,506	25,104	5,336,594
Total liabilities	4,160,387	197,005	270,174	15,420	4,642,986
Assets held for sale	977	-	-	-	977
Other information at 30 June 2025 - Income statement					
Reversal of impairment allowances no longer required	1,410	829	16	4	2,259

3. Segment information *(continued)*

					January 1, 2024-June 30, 2024*
	West Europe Wholesale	**Romania Retail**	**Romania Wholesale**	**Other**	**Total**
Interest income – external	255,090	16,059	7,059	2,004	280,212
Interest income – other segments	1,912	-	690	-	2,602
Interest revenue	**257,002**	**16,059**	**7,749**	**2,004**	**282,814**
Interest expenses – external	(188,859)	(6,381)	(2,382)	(544)	(198,166)
Interest expense – other segments	(1,845)	-	(388)	(369)	(2,602)
Interest expense	**(190,704)**	**(6,381)**	**(2,770)**	**(913)**	**(200,768)**
Net interest income	**66,298**	**9,678**	**4,979**	**1,091**	**82,046**
Net commission income – external	20,849	2,426	246	8	23,529
Net commission income – other segments	135	58	(6)	(187)	-
Revenue from repossessed assets	33	382	-	21,236	21,651
Trading and other income	7,958	704	1,682	(296)	10,048
Net impairment loss on financial assets	14,132	812	180	728	15,852
Depreciation and amortization expense	(2,044)	(1,389)	(751)	(558)	(4,742)
Operating expenses	(43,924)	(8,233)	(6,824)	(1,436)	(60,417)
Expenses related to repossessed assets	(296)	(62)	-	(21,006)	(21,364)
Operating profit before taxes	**63,141**	**4,376**	**(494)**	**(420)**	**66,603**
Income tax expense	(16,314)	(941)	69	(396)	(17,582)
Profit for the period	**46,827**	**3,435**	**(425)**	**(816)**	**49,021**
Other information at 31 December 2024 - Financial position					
Total assets	5,022,201	279,451	285,221	31,102	5,617,975
Total liabilities	4,510,828	223,111	186,933	20,584	4,941,456
Assets held for sale	977	-	-	-	977
Other information at 30 June 2024 - Income statement					
Reversal of impairment allowances no longer required	3,592	550	264	680	5,086

(*) Reference is made Note 2-f ‘Change in presentation’.

During 2024, ‘West Europe Retail’ and ‘West Europe Wholesale’ were combined into a single reportable segment as part of a strategic realignment of retail funding and wholesale lending activities, following the complete discontinuation of retail lending. Prior period disclosures have been restated accordingly.

Information about major customers

As of June 30, 2025, there is no single customer revenue from which individually exceeded 10% of total revenue (June 30, 2024: None).

4. Cash and balances at central banks

This item includes cash on hand and deposits with central banks in countries in which the Bank has a presence.

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balances with central banks	940,036	1,254,448
Cash on hand	9,745	12,670
Total	**949,781**	**1,267,118**

Deposits at central banks include reserve deposits amounting to EUR 43,430 (2024: EUR 41,119), which represents the mandatory deposit and is not available in the Bank's day-to-day operations.

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and balances at central banks	949,781	1,267,118
Less: reserve deposits at central banks	(43,430)	(41,119)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**906,351**	**1,225,999**

5. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets held for trading		
Trading loans	171,391	53,755
Corporate bonds	16,560	-
Bank bonds	10,627	29,335
Equity instruments	286	-
Government bonds	0	1,972
Total financial assets held for trading	**198,864**	**85,062**
Non- trading financial assets mandatorily at FVTPL		
Loans to customers	-	13,756
Equity instruments	4,715	4,723
Total non-trading financial assets mandatorily at FVTPL	**4,715**	**18,479**
Total financial assets at FVTPL	**203,579**	**103,541**

As of June 30, 2025, EUR 32,188 (2024: EUR 36,032) are listed financial instruments and EUR 171,391 (2024: EUR 67,509) are non-listed financial instruments.

As of June 30, 2025, there is no financial asset that have been sold or re-pledged under repurchase agreements (2024: None).

Gains and losses on changes in fair value of trading and non-trading instruments are recognized in 'net trading results'.

6. Financial investments

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial investments at amortized cost	304,968	129,396
Financial investments at FVOCI	249,012	315,262
Total	**553,980**	**444,658**

As of June 30, 2025, EUR 4,924 financial asset may have been sold or re-pledged under repurchase agreements (2024: None). These transactions are conducted under terms that are normal and customary to standard lending, and securities borrowing and lending activities, as well as requirements determined by exchange markets where the Bank acts as an intermediary.

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Government bonds	425,924	284,799
Loans and advances	87,880	115,676
Corporate bonds	14,329	17,384
Bank bonds	14,030	14,657
Equities	11,817	12,142
Total	**553,980**	**444,658**

As of June 30, 2025, EUR 457,809 (2024: EUR 324,334) of the total are listed financial instruments and EUR 96,171 (2024: EUR 120,324) are non-listed financial instruments.

The Bank elected to apply the FVOCI option to the equity investments, which consists of instruments that provide a source of stable dividend income.

As of June 30, 2025, the Bank recognized EUR 528 dividend amount (2024: EUR 528) from equities during the period. The valuation of listed equities is made based on market prices and not-listed equities is made based on net asset value.

7. Loans and receivables – banks

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Placements with other banks	324,764	560,713
Reverse repo transactions	128,490	121,969
Loans and advances	118,879	286,590
Subtotal	**572,133**	**969,272**
Allowances for expected credit losses	(439)	(622)
Total	**571,694**	**968,650**

Placements with other banks that serve as collateral for derivative transactions and are not freely disposable amount to EUR 35,421 (2024: EUR 56,412).

Changes in loans, impairment charges and allowances are summarized as follows:

	January 1, 2025- June 30, 2025		January 1, 2024- June 30, 2024	
	Gross loans	ECL	Gross loans	ECL
Balance at 1 January	**969,327**	**(622)**	**321,514**	**(161)**
Originated or purchased	471,464	(368)	87,339	(456)
Matured or sold	(850,036)	623	(105,315)	47
Re-measurement*	(19,188)	(70)	91,584	(2)
Exchange differences	566	(2)	424	-
Balance at period end	**572,133**	**(439)**	**395,546**	**(572)**

(*) Re-measurement represents the current year's changes in gross exposure and expected credit loss allowances, mainly attributable to changes in volumes, such as partial repayments, and changes in the credit quality of existing loans that remain in their respective stages.

All bank loans fall under the Stage 1 classification.

8. Derivative financial instruments

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank enters into various types of transactions that involve derivative financial instruments. A derivative financial instrument is a financial contract between two parties where payments depend on movements in price in one or more underlying financial instruments, reference rates or indices. Derivative financial instruments include forwards, swaps, futures, credit default swaps, commodity swaps and options.

The table below shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments, recorded as assets and liabilities, together with their notional amounts. The notional amount, recorded gross, is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index, and is the basis on which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the period-end and are indicative of neither the market nor the credit risk.

	June 30, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Notional amount	**Carrying value assets**	**Carrying value liabilities**	**Notional amount**	**Carrying value assets**	**Carrying value liabilities**
Derivatives held for trading						
Interest rate swaps	285,232	4,064	3,974	272,134	4,706	4,620
Interest rate futures	-	-	-	31,391	180	-
Interest rate options (purchased)	89,044	161	-	110,478	254	-
Interest rate options (sold)	(160,831)	-	14	(131,958)	-	230
Foreign currency swaps	1,734,650	141,802	142,162	1,387,251	81,212	81,885
Credit default swaps	-	-	-	14,431	97	5
Foreign currency forwards	982,247	66,390	64,973	411,135	12,778	13,157
Foreign currency futures	44,430	56	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency options (purchased)	80,484	3,012	-	191,104	5,474	-
Foreign currency options (sold)	(88,067)	-	2,843	(191,104)	-	5,497
Commodity options (purchased)	193,972	10,266	-	240,502	11,240	-
Commodity options (sold)	(193,972)	-	10,259	(240,502)	-	11,231
Commodity swaps	59,946	2,515	1,944	85,120	1,963	1,425
Total	**3,027,135**	**228,266**	**226,169**	**2,179,982**	**117,904**	**118,050**
Derivatives in economic hedge relationship						
Interest rate swaps	1,412,831	3,171	4,650	510,947	1,742	7,072
Foreign currency swaps	2,418,023	87,126	47,370	2,096,023	16,634	73,865
Credit default swaps	46,084	13	30	-	-	-
Forwards	10,818	567	286	9,159	-	739
Total	**3,887,756**	**90,877**	**52,336**	**2,616,129**	**18,376**	**81,676**
Derivatives in fair value hedge accounting relationships						
Interest rate swaps	1,216,099	19,015	12,669	1,517,961	23,278	20,078
Total	**1,216,099**	**19,015**	**12,669**	**1,517,961**	**23,278**	**20,078**
Derivatives in net investment hedge accounting relationship						
Foreign currency swaps	175,444	1,221	3,753	347,473	5,400	9,538
Total	**175,444**	**1,221**	**3,753**	**347,473**	**5,400**	**9,538**
Total Derivatives	**8,306,434**	**339,379**	**294,927**	**6,661,545**	**164,958**	**229,342**

Derivative financial instruments held or issued for trading purposes: A financial asset is held for trading if the Bank acquired it for the purpose of selling in the near future or is part of a portfolio of financial assets subject to trading. Derivative assets are always treated as held for trading unless they are effective hedging instruments.

Derivatives in economic hedge relationships: Most of the Bank's derivatives in economic hedge relationships relate to asset and liability management of the Bank and deals with customers who are normally laid off with counterparties. Included in this classification are any derivatives entered into by the Bank in order to hedge economically its exposures for risk management purposes that are not designated in hedge relationships, as they do not meet the hedge accounting criteria.

Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting: As part of its asset and liability management, the Bank uses derivatives for economic hedging purposes in order to reduce its exposure to market risks. This is achieved by hedging specific financial instruments, portfolios of fixed rate financial instruments and forecast transactions, as well as hedging of aggregate financial position exposures. Where possible, the Bank applies hedge accounting.

-Fair value hedges in hedge accounting relationships

The Bank uses a combination of portfolio (macro) hedges (portion of fixed rate customer deposits) and specific asset or liability (micro) hedges (portion of fixed income portfolio, subordinated loans) to swap fixed interest rates for floating interest rate positions. The resulting interest rate positions, after application of interest rate hedges, are in line with the bank's strategy and risk appetite. In addition, for specific loans, the Bank hedges the changes in the fair value of the foreign currency denominated loans relating to changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The following table sets out the accumulated fair value adjustments arising from the corresponding continuing hedge relationships, irrespective of whether or not there has been a change in hedge designation during the period.

June 30, 2025	Carrying amount of hedged items		Accumulated amount of fair value adj. on the hedged items	
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Micro fair value hedges				
Fixed rate corporate loans	29,357	-	212	-
Fixed rate investment securities	42,479	-	569	-
Fixed rate FVOCI debt instruments	39,090	-	-	833
Fixed rate subordinated liabilities	-	132,577	-	2,830
Subtotal	**110,926**	**132,577**	**781**	**3,663**
Portfolio fair value hedges				
Fixed rate customer deposits	-	948,207	-	2,154
Subtotal	**-**	**948,207**	**-**	**2,154**
Total	**110,926**	**1,080,784**	**781**	**5,817**

December 31, 2024	Carrying amount of hedged items		Accumulated amount of fair value adj. on the hedged items	
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Micro fair value hedges				
Fixed rate corporate loans	43,539	-	191	-
Fixed rate FVOCI debt instruments	89,343	-	-	869
Fixed rate subordinated liabilities	-	149,484	108	-
Subtotal	**132,882**	**149,484**	**299**	**869**
Portfolio fair value hedges				
Fixed rate customer deposits	-	1,204,007	-	2,504
Subtotal	**-**	**1,204,007**	**-**	**2,504**
Total	**132,882**	**1,353,491**	**299**	**3,373**

The following table sets out the outcome of the Bank's hedging strategy, in particular to changes in the fair value of the hedged items and hedging instruments used as the basis for recognising ineffectiveness. Ineffectiveness has been recognised under PL line "Net trading result". Main source of ineffectiveness are the minor notional/schedule/interest rate differences of hedged and hedging items, floating leg of hedging item and the differences in yield curves used for hedged and hedging items during hedge ineffectiveness tests.

January 1, 2025- June 30, 2025		**Gains /(losses) attributable to the hedged risk**		**Hedge ineffectiveness**
Hedged Items	**Hedging Instruments**	**Hedged Items**	**Hedging Instruments**	
Micro FVH				
Fixed rate corporate loans	Interest rate swaps	21	(3)	19
Fixed rate FVOCI debt instruments	Interest rate swaps	12	(199)	(187)
Fixed rate investment securities	Interest rate swaps	569	(605)	(35)
Subtotal		**602**	**(807)**	**(203)**
Micro FVH				
Fixed rate subordinated liabilities	Interest rate swaps	(2,938)	3,008	70
Subtotal		**(2,938)**	**3,008**	**70**
Total micro FVH		**(2,336)**	**2,201**	**(133)**
Portfolio FVH				
Fixed rate customer deposits	Interest rate swaps	351	(302)	49
Subtotal		**351**	**(302)**	**49**
Total portfolio FVH		**351**	**(302)**	**49**
Total		**(1,985)**	**1,899**	**(84)**

January 1, 2024- June 30, 2024		**Gains /(losses) attributable to the hedged risk**		**Hedge ineffectiveness**
Hedged Items	**Hedging Instruments**	**Hedged Items**	**Hedging Instruments**	
Micro FVH				
Fixed rate corporate loans	Interest rate swaps	(270)	307	38
Fixed rate FVOCI debt instruments	Interest rate swaps	(687)	591	(96)
Subtotal		**(957)**	**898**	**(58)**
Micro FVH				
Fixed rate subordinated liabilities	Interest rate swaps	(462)	380	(82)
Subtotal		**(462)**	**380**	**(82)**
Total micro FVH		**(1,419)**	**1,278**	**(140)**
Portfolio FVH				
Fixed rate customer deposits	Interest rate swaps	4,049	(3,807)	241
Subtotal		**4,049**	**(3,807)**	**241**
Total portfolio FVH		**4,049**	**(3,807)**	**241**
Total		**2,630**	**(2,529)**	**101**

The maturity profile of notional amounts of the Bank's hedging instruments used in fair value hedge relationships is as follows:

June 30, 2025	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Fixed rate corporate loans						
Interest rate swaps	-	-	12,500	11,084	-	23,584
Fixed rate investment securities						
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	49,000	-	49,000
Fixed rate FVOCI debt instruments						
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	31,119	8,513	39,632
Fixed rate subordinated liabilities						
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	132,332	-	132,332
Fixed rate customer deposits						
Interest rate swaps	35,000	136,100	440,650	238,456	121,345	971,551
Total	**35,000**	**136,100**	**453,150**	**461,991**	**129,858**	**1,216,099**

December 31, 2024	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Fixed rate corporate loans						
Interest rate swaps	5,309	-	-	37,775	-	43,084
Fixed rate FVOCI debt instruments						
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	81,126	9,022	90,148
Fixed rate subordinated liabilities						
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	149,124	-	149,124
Fixed rate customer deposits						
Interest rate swaps	108,950	170,700	516,400	289,859	149,696	1,235,605
Total	**114,259**	**170,700**	**516,400**	**557,884**	**158,718**	**1,517,961**

-Net investment hedges

The objective is to protect the Bank's investments in foreign operations against unfavourable movements in the fx rates. The change in the value of hedging instrument, with respect to foreign exchange risk, is determined by reference to the functional currency of the Bank (EUR). This hedging objective is consistent with Bank`s overall FX risk management strategy of reducing the variability of its shareholders equity.

Details of the Bank's activities in relation to hedges of its net investment in foreign operations against foreign exchange movements are as follows:

		June 30, 2025
Investments in foreign operations functional currency of which is:	**Change in fair value of hedged item for ineffectiveness assessment**	**Translation reserve**
USD	(10)	(17)
RON	(46)	(46)
CHF	(606)	1,148
UAH	-	(1,129)
Total	**(662)**	**(44)**

		December 31, 2024
Investments in foreign operations functional currency of which is:	**Change in fair value of hedged item for ineffectiveness assessment**	**Translation reserve**
USD	(52)	(8)
RON	3,303	64
CHF	(5,817)	(2,278)
UAH	-	(462)
Total	**(2,566)**	**(2,684)**

Information regarding the foreign currency derivatives used as hedging instruments and hedge effectiveness is as follows:

June 30, 2025	**Carrying amount of hedging instruments**			**Changes in fair value of hedging instruments used for net investment hedge**		
Net investment hedges	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Effective portion recognized in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in income statement	Total
USD swaps	163	3	-	10	-	10
RON swaps*	5,469	49	1	46	-	46
CHF swaps	169,813	1,169	3,752	606	-	606
Total	**175,445**	**1,221**	**3,753**	**662**	**-**	**662**

December 31, 2024	**Carrying amount of hedging instruments**			**Changes in fair value of hedging instruments used for net investment hedge**		
Net investment hedges	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Effective portion recognized in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in income statement	Total
USD swaps	19	616	1,381	52	-	52
RON swaps	177,276	2,002	4,078	(3,303)	-	(3,303)
CHF swaps	170,178	2,782	4,079	5,817	-	5,817
Total	**347,473**	**5,400**	**9,538**	**2,566**	**-**	**2,566**

(*) The hedge swap volumes decreased as a consequence to the branch conversion and capital repatriation.

The maturity profile of notional amounts of the Bank's hedging instruments used in net investment hedge relationships is as follows:

Hedging Instruments	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Total
USD swaps	-	163	-	163
RON swaps	-	5,469	-	5,469
CHF swaps	51,714	15,953	102,146	169,813
Total at June 30, 2025	**51,714**	**21,585**	**102,146**	**175,445**

Hedging Instruments	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Total
USD swaps	19	-	-	19
RON swaps	144,093	22,155	11,028	177,276
CHF swaps	115,201	-	54,977	170,178
Total at December 31, 2024	**259,313**	**22,155**	**66,005**	**347,473**

9. Loans and receivables – customers

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Commercial loans	2,384,564	2,303,073
Consumer loans	152,832	169,250
Credit card loans	107,902	111,190
Finance lease receivables, net	2,155	2,611
Subtotal	**2,647,453**	**2,586,124**
Allowances for expected credit losses	**(34,278)**	**(35,074)**
-Commercial loans	(19,857)	(19,436)
-Consumer loans	(11,515)	(13,160)
-Credit card loans	(2,882)	(2,478)
Total	**2,613,199**	**2,551,050**

No individual loan or receivable has terms and conditions that materially affect the amount, timing or certainty of the consolidated cash flows of the Bank.

10. Loans to customers, impairment charges and allowances

January 1, 2025-June 30, 2025

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross loans	ECL	Gross loans	ECL	Gross loans	ECL	Gross loans	ECL
Balance at 1 January	**2,420,201**	**(7,876)**	**106,317**	**(4,602)**	**59,606**	**(22,596)**	**2,586,124**	**(35,074)**
Originated or purchased	1,451,991	(1,284)	-	-	-	-	**1,451,991**	**(1,284)**
Matured or sold	(1,309,984)	1,173	(2,187)	25	(1,587)	862	**(1,313,758)**	**2,060**
Transfers to Stage 1	7,090	(354)	(6,495)	103	(595)	251	**-**	**-**
Transfers to Stage 2	(24,336)	43	25,858	(511)	(1,522)	468	**-**	**-**
Transfers to Stage 3	(332)	8	(484)	14	816	(22)	**-**	**-**
Re-measurement*	(66,472)	1,249	(6,864)	1,045	(1,179)	(2,118)	**(74,515)**	**176**
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Exchange differences	(678)	3	(769)	5	(942)	(140)	**(2,389)**	**(132)**
Balance at period end	**2,477,480**	**(7,038)**	**115,376**	**(3,921)**	**54,597**	**(23,295)**	**2,647,453**	**(34,254)**

January 1, 2024-June 30, 2024

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross loans	ECL	Gross loans	ECL	Gross loans	ECL	Gross loans	ECL
Balance at 1 January	**2,489,248**	**(8,937)**	**201,339**	**(14,514)**	**69,528**	**(25,536)**	**2,760,115**	**(48,987)**
Originated or purchased	1,375,708	(717)	1,124	(18)	-	-	**1,376,832**	**(735)**
Matured or sold	(1,432,502)	1,948	(5,402)	159	(12,341)	2,932	**(1,450,245)**	**5,039**
Transfers to Stage 1	74,903	(7,334)	(73,573)	6,865	(1,330)	469	**-**	**-**
Transfers to Stage 2	(25,105)	121	28,897	(1,629)	(3,792)	1,508	**-**	**-**
Transfers to Stage 3	(14,420)	69	(2,327)	234	16,747	(303)	**-**	**-**
Re-measurement*	(54,061)	7,554	(4,014)	2,724	(5,404)	(5,067)	**(63,479)**	**5,211**
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	(5,210)	5,210	**(5,210)**	**5,210**
Exchange differences	(11,495)	61	(558)	109	(68)	(823)	**(12,121)**	**(653)**
Balance at period end	**2,402,276**	**(7,235)**	**145,486**	**(6,070)**	**58,130**	**(21,610)**	**2,605,892**	**(34,915)**

(*) Re-measurement represents the current year's changes in gross exposure and expected credit loss allowances, mainly attributable to changes in volumes, such as partial repayments, and changes in the credit quality of existing loans that remain in their respective stages.

Expected credit loss charges on financial instruments included in the statement of income are as follows:

			January 1, 2025- June 30, 2025		January 1, 2024- June 30, 2024
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Total**
Loans to customers at amortized cost	209	785	2,899	3,893	**16,563**
Loans to banks at amortized cost	158	-	-	158	**(411)**
Debt securities	-	67	-	67	**(151)**
Credit related commitments (non-cash loans)	190	-	-	190	**(149)**
Net impairment loss on financial instruments	**557**	**852**	**2,899**	**4,308**	**15,852**

There is no loans and receivables written off during the period (2024: None), which is still subject to enforcement activity.

11. Other assets and inventories

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Repossessed assets classified as inventories*	17,493	24,361
Prepayments to suppliers	4,540	4,013
POS, plastic cards and ATM related receivables	3,365	1,321
Materials and supplies	1,116	1,284
Accounts receivable	565	169
Other assets **	6,899	7,166
Total	**33,978**	**38,314**

(*) Repossessed assets classified as inventories include land, commercial and residential real estate amounting to EUR 16.5 million (2024: EUR 19.3 million).

(**) Includes EUR 2 million (2024: EUR 2.2 million) "Cash collateral given" and EUR 1.4 million (2024: EUR: 2.2 million) "Operational tax receivables".

12. Due to banks

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Time deposits	221,450	234,354
Current accounts	37,653	50,489
Total	**259,103**	**284,843**

EUR 4,924 repo transactions are reported under Time Deposits (2024: None).

13. Due to customers

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Retail time deposits	1,612,309	1,902,158
Retail saving and demand deposits	1,071,642	960,086
Corporate time deposits	647,759	674,396
Corporate demand deposits	560,525	667,269
Total	**3,892,235**	**4,203,909**

As of June 30, 2025, the Bank maintained customer deposit balances of EUR 48,663 (2024: EUR 30,552), which were pledged to the Bank as collateral for loans and off-balance sheet credit instruments granted by the Bank.

As of June 30, 2025, EUR 1,144,391 (2024: EUR 1,044,125) of deposits from customers are expected to be settled in more than 12 months after the balance sheet date.

14. Other liabilities

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Lease liabilities	7,150	7,911
Accrued expenses	4,193	6,863
Items in the course of settlement	3,654	3,475
Credit card payables	2,090	2,062
Other liabilities*	9,254	10,695
Total	**26,341**	**31,006**

(*) Includes EUR 3.1 million (2024: EUR 6.4 million) “Operational tax payables”.

15. Provisions

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Litigation(*)	1,579	2,446
Staff related	4,813	7,360
- Employee termination benefits	*779*	*1,252*
- Variable remunerations	*2,239*	*4,519*
- Vacation pay liability	*1,795*	*1,589*
Credit related commitments	2,477	2,836
Other	21	300
Total	**8,890**	**12,942**

(*) Includes EUR 1,099 (2024: EUR 1,873) allocated as a provision for abusive clauses in residential mortgage contracts.

The table below presents movement in total provisions:

				June 30, 2025
	Litigation	Staff related	Credit related commitments	Other
Balance at 1 January	**2,446**	**7,360**	**2,836**	**300**
Addition	364	2,181	519	-
Provisions used during the period	-	(4,499)	-	-
Reversal	(1,212)	(226)	(728)	(274)
Currency translation differences	(19)	(3)	(150)	(5)
Balance at period end	**1,579**	**4,813**	**2,477**	**21**

				June 30, 2024
	Litigation	Staff related	Credit related commitments	Other
Balance at 1 January	**2,835**	**7,451**	**2,271**	**39**
Addition	-	2,574	378	306
Provisions used during the period	-	(3,877)	(9)	(17)
Reversal	(311)	(1,417)	(212)	(7)
Currency translation differences	(6)	(30)	29	6
Balance at period end	**2,518**	**4,701**	**2,457**	**327**

16. Subordinated liabilities

Issued liabilities qualify as subordinated debt if claims by the holders are subordinated to all other current and future liabilities of, respectively, the Bank and other group companies.

	Maturity Date	First possible call date	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
USD 105 million subordinated notes with a fixed interest rate of 9.75 % p.a.	May 2034	May 2029	92,372	101,651
USD 50 million AT1 instrument with a fixed interest rate of 10.27% p.a.	Perpetual	December 2025	43,034	47,725
Total			**135,406**	**149,376**

Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities

Subordinated loans	**June 30, 2025**	**June 30, 2024**
Balance at the beginning of the period	149,376	169,650
Changes in cash flow		
Proceeds	-	96,358
Repayments	-	(32,219)
Other changes		
Interest expense	7,056	9,115
Interest paid	(6,747)	(7,019)
Change in fair value adjustment micro hedge accounting	2,938	462
Foreign exchange movement	(17,217)	4,672
Balance at period end	**135,406**	**241,019**

17. Equity

	June 30, 2025	**December 31, 2024**
Share capital	563,803	563,000
Share premium	163,748	163,748
Retained earnings*	142,219	125,256
Tangible revaluation reserve	348	348
Fair value reserve	(1,558)	(1,640)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(64,514)	(64,564)
Net investment hedge reserve	(110,804)	(111,096)
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company	**693,242**	**675,052**
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	366	1,467
Total equity	**693,608**	**676,519**

(*) In March 2025, the Bank paid a EUR 3.9 million dividend to its direct shareholder, CEG N.V., based on Q4'24 performance. A further interim dividend of EUR 9.7 million for Q1'25 was paid in May 2025.

As of June 30, 2025, the authorized share capital is EUR 1,000 million (2024: EUR 1,000 million) and consists of EUR 1,000 million (2024: EUR 1,000 million) ordinary shares with a face value of EUR 1. The called-up and paid-in capital consists of 563.8 million (2024: 563 million) ordinary shares with a face value of EUR 1.

Foreign currency translation reserve
The foreign currency translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

Net Investment hedge reserve
The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of hedging instruments used in hedges of net investment in foreign operations and in cash flow hedges.

Fair value reserves
The fair value reserve includes the cumulative net change in the fair value of debt and equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income including expected credit losses for debt securities.

Tangible revaluation reserve
The tangible revaluation reserve includes the cumulative net revaluation surpluses arising from the revaluation of land and buildings.

18. Net interest income

	January 1, 2025- June 30, 2025	January 1, 2024- June 30, 2024*
Interest income using effective interest rate method	**252,196**	**228,361**
Loans and receivables – customers	167,350	169,956
Loans and receivables – banks	56,360	18,477
Cash and balances at central banks	15,487	25,770
Financial investments	12,964	14,109
Interest on financial lease	35	49
Other interest income	**43,151**	**51,851**
Derivatives in economic hedge relationships	36,736	42,594
Financial assets held for trading	6,286	8,801
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at FVTPL	129	456
Subtotal	**295,347**	**280,212**
Interest expense using effective interest rate method	**67,203**	**84,379**
Due to customers	54,690	69,108
Subordinated liabilities	7,330	10,015
Due to banks	5,096	5,172
Lease liabilities	87	84
Other interest expense	**155,875**	**113,787**
Derivatives in economic hedge relationships	155,875	113,787
Subtotal	**223,078**	**198,166**
Total	**72,269**	**82,046**

(*) Reference is made Note 2-f ‘Change in presentation’ for the reclassification between ‘Valuation results and net trading income’ and ‘Net interest income’.

19. Net fee and commission income

	January 1, 2025-June 30, 2025	January 1, 2024-June 30, 2024
Fee and commission income		
Brokerage and advisory fees	8,526	9,260
Financial guarantees and other commitments	6,898	8,079
Credit card fees	3,696	3,506
Commission on account maintenance	742	711
Cash loan fees	462	1,038
Payment and transaction services fees	372	510
Other fees and commissions	3,343	2,520
Subtotal	**24,039**	**25,624**
Fee and commission expense		
Credit card fees	1,798	1,392
Payment and transaction services expense	163	192
Other fee and commission expenses	576	511
Subtotal	**2,537**	**2,095**
Total	**21,502**	**23,529**

20. Valuation results and net trading income

	January 1, 2025-June 30, 2025	January 1, 2024-June 30, 2024*
Foreign exchange	4,085	5,170
Derivative financial instruments – FVTPL	1,569	(3,121)
Trading loans	1,319	1,566
Non trading financial assets mandatorily at FVTPL	927	732
Debt securities	645	(145)
Derivative financial instruments - hedge accounting**	(84)	101
Total	**8,461**	**4,303**

(*) Reference is made to Note 2-f ‘Change in presentation’ for the reclassification between ‘Valuation results and net trading income’ and ‘Net interest income’.

(**) Hedge ineffectiveness result. Please refer to Note 8 ‘Derivatives’ for details.

21. Revenue from repossessed assets and other operating income

i. Revenue from repossessed assets

	January 1, 2025- June 30, 2025	January 1, 2024- June 30, 2024
Revenue from shipbuilding activities*	-	21,269
Gain on disposal of repossessed assets	1,181	382
Total	**1,181**	**21,651**

(*) In December 2024, the Bank completed the sale of Yenikoy Enterprises BV (owner of Atlas Shipyard) to a third party, marking its exit from shipbuilding activities.

The revenue in the table above relates to assets that the Bank has repossessed as part of the foreclosure of collateral. In the efforts to maximize the proceeds, the Bank operates these assets while optimizing their performance before selling them.

The table below includes an overview of revenue and expenses associated with repossessed assets.

	January 1, 2025- June 30, 2025	January 1, 2024- June 30, 2024
Revenue from repossessed assets	1,181	21,651
Direct materials used in shipbuilding activities	-	12,981
Other expenses associated with shipbuilding activities	-	3,485
Employee expenses	-	4,540
Other (Incl. losses from disposal of repossessed assets)	264	358
Expenses related to repossessed assets	**264**	**21,364**
Depreciation	-	510
Net impairment result	(25)	1,276
Expenses related to repossessed assets recognized in other PL items	**(25)**	**1,786**
Net result (pre-tax)	**942**	**(1,499)**

ii. Other operating income

	January 1, 2025- June 30, 2025	January 1, 2024- June 30, 2024
Dividend income	528	528
Recovery from DSB case	-	3,702
Other income	202	1,136
Total	**730**	**5,366**

22. Operating expenses

	January 1, 2025- June 30, 2025	January 1, 2024- June 30, 2024
Professional fees and consultancy	5,587	3,993
Contributions and subscriptions	2,303	1,657
Taxes other than income	2,232	1,768
Communication and information expenses	2,036	1,792
Rent and maintenance expenses	1,574	1,543
Information technology expenses	1,263	1,385
Supervision fees	1,001	931
Legal services expenses	367	1,479
Stationery, office supplies and printing expense	356	340
Other expenses*	6,780	5,954
Total	**23,499**	**20,842**

(*) Other expenses mainly consist of security, insurance, advertising, marketing, cleaning, travel and transport related expenses.

23. Fair value information

The estimates of fair value are intended to approximate the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. However, given the uncertainties and the use of subjective judgement, the fair value should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate sale of the assets or transfer of liabilities. Fair value of financial assets that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Bank determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

The estimated fair values of trading financial assets (excluding loans) at fair value through profit or loss, financial investments and debt securities issued are based on quoted market prices at the reporting date without any deduction for transaction costs.

The estimated fair values of all other financial assets and liabilities are calculated using discounted cash flow techniques based on expected future cash flows and discount rates for similar instruments.

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

The table below provides reconciliation between line items in the statement of financial position and categories of financial instruments.

June 30, 2025	Trading	Designated at FVTPL	Measured mandatorily at FVTPL	Measured at amortized cost	Measured at FVOCI	Total carrying amount
Cash and balances at central banks	-	-	-	949,781	-	949,781
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	198,864	4,715	-	-	203,579
Financial investments	-	-	-	304,968	249,012	553,980
Loans and receivables - banks	-	-	-	571,694	-	571,694
Loans and receivables - customers	-	-	-	2,613,199	-	2,613,199
Derivative financial instruments	339,379	-	-	-	-	339,379
Total assets	**339,379**	**198,864**	**4,715**	**4,439,642**	**249,012**	**5,231,612**
Due to banks	-	-	-	259,103	-	259,103
Due to customers	-	-	-	3,892,235	-	3,892,235
Derivative financial instruments	294,927	-	-	-	-	294,927
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	135,406	-	135,406
Total liabilities	**294,927**	**-**	**-**	**4,286,744**	**-**	**4,581,671**

December 31, 2024	Trading	Designated at FVTPL	Measured mandatorily at FVTPL	Measured at amortized cost	Measured at FVOCI	Total carrying amount
Cash and balances at central banks	-	-	-	1,267,118	-	1,267,118
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	85,062	18,479	-	-	103,541
Financial investments	-	-	-	129,396	315,262	444,658
Loans and receivables - banks	-	-	-	968,650	-	968,650
Loans and receivables - customers	-	-	-	2,551,050	-	2,551,050
Derivative financial instruments	164,958	-	-	-	-	164,958
Total assets	**164,958**	**85,062**	**18,479**	**4,916,214**	**315,262**	**5,499,975**
Due to banks	-	-	-	284,843	-	284,843
Due to customers	-	-	-	4,203,909	-	4,203,909
Derivative financial instruments	229,342	-	-	-	-	229,342
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	149,376	-	149,376
Total liabilities	**229,342**	**-**	**-**	**4,638,128**	**-**	**4,867,470**

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy consists of three levels, depending upon whether fair values are determined based on quoted prices in an active market (Level 1), valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2) or valuation techniques that incorporate inputs which are unobservable and which have significant impact on the fair value of the instrument (Level 3):

Valuation Models

The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- Level 1: This category includes inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments. These are instruments where the fair value can be determined directly from prices which are quoted in active, liquid markets and where the instrument observed in the market is representative of that being priced in the Bank's portfolio. Transfers out of Level 1 into Level 2 or Level 3 occur when the Bank establishes that markets are no longer active and therefore unadjusted quoted process are no longer provide reliable pricing information.
- Level 2: This category includes inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique uses inputs based on unobservable data, which could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant, unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between instruments. Unobservable in this context means that there is little or no current market data available from which the price at which an arm's length transaction would be likely to occur can be derived.

Transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels are made on a quarterly basis.

The Bank uses following assumptions to estimate the fair value of financial instruments:

Equity securities: Fair values of publicly traded equity securities are based on quoted market prices where available. In the case of where no quoted market is available, fair value is determined based on quoted prices for similar securities or other valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include discounted cash flow models and transaction multiple methods.

Debt securities: Fair values are based on quoted market prices, where available. Quoted market prices may be obtained from an exchange market, dealer, broker, pricing service or regulatory service. If quoted prices in an active market are not available, fair value is based on an analysis of available market inputs, which may include values obtained from one or more pricing services or by a valuation technique that discounts expected future cash flows using a market interest rate curves, referenced credit spreads and maturity of the investment.

Derivative assets and liabilities: Derivatives are valued using valuation techniques. The valuation techniques and inputs depend on the type of derivative and the nature of the underlying instruments. Observable prices or model inputs are usually available in the market for exchange-traded derivatives and simple over-the-counter derivatives. Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determining fair values. The principal techniques used to value these instruments are based on discounted cash flows, Black-Scholes option models and Monte Carlo simulation. These valuation models calculate the present value of expected future cash flows. Inputs to valuation models are determined from observable market data where possible. The inputs used include prices available from exchanges, dealers, brokers or providers of consensus pricing, yield curves, credit spreads, default rates, recovery rates, volatility of underlying interest rates, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. These inputs are determined with reference to quoted prices, recently executed trades, independent market quotes, where available.

Fair value estimates obtained from models are adjusted for any other factors, such as liquidity risk or model uncertainties; to the extent that the Bank believes that, a third party market participant consider them in pricing a transaction. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Bank entity and the counterparty where appropriate. For measuring derivatives, fair values take into account both credit valuation adjustments (CVA) and debit valuation adjustments (DVA). In assessing the counterparty risk the Bank accounts for the following aspects: the default probability of the counterparty, the default probability of the Bank itself, the nature of transactions and the impact of risk mitigants such as netting and collateralisation for each counterparty individually.

Trading loans measured at fair value through profit or loss: Fair values of loans are determined by reference to similar instruments trading in active markets and valuation models where inputs are unobservable. These models calculate the present value of expected future cash flows. The inputs used include prices available from dealers, brokers or providers of consensus pricing, yield rates and currency exchange rates.

Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss: All financial assets that do not meet a “solely payment of principal and interest” (SPPI) criterion, are classified at initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss.

In 2025, there has been no change in valuation techniques and models.

Valuation framework

The Bank has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This framework includes a Product Control function, which is independent of front office management and reports to the Chief Financial Officer, and which has overall responsibility for independently verifying the results of trading and investment operations and all significant fair value measurements. Specific controls include:

- verification of observable pricing;
- re-performance of model valuations;
- analysis and investigation of significant daily valuation movements

When third party confirmation, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair value, Product Control assesses and documents the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of IFRS. This includes:

- verifying that the broker or pricing service is approved by the Bank for use in pricing the relevant type of financial instrument;
- understanding how the fair value has been arrived at and the extent to which it represents actual market transactions;
- when prices for similar instruments are used to measure fair value, how these prices have been adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the instrument subject to the measurement; and
- if a number of quotes for the same financial instrument have been obtained, then how fair value has been determined using these quotes.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO).

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized. The amounts are based on the values recognized in the statement of financial position.

June 30, 2025	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Trading assets	5	20,032	7,441	171,391	198,864
Derivative financial assets	8	564	338,803	12	339,379
Equity instruments measured at FVOCI	6	7,613	-	4,204	11,817
Non-trading assets mandatorily at FVTPL	5	258	-	4,457	4,715
Other financial investments	6	442,843	11,441	87,880	542,164
Total		**471,310**	**357,685**	**267,944**	**1,096,939**
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial liabilities	8	234	294,690	4	294,928
Total		**234**	**294,690**	**4**	**294,928**

December 31, 2024	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Trading assets	5	21,521	9,787	53,754	85,062
Derivative financial assets	8	42	164,819	97	164,958
Equity instruments measured at FVOCI	6	7,493	-	4,649	12,142
Non-trading assets mandatorily at FVTPL	5	232	-	18,247	18,479
Other financial investments	6	172,901	14,543	115,676	303,120
Total		**202,189**	**189,149**	**192,423**	**583,761**
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial liabilities	8	18	229,319	5	229,342
Total		**18**	**229,319**	**5**	**229,342**

There were no transfers between Level 1, 2, or 3 of the fair value hierarchy in 2025 (2024: None).

Level 3 Financial assets and liabilities

Fair value measurements using significant inputs that are unobservable in the market due to limited activity or an illiquid market are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. Such measurements include securities valued using internal models or a combination of multiple valuation techniques, such as weighting of internal models and vendor or broker pricing, where the unobservable inputs are significant to the overall fair value measurement. As of June 30, 2025, EUR 8,661 (2024: EUR 9,140) securities were classified as Level 3.

During 2025, there were no financial instruments transferred out of Level 3 to Level 2 due to change in inputs used in measuring the fair value of the assets. (2024: None)

Loans and receivables classified under Level 3 consist of trading loans valued using discounted cash flow technique that incorporate brokers' quotes as indicative value with no attached commitment to transact at that price.

Changes in the unobservable inputs used in the valuation of Level 3 financial assets would not have a significant impact on equity and net income.

Non trading assets consist of equity investments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, that are measured in line with IFRS 13 requirements using the valuation techniques described in the following table.

Fair value measurement of non-financial assets and liabilities

Non-financial assets for which fair value is taken into account as measurement basis comprise of investment properties, land and buildings. Assets held for sale is measured at lower of the carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

Independent appraisal reports are used for determination of fair values of those assets that are classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy since the valuation techniques used are mostly based on unobservable inputs.

Unrealised gains and losses during the period that relate to Level 3 non-financial assets have been recognised in the statement of income as follows:

- Changes in fair value of inventory properties are included in other impairment loss.
- Changes in fair value of assets held for sale are included in other impairment loss.

In 2025, there has been no change in valuation techniques.

As at June 30, 2025, the Bank has no non-financial liabilities measured at fair value (2024: None).

Significant unobservable inputs used in determination of Level 3 fair values

The following table presents the valuation techniques and the significant inputs used in determination of fair values in Level 3 measurements.

Category	Carrying amount/fair value(in Eur)	Valuation Technique	Input	Range
Financial assets				
Romania- Visa shares	4,457	Third party pricing	Broker price	n.a
Non-trading assets mandatorily at FVTPL	**4,457**			
Trading assets - *Trading loans at FVTPL*	**171,391**	Third party pricing	Broker price	n.a
Other financial investments - *Trading loans at FVOCI*	**87,880**	Third party pricing	Broker price	n.a
Equity instruments measured at FVOCI				
- **Investment fund**	**4,204**	Net asset value	n.a	n.a
Total- Level 3 financial assets (excl. derivatives)	**267,932**			
Non-financial assets				
Western Europe- land/buildings	11,828	Market comparison approach Income capitalization	Price per square meter IRR/Yield	18 Eur/sqm/month 7.95%
Romania- land/ buildings	5,973	Market comparison approach Income capitalization	Price per square meter	400-2,300 Eur/sqm/month
Sub-total land/buildings	**17,801**			
Turkey- commercial properties	768	Market comparison approach	Price per square meter	2,793 Eur/sqm
Sub-total investment properties	**768**			
Western Europe- artworks	977	Market comparison approach	n.a	n.a
Sub-total assets held for sale	**977**			
Total Level 3 non-financial assets	**19,546**			

Reconciliation of Level 3 financial assets

The following table shows a reconciliation for fair value measurements in the Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

				June 30, 2025				June 30, 2024
	Financial Assets-FVOCI	**Financial Assets at FVTPL-Non-Trading**	**Financial Assets at FVTPL-Trading**	**Total**	**Financial Assets-FVOCI**	**Financial Assets at FVTPL-Non-Trading**	**Financial Assets at FVTPL-Trading**	**Total**
Balance at January 1	**120,325**	**18,247**	**53,754**	**192,326**	**43,639**	**25,728**	**138,290**	**207,657**
Total gains and losses								
- in net trading income	782	927	1,311	3,020	529	732	902	2,163
- in net interest income	-	129	4,601	4,730	-	456	4,237	4,693
- in OCI	(6)	-	-	(6)	7	-	-	7
Purchases/additions	117,998	-	463,200	581,198	64,322	-	273,192	337,514
Settlements/Collections/Sales	(146,993)	(14,754)	(351,352)	(513,099)	(3,179)	(7,811)	(279,009)	(289,999)
Exchange differences	(22)	(92)	(123)	(237)	117	28	-	145
Balance at the period end	**92,084**	**4,457**	**171,391**	**267,932**	**105,435**	**19,133**	**137,612**	**262,180**

Reconciliation of Level 3 non-financial assets

The following table shows a reconciliation for fair value measurements in the Level 3 non-financial assets.

June 30, 2025	**Land&Buildings**	**Investment properties**	**Assets held for sale**
Balance at the beginning of the period	**18,495**	**768**	**977**
Depreciation	(390)	-	-
Exchange differences	(305)	-	-
Balance at the period end	**17,801**	**768**	**977**

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table compares the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy. Cash and balances at central banks are excluded from the table as it’s carrying value approximates the fair value.

June 30, 2025	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair Values	Total carrying amount
Financial assets						
Loans and receivables - banks	7	-	571,694	-	571,694	571,694
Loans and receivables - customers	9	-	-	2,605,460	2,605,460	2,613,199
Total		**-**	**571,694**	**2,605,460**	**3,177,154**	**3,184,893**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	12	-	259,103	-	259,103	259,103
Due to customers	13	-	3,929,210	-	3,929,210	3,892,235
Subordinated liabilities	16	-	135,402	-	135,402	135,406
Total		**-**	**4,323,715**	**-**	**4,323,715**	**4,286,744**

December 31, 2024	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair Values	Total carrying amount
Financial assets						
Loans and receivables - banks	7	-	968,650	-	968,650	968,650
Loans and receivables - customers	9	-	-	2,545,404	2,545,404	2,551,050
Total		**-**	**968,650**	**2,545,404**	**3,514,054**	**3,519,700**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	12	-	284,843	-	284,843	284,843
Due to customers	13	-	4,240,883	-	4,240,883	4,203,909
Subordinated liabilities	16	-	149,373	-	149,373	149,376
Total		**-**	**4,675,099**	**-**	**4,675,099**	**4,638,128**

24. Commitments and contingencies

To meet the financial needs of customers, the Bank issues various irrevocable commitments and contingent liabilities. Even though these obligations may not be recognized on the statement of financial position, they do contain credit risk and are, therefore, part of the overall risk of the Bank. In many instances, the amount recognized on the statement of financial position for incurred obligations does not represent the loss potential of the arrangement in full.

Letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances commit the Bank to make payments on behalf of customers, contingent on the failure of the customer to perform under the terms of the contract. Guarantees carry the same credit risk as loans. Credit guarantees can be in the form of bills of exchange, irrevocable letters of credit, advance payment guarantees, or endorsement liabilities from bills rediscounted.

Commitments to extend credit represent contractual commitments to make loans and revolving credits. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates, or other termination clauses. Since commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total contract amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend the credit, the Bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments.

However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific standards. The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

	June 30, 2025	**December 31, 2024**
Contingent liabilities with respect to irrevocable letters of credit - import	583,495	630,632
Contingent liabilities with respect to irrevocable letters of credit - export	196,995	267,174
Contingent liabilities with respect to letters of guarantee granted - banks	80,004	24,445
Contingent liabilities with respect to letters of guarantee granted - corporates	54,875	66,972
Contingent liabilities with respect other guarantees	14	14
Total non-cash loans	**915,383**	**989,237**
Credit-card limits	247,180	229,909
Credit-line commitments	66,963	170,990
Other commitments	9,272	-
Total	**1,238,798**	**1,390,136**

25. Related parties

The Bank's Parent Company is CEG N.V., The Netherlands, and the Ultimate Parent Company is FİBA Holding A.Ş., Turkey, both ultimately controlled by Özyeğin family.

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in financial and operating decisions. The Bank enters into transactions with its Parent company, ultimate parent company and other related parties controlled by Özyeğin family in the ordinary course of business at commercial interest and commission rates. The Bank provides general banking services to related parties including current accounts, time deposits, fx transactions, fiduciary transactions, brokerage activities and custodian services. All loans and advances to related parties are performing advances.

All amounts included in the financial statements stated in the table below relate to group companies controlled by Özyeğin family:

			June 30, 2025			December 31, 2024*
	Parent Company	Ultimate Parent Company	Other Related Parties	Parent Company	Ultimate Parent Company	Other Related Parties
Assets						
Loans and receivables – banks	-	-	788	-	-	441
Loans and receivables – customers	-	-	112,189	-	-	125,879
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	7,295	-	-	2,004
Liabilities						
Due to banks	-	-	2,553	-	-	769
Due to customers	1,880	27,727	82,276	1,808	492	63,645
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	8,323	-	-	3,412
Subordinated liabilities	135,406	-	-	149,376	-	-
Commitment and contingencies	-	-	454	-	-	1,005

(*) Reference is made Note 2-g 'Changes to prior year disclosures'.

All credit risk exposures related to derivate financial instruments are fully collateralized through pledge agreements. As of June 30, 2025, the Bank does not have any stage 3 provisions regarding related party balances 2024: None).

			January 1, 2025- June 30, 2025			January 1, 2024- June 30, 2024
	Parent Company	Ultimate Parent Company	Other Related Parties	Parent Company	Ultimate Parent Company	Other Related Parties
Interest income	-	-	13,932	-	-	13,856
Interest expense	(7,056)	(200)	(8,819)	(3,338)	-	(7,027)
Commission income	-	-	431	-	-	3,578
Valuation results and net trading income	-	-	(635)	-	-	228
Other operating income	-	-	98	-	-	103
Operating expenses	-	-	(512)	-	-	(641)

In 2025, there are no loans sold to related parties (2024: None).

Key management is defined as those persons in the Bank's Supervisory and Managing Board. The number of key management personnel is 8 (2024: 9). Key management personnel and their immediate relatives have transactions in the ordinary course of business at commercial interest and commission rates with the Bank. There is no loan granted to key management.

As of June 30, 2025, the Bank does not have any provisions regarding the balances with key management personnel (2024: None). Key management costs, including remuneration and fees for the period ended June 30, 2025 amounted to EUR 2,296 (2024: EUR 2,259). Pension plan contribution amounted to EUR 103 (2024: EUR 100).

26. Risk management

Nexent Bank N.V. has set policy-level standards in accordance with the regulations of the Dutch Central Bank (De Nederlandsche Bank – DNB) and the guidelines published by the Basel Committee and the European Banking Authority (EBA).

The core elements of the bank's risk management and control framework are:

- Adhering to the risk appetite and strategy set
- Periodically assessing the risk governance structure
- Maintaining capital management in line with the capital strategy
- Managing financial and operational risk in line with the risk appetite and strategy

Risk Appetite and Risk Governance

The risk management philosophy requires direct reporting lines and a clear division of tasks and responsibilities. At the same time, it ensures that bank-wide criteria for acceptance, monitoring, control and management of risks are deeply rooted. We clearly separate risk ownership from business activities.

Main pillars of the risk appetite are illustrated below:

QUALITATIVE

Governance

- Standardized policies, guidelines and limits
- Risk tolerance is proposed and executed by the Managing Board upon the approval of the Supervisory Board
- Risk appetite in certain geographies and segments is determined in accordance with local presence and expertise
- Risk management is centralized and functions independently from the business lines

Reputation

- Ensure high financial reporting transparency and efficient external communications

QUANTITATIVE

Credit risk concentration

- Diversified exposure within different geographies through retail, SME and corporate clients.
- Low sovereign exposure

Liquidity

- No risk tolerance for liquidity risk, restrictions on short-term funding and credit-sensitive liabilities
- Insignificant liability concentration

Trading and ALM

- Minor sensitivity to trading risk and limited interest rate mismatches in the banking book
- No exposure to securitized/re-securitized assets or CDOs

The Bank exercises full control over its subsidiaries' business performance and steers their risk appetite. In addition, we employ the following governance structure of risk management:

- Audit & Risk Committees at subsidiary as well as consolidated level;
- Direct reporting of general managers of the banks' subsidiaries to the CEO of the Bank;
- Presence of a global CRO function on the Managing Board;
- A uniform credit committee structure at both local and the consolidated level.

The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) at the consolidated level plays a pivotal role in the Bank's risk governance framework. ARC meets four times a year, receives regular reports, and updates on the Bank's actual risk appetite with respect to the approved risk appetite statement. The Committee reviews and monitors the limits for individual types of risks and takes decisions whether principal risks have been properly identified and are being appropriately managed. ARC also makes assessments on the existing risk management capacity / expertise of the Bank and raises action items / investment plans –where necessary- to reach the desired level.

Capital Management

A capital level commensurate with the Bank's risk profile is the key to financial resilience. The Bank operates with an optimum level and mix of capital resources. A centralized regulatory/internal capital management model plays a major role in this process. The internal capital model incorporates detailed scenario analyses of key risk factors and their potential effects on income statement and the Bank's capital base under different assumptions. This framework is designed to ensure the Bank has sufficient capital resources to meet the capital requirements of DNB, as well as those of local regulators in our operating countries.

It further ensures that we have capital available to meet our own risk appetite and internal guidelines. We place great emphasis on the strength of our capital base as a way to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence, and to sustain future business development.

The Bank allocates assets in accordance with the risk-return thresholds defined in our risk appetite statement. Business units are required to understand fully the inherent risk-reward profile of their business and to generate a specific level of return on regulatory/internal capital requirements. The Bank's risk strategy has proved its value, not only by providing consistently strong financial results, but also by yielding consistently robust returns on equity.

The Bank's capital-management objectives are to:

- Maintain sufficient capital resources to meet the DNB's minimum regulatory capital requirements.
- Ensure that locally regulated subsidiaries can meet their minimum capital requirements.
- Achieve adequate capital levels to support the bank's risk appetite and internal capital requirements.
- Maintain a strong capital base to reassure investors, creditors and markets, and to sustain future business development.

To support its capital-management objectives, the Bank takes into account:

- Possible volatility in anticipated demand for capital caused by new business opportunities, including acquisitions, or by deterioration in the credit quality of the Bank's assets
- Possible volatility of reported profits and other capital resources compared with forecast.
- Capital ratio sensitivity to foreign-exchange-rate movements.

Regulatory Capital

The Bank follows Capital Requirement Directive and Capital Requirement Regulation for Capital Requirement calculation. Related documents are following:

CRD

- Directive 2013/36/EU on access to the activity of credit institution and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms (CRD IV), 26 June 2013[1]
- DIRECTIVE (EU) 2019/878 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 May 2019 amending Directive 2013/36/EU as regards exempted entities, financial holding companies, mixed financial holding companies, remuneration, supervisory measures and powers and capital conservation measures[2]

CRR

- Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (CRR)[3]
- REGULATION (EU) 2019/876 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 May 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as regards the leverage ratio, the net stable funding ratio, requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities, counterparty credit risk, market risk, exposures to central counterparties, exposures to collective investment undertakings, large exposures, reporting and disclosure requirements, and Regulation (EU) No 648/2012[4]

The Bank applies the standardized approach for credit risk, market risks and operational risk. Banks are expected to meet the capital-requirements constraints imposed by the CRR III accord.

The Bank's total own funds consist of Core Tier I capital (also named as common Equity Tier I, CET 1), Additional Tier I capital (AT 1) and Tier II capital. The various elements making up both components are presented in the table below:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024**
Total Equity*	**693,607**	**676,519**
- Current year profit (1)	(11,089)	(3,846)
- Non-eligible minority interest (2)	(365)	(1,227)
Prudential filters		
- Prudent valuation	(644)	(608)
- Intangible asset (2)	(14,988)	(11,892)
- Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences (2)	(13,384)	(24,734)
- CIU Investment deductions	(3,119)	(3,540)
- Backstop deductions (3)	(8,977)	(8,696)
- Repossessed Assets deduction (4)	(7,326)	(6,326)
Core Tier I	**633,715**	**615,650**
Perpetual Tier I capital	43,034	47,725
Additional Tier I	**43,034**	**47,725**
Total Tier I capital	**676,749**	**663,375**
Tier II capital		
Subordinated capital	89,644	101,020
Total Tier II capital	**89,644**	**101,020**
Total own funds	**766,393**	**764,395**

*Different consolidation scopes account for the difference between equity and intangible in own funds from the consolidated financial statements for both periods. 'Own funds' are determined using the prudential consolidation scope, which solely combines financial institutions and excludes SPV companies in accordance with prudential supervision regulations.
**Comparative figures have been updated to improve consistency and comparability with the current period disclosure.

(1) Based on article 26, point 2 of CRR IV, the Bank includes interim profit into Common Equity Tier 1 Capital. DNB granted permission to include 2025 Q1 interim profit in CET1 capital. Therefore, only Q2 interim profit is excluded from common Equity Tier 1 Capital as of June 2025.

(2) Under CRD IV frame, additional items listed below shall be deducted fully to enhance own funds quality:
- Non-eligible minority interest
- Other intangible asset (Non-solvency deductible under Basel II framework)
- Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences

(3) According to CRR, Prudential NPE backstop deduction is applicable for NPLs that were originated after April 2019, whereas the Bank conservatively applies this guidance retrospectively to its entire NPL portfolio and deduct the relevant capital amount from its total own funds under the Bank's own initiative in accordance with Article 3 of the CRR as of 2023 June-end.

(4) The aging of repossessed assets is addressed through capital deductions from the Bank's own funds under the Bank's own initiative in accordance with Article 3 of the CRR as of 2023 June-end. The Bank applies maximum holding periods for repossessed assets and determined specific applicable amount of deduction from CET1 capital separately for each repossessed asset based on the Bank's NPE strategy policy.

The Bank and its individually supervised subsidiaries have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the reporting period and maintained their capital ratios above the regulatory minimum ratios.

Solvency ratio	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Capital ratio	21.24%	19.77%
Tier I ratio	18.76%	17.16%
Core Tier I	17.57%	15.93%
Total Risk Exposure Amount	**3,607,571**	**3,865,620**

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the current or prospective threat to the Bank's earnings and capital because of counterparty's failure to comply with financial or other contractual obligations.

Credit risk constitutes the most significant risk of the bank and arises mainly from its trade-finance, lending, treasury, mortgage and leasing businesses.

Concentration limits

The Bank has established maximum concentration limits –in terms of both nominal and capital consumption- over country, industry and single-name concentrations to manage concentration risk in its loan portfolio.

Credit risk is managed by following tools and principles:

Risk mitigation

The Bank employs credit risk mitigation strategies to lower the credit risk connected to its credit exposures. These methods generally include the management of collateral and guarantees, the offsetting of financial assets and liabilities, and the enforcement of master netting agreements or comparable instruments by the bank's banking system with means of collateral-transaction linkages.

The conditions that collateral must satisfy in order to qualify for capital reduction are set forth in the Capital Requirements Regulation. The successful and prompt realization of collateral is the goal of these criteria, which include legal certainty for enforceability, collateral assessment, and collateral monitoring. The Bank established its Collateral Management Policy that provides a single-view on collateral management within Nexent Bank, which contains the eligibility of collateral for risk mitigation as well as certain collateral-related processes such as collateral (re-)valuation, administration and liquidation as well as post mortem analyses.

- For legal certainly for enforceability, Legal department conducts in-depth legal review confirming the enforceability of the collateral arrangements under the law applicable to these arrangements in all relevant jurisdictions.
- For collateral assessment, The Collateral Management Unit monitors timely revaluations according to the specific requirements decided by the Credit Committee and informs Corporate Banking and Corporate Credits to initiate revaluations. The market value of the collateral should be appraised at least annually or more often whenever there is a reason to believe that a significant decrease in its market value has occurred.
- For collateral administration, The Collateral Management Unit, in consultation with Corporate Marketing, Corporate Credits, Treasury and Legal as well as Trade Finance Services and Central Registry. Collateral Management prepares collaterals documentation, maintains collateral bookings for establishing the linkage between risks and collaterals, ensures timely revaluations and insurance coverage of the collateral, is responsible for the release of collateral when advised by Corporate Banking, and facilitates the margin call process for financial institutions.

Internal Rating Models and Scorecards

The Bank borrower rating systems require fundamental credit analysis (corporate) and behavioural inputs (retail) and supplemented by statistical models.

The obligor-rating framework has several building blocks to ensure that qualitative and quantitative risk drivers of corporate default are inherent in the rating process. Since 2011, Internal Rating System model coverage has been extended with new specialized lending models, which ensure more robust estimation of initial risk parameters for transactional lending portfolios. In line with the Bank lending practices, seven sub-classes of specialized lending, namely structured trade finance, marine object finance, marine project (shipbuilding) finance, income producing real estate finance, real estate development finance, object finance and other project finance, are separately identified within the corporate asset class regarding the applied rating criteria. In 2017, the Bank implemented new object finance, real estate finance and balance sheet lending rating models and finalized the process of migration to the 21-grade master scale -which covers both corporate and retail lending.

The Bank has established a centre of excellence for retail risk management responsible for scoring, risk based pricing, algorithm development, stress testing, monitoring and reporting. The centre is composed of highly skilled statisticians, bankers, econometrists, database programmers and risk managers. The team has worked in projects in several countries including Russia, Romania, Germany, Turkey and Belgium. Now through their efforts, all banking entities are taking the right risk with the right interest margin.

Stress testing

The Bank puts stress-testing and capital planning at the centre of its internal capital assessment process. The factual starting point of the capital planning process is the three-year business plan, which reflects the baseline assumptions on the global economy. Macroeconomic assumptions are mainly based on a survey of multiple sources to ensure objectivity and consistency. Then, the Bank identifies the potential threats to its business plan and capital adequacy based on a set of adverse scenarios.

Having a hypothetical stress testing framework, the bank’s stress-testing methodology discourages both under-and over-reliance on internal data. The magnitude of the shocks varied across different portfolios based on their expected default correlation with the systematic risks, which materialize under the adverse scenario.

The Bank’s credit-risk stress tests shock both default- and recovery-related risk parameters. In particular, risk concentrations in the portfolio are penalized with harsher shocks. The Bank’s stress-testing methodology does not aim to make accurate forecasts of the downturns, but instead aims to capture the tail loss by simulating the unexpected and the undesirable.

26. a. Credit exposure

Maximum credit-risk exposure

The Bank identifies its maximum credit exposure as the sum of all transactions that may potentially expose the Bank to credit losses, should the counterparty not fulfil its contractual obligations. The maximum credit exposure presented in the table below comprises on- and off-balance sheet items. Credit exposure is measured without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

Maximum credit-risk exposure, net of impairment allowances

On-balance sheet items are presented at their gross carrying amount, gross of impairment allowances. Derivative financial instruments are assessed at fair value of future cash flows.

The off-balance credit risk exposure comprises:

- Letters of guarantee granted and letters of credit issued or confirmed, shown at the maximum amount that the Bank would have to pay if the guarantees or letters of credit are called upon; and,
- Undrawn credit-card limits
- Revocable credit line commitments are excluded, as they do not create credit risk.
- Back-to-back letter of credits are excluded.

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balance sheet items		
Balances with central banks	940,036	1,254,448
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	203,579	103,541
Financial investments	553,980	444,658
Loans and receivables - banks	572,133	969,272
Loans and receivables - customers	2,647,453	2,586,124
Derivative financial instruments	339,379	164,958
Subtotal	**5,256,560**	**5,523,001**
Off- balance sheet items		
Issued letters of guarantee	134,893	91,430
Issued irrevocable letters of credit	739,050	763,110
Undrawn credit-card limits	247,180	229,909
Other commitments and contingent liabilities	76,235	170,990
Total off-balance sheet	**1,197,358**	**1,255,439**
Maximum credit risk exposure	**6,453,918**	**6,778,440**

Concentration of credit exposure

Concentration risk normally arises when number of counterparties operates in the same geographical region or within the same economic sector, and thus is affected to the same extent as economic, political and other conditions.

26.b. Sector concentration

The Bank monitors its credit exposure within the following counterparty groups: banks and central governments, financial investments, derivatives, corporate customers, retail customers, residential mortgage loans and SME customers. Exposure to corporate customers is presented, broken down by industry, according to the internal sector definitions.

				June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024
	On-balance sheet	**Off-balance sheet**	**Total exposure**	**% of total exposure**	**Total exposure**	**% of total exposure**
Balances with central banks	940,036	1,500	941,536	14.6%	1,255,948	18.5%
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	203,579	-	203,579	3.2%	103,541	1.5%
Financial investments	553,980	-	553,980	8.6%	444,658	6.6%
Loans and receivables - banks	572,133	276,999	849,132	13.2%	1,360,891	20.1%
Loans and receivables - customers	2,647,453	918,859	3,566,312	55.3%	3,448,444	50.9%
Loans and receivables - corporate	*2,344,220*	*665,984*	*3,010,204*	*46.6%*	*2,877,019*	*42.4%*
Oil & Derivatives	*433,931*	*461,656*	*895,587*	*13.9%*	*602,127*	*8.9%*
Iron-Steel-Metals & Alloys	*302,937*	*99,019*	*401,956*	*6.2%*	*525,855*	*7.8%*
Financial Service & Investment	*320,811*	*6,102*	*326,913*	*5.1%*	*354,861*	*5.2%*
Shipping & Shipyard	*219,853*	*6,560*	*226,413*	*3.5%*	*272,533*	*4.0%*
Soft Commodities & Agricultural Products	*209,662*	*12,104*	*221,766*	*3.4%*	*234,754*	*3.5%*
Real Estate	*158,906*	-	*158,906*	*2.5%*	*157,379*	*2.3%*
Energy & Coal	*124,953*	*3,785*	*128,738*	*2.0%*	*152,208*	*2.2%*
Fertilizers	*65,440*	*35,344*	*100,784*	*1.6%*	*58,498*	*0.9%*
Leisure & Tourism	*88,024*	-	*88,024*	*1.4%*	*139,696*	*2.1%*
Transportation, Logistics & Warehousing	*86,344*	-	*86,344*	*1.3%*	*61,744*	*0.9%*
Technology, IT & Electronic Equipment	*82,334*	-	*82,334*	*1.3%*	*97,812*	*1.4%*
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	*56,530*	-	*56,530*	*0.9%*	*31,046*	*0.5%*
Petrochemical, Plasticizers & Derivatives	*27,370*	*22,008*	*49,378*	*0.8%*	*27,233*	*0.4%*
Paper and Pulp & Forestry	*29,095*	*16,330*	*45,425*	*0.7%*	*40,527*	*0.6%*
Construction & Installation	*36,546*	*2,973*	*39,519*	*0.6%*	*39,076*	*0.6%*
Retail	*29,117*	*14*	*29,131*	*0.5%*	*29,621*	*0.4%*
Holding	*28,759*	*78*	*28,837*	*0.4%*	*11,024*	*0.2%*
Automotive & Derivatives	*11,565*	*11*	*11,576*	*0.2%*	*8,157*	*0.1%*
Media & Publishing	*9,541*	-	*9,541*	*0.1%*	*10,213*	*0.2%*
Other	*22,502*	-	*22,502*	*0.3%*	*22,655*	*0.3%*
Loans and receivables - retail customers and SMEs	*303,233*	*252,875*	*556,108*	*8.6%*	*571,425*	*8.4%*
Exposure to retail customers	*107,950*	*247,180*	*355,130*	*5.5%*	*342,145*	*5.0%*
Exposure secured by residential real estate	*152,784*	-	*152,784*	*2.4%*	*168,222*	*2.5%*
Exposure to SME	*42,499*	*5,695*	*48,194*	*0.7%*	*61,058*	*0.9%*
Derivative financial instruments	*339,379*	-	*339,379*	*5.3%*	*164,958*	*2.4%*
Total credit risk exposure	**5,256,560**	**1,197,358**	**6,453,918**	**100.0%**	**6,778,440**	**100.0%**

The top five industries account for 68.85% (2024: 69.17%) of the total corporate portfolio, reflecting the traditional business areas of the Bank where it possesses strong expertise and profound industry practice.

In line with its Fossil Fuel Policy, the Bank's Coal and Oil & Derivatives exposures only consist of trading activities. The Bank monitors its consolidated Coal exposure, which is presented under Energy & Coal and Iron-Steel-Metal & Alloys sectors. The breakdown of the Bank's total coal exposure is as follows:

				June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024
	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Total exposure	% of total exposure	Total exposure	% of Total exposure
Thermal Coal	-	-	-	0.00%	45,610	0.67%
Metallurgical Coal	29,228	5,212	34,440	0.53%	-	0.00%
Total	**29,228**	**5,212**	**34,440**	**0.53%**	**45,610**	**0.67%**

26.c. Geographical concentration

The following table provides the distribution of the Bank's credit exposure by risk country as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

							June 30, 2025
	Netherlands	Turkey	Romania	Switzerland	Non - investment grade	Investment grade	Total exposure
Balance sheet items							
Demand deposits with central banks	756,308	-	44,759	107,030	16,402	15,537	940,036
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	3,081	30,778	-	-	84,758	84,962	203,579
Financial investments	246,487	11,441	14,375	18,463	56,206	207,008	553,980
Loans and receivables - banks	23,352	37,405	16,671	10,483	131,502	352,720	572,133
Loans and receivables - customers	360,997	505,267	322,680	315,499	217,193	925,817	2,647,453
Derivative financial instruments	253,537	30,357	-	49,898	-	5,587	339,379
Total balance sheet	**1,643,762**	**615,248**	**398,485**	**501,373**	**506,061**	**1,591,631**	**5,256,560**
Off-balance sheet items	57,599	29,067	257,928	132,746	51,748	668,270	1,197,358
Total credit-risk exposure	**1,701,361**	**644,315**	**656,413**	**634,119**	**557,809**	**2,259,901**	**6,453,918**

							December 31, 2024
	Netherlands	Turkey	Romania	Switzerland	Non - investment grade	Investment grade	Total exposure
Balance sheet items							
Demand deposits with central banks	921,126	-	144,408	154,172	18,977	15,765	1,254,448
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	13,284	10,170	472	-	32,465	47,150	103,541
Financial investments	136,412	956	14,642	18,529	63,014	211,105	444,658
Loans and receivables - banks	29,643	17,834	5,239	28,578	293,921	594,057	969,272
Loans and receivables - customers	286,388	535,739	357,717	186,011	253,277	966,992	2,586,124
Derivative financial instruments	142,699	4,718	-	16,808	-	733	164,958
Total balance sheet	**1,529,552**	**569,417**	**522,478**	**404,098**	**661,654**	**1,835,802**	**5,523,001**
Off-balance sheet items	59,570	33,809	235,579	101,766	162,980	661,735	1,255,439
Total credit-risk exposure	**1,589,122**	**603,226**	**758,057**	**505,864**	**824,634**	**2,497,537**	**6,778,440**

The Bank`s credit risk exposures in Russia and Ukraine are very limited and under continuous monitoring.
As of June 30, 2025, the Bank`s credit risk exposure in Russia is EUR 7,305 (2024: EUR 7,509).
As of June 30, 2025, the Bank`s credit risk exposure in Ukraine is EUR 21,775 (2024: EUR 27,292).

The following table provides the distribution of the Bank's liabilities including due to banks, due to customers and derivative financial instruments by risk country:

LIABILITY

	Netherlands	Romania	Turkey	Switzerland	Non - investment grade	Investment grade	Total exposure
June 30, 2025	1,010,098	462,378	320,959	285,722	66,349	2,999,939	4,446,265
December 31, 2024	1,250,382	446,978	254,726	371,267	143,881	2,250,860	4,718,094

26.d. Collaterals and other credit enhancements obtained

The Bank's credit policy requires that the loan extension process be conducted with strong evidence of the customer's ability to repay the loan. Collaterals are also actively used for the purposes of credit risk mitigation. In the tables below, collaterals are aggregated into two groups:

- Financial collaterals, which includes any kind of documentary collateral, such as bills of exchange or trade-related promissory notes. Cash collaterals, credit derivatives and other guarantees are also part of this group.
- Physical collaterals mainly comprise commercial and residential mortgages.

Although the Bank accepts personal and corporate guarantees as collateral, they are not included in the tables below, due to their limited credit risk mitigation ability.

Breakdown of collateralized exposure by collateral type					June 30, 2025
	Total exposure, net	Fair value of financial collaterals	Fair value of physical collaterals	Total collaterals obtained	Collaterals to total net exposure
Balance sheet					
Demand deposits with central banks	940,036	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	203,579	19,892	-	19,892	10%
Financial investments	553,980	73,344	-	73,344	13%
Loans and receivables - banks	572,133	214,072	-	214,072	37%
Loans and receivables - customers	2,647,453	430,399	833,051	1,263,450	48%
Derivative financial instruments	339,379	-	-	-	-
Total balance sheet	**5,256,560**	**737,707**	**833,051**	**1,570,758**	**30%**
Off-balance sheet	1,197,358	62,048	53,873	115,921	10%
Total credit risk exposure	**6,453,918**	**799,755**	**886,924**	**1,686,679**	**26%**

Breakdown of collateralized exposure by collateral type					December 31, 2024
	Total exposure, net	Fair value of financial collaterals	Fair value of physical collaterals	Total collaterals obtained	Collaterals to total net exposure
Balance sheet					
Demand deposits with central banks	1,254,448	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	103,541	34,148	569	34,717	34%
Financial investments	444,658	58,769	-	58,769	13%
Loans and receivables - banks	969,272	211,425	-	211,425	22%
Loans and receivables - customers	2,586,124	417,557	911,825	1,329,382	51%
Derivative financial instruments	164,958	-	-	-	-
Total balance sheet	**5,523,001**	**721,899**	**912,394**	**1,634,293**	**30%**
Off-balance sheet	1,255,439	65,115	71,340	136,455	7%
Total credit risk exposure	**6,778,440**	**787,014**	**983,734**	**1,770,748**	**26%**

Collaterals for derivative financial instruments consist mostly of the margins called by the Bank for its OTC derivative assets.

26.e. Credit quality of financial assets

The following table presents the credit quality of the Bank's financial assets per external mapped to the Fitch`s credit rating scale, as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

	External rating class						June 30, 2025
	AAA / AA-	**A+ / A-**	**BBB+ / BBB-**	**BB+ / B-**	**Below B-**	**No rating**	**Total**
Demand deposits with central banks	878,074	800	44,759	-	16,402	1	940,036
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	7,064	29,807	31,390	116,094	-	19,224	203,579
Financial investments	444,956	26,472	21,638	41,967	4,077	14,870	553,980
Loans and receivables - banks	78,085	131,724	92,009	98,161	-	172,154	572,133
Loans and receivables - customers	40,648	5,089	-	83,841	-	2,517,875	2,647,453
Derivative financial instruments	99,986	75,054	-	16,455	-	147,884	339,379
Off-balance sheet	12,191	160,804	59,168	46,623	-	918,572	1,197,358
Total	**1,561,004**	**429,750**	**248,964**	**403,141**	**20,479**	**3,790,580**	**6,453,918**

	External rating class						December 31, 2024*
	AAA / AA-	**A+ / A-**	**BBB+ / BBB-**	**BB+ / B-**	**Below B-**	**No rating**	**Total**
Demand deposits with central banks	1,090,033	1,030	144,408	-	18,977	-	1,254,448
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	10,842	13,046	3,905	51,821	-	23,927	103,541
Financial investments	215,763	43,296	45,037	101,159	6,802	32,601	444,658
Loans and receivables - banks	62,390	227,466	124,543	327,190	-	227,683	969,272
Loans and receivables - customers	-	-	95,077	120,295	-	2,370,752	2,586,124
Derivative financial instruments	50,367	41,857	-	5,622	-	67,112	164,958
Off-balance sheet	6,769	215,311	12,843	134,767	568	885,181	1,255,439
Total	**1,436,164**	**542,006**	**425,813**	**740,854**	**26,347**	**3,607,256**	**6,778,440**

(*) Reference is made Note 2-g 'Changes to prior year disclosures'.

Credit risk rating process

In principle, all risk ratings are based on a Risk Rating (PD) Model. The Bank's PD master scale consists of 21 grades (1=highest credit quality, 21=lowest credit quality) for performing loans, and 1 grade (D) for default.

The grades are composed of the following categories:

- Investment grade (1 to 10)
- Non-investment grade (11 to 16)
- Sub-standard (17 to 21)
- Non-performing (D)

The following tables present the credit quality of the Bank's "loans to customers" exposures (including off-balance sheet exposure) by credit risk rating grade, as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

June 30, 2025	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		TOTAL	
Loans and receivables - customers	Gross loans	ECL	Gross loans	ECL	Gross loans	ECL	Gross loans	ECL
Investment grade	1,745,313	(1,055)	15,668	(149)	-	-	1,760,981	(1,204)
Non-investment grade	1,598,199	(5,706)	97,213	(3,312)	-	-	1,695,412	(9,018)
Sub-standard	3,641	(25)	11,357	(460)	-	-	14,998	(485)
Non-performing	-	-	-	-	55,844	(23,295)	55,844	(23,295)
Non rated	37,499	(252)	1,578	-	-	-	39,077	(252)
Total	**3,384,652**	**(7,038)**	**125,816**	**(3,921)**	**55,844**	**(23,295)**	**3,566,312**	**(34,254)**

December 31, 2024*	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		TOTAL	
Loans and receivables - customers	Gross loans	ECL	Gross loans	ECL	Gross loans	ECL	Gross loans	ECL
Investment grade	1,546,773	(871)	12,436	(39)	-	-	1,559,209	(910)
Non-investment grade	1,659,084	(6,595)	78,425	(3,611)	-	-	1,737,509	(10,206)
Sub-standard	34,249	(196)	24,553	(952)	-	-	58,802	(1,148)
Non-performing	-	-	-	-	60,920	(22,595)	60,920	(22,595)
Non rated	32,004	(215)	-	-	-	-	32,004	(215)
Total	**3,272,110**	**(7,877)**	**115,414**	**(4,602)**	**60,920**	**(22,595)**	**3,448,444**	**(35,074)**

(*) Reference is made Note 2-g 'Changes to prior year disclosures'.

26.f. Credit quality of financial investments, loans and receivables - banks and loans and advances to customers

Loans and receivables - customers

The next section provides a detailed overview of the credit quality of the Bank's loans and advances portfolio. The bank produced Corporate Credit Exposure Treatment Policy according to the EBA's technical standards. Corporate Credit Exposure Treatment Policy defines the minimum standards for, and establishes a single view, on identification and treatment of non-performing corporate credit exposures in Nexent Bank N.V. and all of its subsidiaries. This policy also sets minimum standards and explains the processes to be followed for the identification and treatment of corporate obligors whose creditworthiness and repayment capacity of their performing exposures may potentially deteriorate or have already deteriorated, even though their credit exposures are still performing. Next to that, it describes the processes regarding restructuring, collateral valuation, disposal, provisioning and the write-off of non-performing corporate exposures. The new policy has replaced the existing Loan Assessment and Impairment Policy, the Credit Risk Monitoring Policy and the Write-off Policy.

The Bank differentiates between the following categories of assets in the loan portfolio:

- Fully performing: Fully performing exposures are defined as credit exposures that are not past-due or exposures past-due up to 30 days, if there is no significant increase in credit risk since origination. An exposure is past-due when any amount of principal, interest or fee has not been paid at the date it was due. Fully performing exposures correspond to the IFRS 9 Stage 1 classification.
- Underperforming: Underperforming exposures belong to a sub-category of the performing asset class, where the Bank observes a significant increase in credit risk since origination. Underperformance might become evident if an exposure is past-due more than 30 days, subject to forbearance measures, or the assigned PD has increased significantly since the origination of the exposure (measured by the Bank's internal PD Master Scale). Underperforming exposures correspond to the IFRS 9 Stage 2 classification.
- Non-performing: Non-performing loans (NPL) are defined as exposures that satisfy either or both of the following criteria:

1. exposures which are more than 90 days past-due;
2. the obligor is assessed as unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full without realisation of collateral, regardless of the existence of any past-due amount or of the number of past-due days.

An exposure is past-due only if there is a legal obligation to make a payment and this payment is compulsory. The counting of days past-due starts as soon as any amount of principal, interest or fee has not been paid to the Bank at the date this obligation was due.
A non-performing exposure corresponds to the IFRS 9 Stage 3 classification.

Definitions of asset classifications, entry criteria, additional indicators and exit criteria are strengthened and brought in line with the latest regulatory requirements.

The following tables provide a breakdown of the Bank's loans and advances to customers per credit-quality group, defined above. It also shows the allocation of impairments and collaterals obtained per group.

							June 30, 2025
	Gross loans	ECL	Net loans	Financial collateral	Physical collateral	Total collateral	Collateral to net loans
Corporate loans	**2,344,220**	**(17,829)**	**2,326,391**	**424,832**	**661,561**	**1,086,393**	**47%**
Stage 1	2,245,268	(5,704)	2,239,564	399,985	609,107	1,009,092	45%
Stage 2	74,611	(2,616)	71,995	23,739	44,286	68,025	94%
Stage 3	24,341	(9,509)	14,832	1,108	8,168	9,276	63%
Retail loans (incl. mortgages)	**260,734**	**(14,397)**	**246,337**	**2,203**	**135,345**	**137,548**	**56%**
Stage 1	208,312	(1,221)	207,091	1,971	106,131	108,102	52%
Stage 2	27,065	(683)	26,382	236	17,406	17,642	67%
Stage 3	25,357	(12,493)	12,864	(4)	11,808	11,804	92%
SME loans	**42,499**	**(2,028)**	**40,471**	**3,364**	**36,145**	**39,509**	**98%**
Stage 1	23,900	(113)	23,787	3,356	19,468	22,824	96%
Stage 2	13,700	(622)	13,078	8	13,070	13,078	100%
Stage 3	4,899	(1,293)	3,606	-	3,607	3,607	100%
Total exposure	**2,647,453**	**(34,254)**	**2,613,199**	**430,399**	**833,051**	**1,263,450**	**48%**
Total Stage 3 (NPLs)	54,597	(23,295)	31,302	1,104	23,583	24,687	79%

							December 31, 2024
	Gross loans	ECL	Net loans	Financial collateral	Physical collateral	Total collateral	Collateral to net loans
Corporate loans	**2,249,971**	**(17,274)**	**2,232,697**	**409,109**	**714,170**	**1,123,279**	**50%**
Stage 1	2,167,525	(6,231)	2,161,294	406,827	661,628	1,068,455	49%
Stage 2	55,626	(2,904)	52,722	1,000	43,655	44,655	85%
Stage 3	26,820	(8,139)	18,681	1,282	8,887	10,169	54%
Retail loans (incl. mortgages)	**280,440**	**(15,638)**	**264,802**	**2,137**	**150,811**	**152,948**	**58%**
Stage 1	217,648	(1,483)	216,165	1,957	110,616	112,573	52%
Stage 2	34,407	(900)	33,507	158	23,712	23,870	71%
Stage 3	28,385	(13,255)	15,130	22	16,483	16,505	109%
SME loans	**55,713**	**(2,162)**	**53,551**	**6,311**	**46,844**	**53,155**	**99%**
Stage 1	35,026	(163)	34,863	6,295	28,537	34,832	100%
Stage 2	16,287	(798)	15,489	16	15,107	15,123	98%
Stage 3	4,400	(1,201)	3,199	-	3,200	3,200	100%
Total exposure	**2,586,124**	**(35,074)**	**2,551,050**	**417,557**	**911,825**	**1,329,382**	**52%**
Total Stage 3 (NPLs)	59,605	(22,595)	37,010	1,304	28,570	29,874	81%

The Bank ensures that it allocates sufficient reserves to maintain a high level of provisioning coverage for its non-performing loans (NPL) after taking into account the fair value of collaterals obtained. Thus, the total coverage for Bank's NPL as of June 30, 2025 is 108% (2024: 109%).

Further credit quality breakdown of retail loans are as below:

					June 30, 2025
	Gross loans	**ECL**	**Net loans**	**Total collateral**	**Collateral to net loans**
Credit cards	**107,902**	**(2,881)**	**105,021**	**-**	**-**
Stage 1	96,909	(368)	96,541	-	-
Stage 2	7,651	(230)	7,421	-	-
Stage 3	3,342	(2,283)	1,059	-	-
Mortgage	**152,784**	**(11,516)**	**141,268**	**137,548**	**97%**
Stage 1	111,355	(853)	110,502	108,102	98%
Stage 2	19,414	(453)	18,961	17,642	93%
Stage 3	22,015	(10,210)	11,805	11,804	100%
Other retail	**48**	**-**	**48**	**-**	**-**
Stage 1	48	-	48	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Total retail exposure	**260,734**	**(14,397)**	**246,337**	**137,548**	**56%**
Total Stage 3 (NPLs)	25,357	(12,493)	12,864	11,804	92%

					December 31, 2024
	Gross loans	**ECL**	**Net loans**	**Total collateral**	**Collateral to net loans**
Credit cards	**111,190**	**(2,478)**	**108,712**	**-**	**-**
Stage 1	100,862	(377)	100,485	-	-
Stage 2	7,357	(225)	7,132	-	-
Stage 3	2,971	(1,876)	1,095	-	-
Mortgage	**168,223**	**(12,755)**	**155,468**	**150,811**	**97%**
Stage 1	116,422	(1,105)	115,317	110,616	96%
Stage 2	27,032	(675)	26,357	23,712	90%
Stage 3	24,769	(10,975)	13,794	16,483	119%
Other retail	**1,027**	**(405)**	**622**	**2,137**	**344%**
Stage 1	364	-	364	1,957	538%
Stage 2	18	-	18	158	878%
Stage 3	645	(405)	240	22	9%
Total retail exposure	**280,440**	**(15,638)**	**264,802**	**152,948**	**58%**
Total Stage 3 (NPLs)	28,385	(13,256)	15,129	16,505	109%

Strong collateralization forms a major component of the Bank's risk appetite lending criteria and we believe this substantially mitigates the losses the Bank might incur otherwise. The table above shows the collaterals held by the Bank against credit exposures. These valuations are renewed at least annually and conducted mostly by third party appraisers. In certain cases, particularly residential mortgage loans, the Bank could employ internal appraisers but ensure that all internal valuations are benchmarked against market prices.

The following tables provide a summary of the Bank's forborne assets as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

							June 30, 2025
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		
Gross Exposure	**Modification to T&Cs(*)**	**Refinancing**	**Modification to T&Cs(*)**	**Refinancing**	**Modification to T&Cs(*)**	**Refinancing**	**TOTAL**
Loans and receivables – banks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and receivables – customers	**-**	**-**	**20,326**	**93**	**21,062**	**8,199**	**49,680**
Corporate loans	-	-	14,534	-	10,135	7,979	32,648
Retail loans (incl. mortgage)	-	-	5,622	93	8,799	220	14,734
SME	-	-	170	-	2,128	-	2,298
Total exposure	**-**	**-**	**20,326**	**93**	**21,062**	**8,199**	**49,680**

							December 31, 2024
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		
Gross Exposure	**Modification to T&Cs(*)**	**Refinancing**	**Modification to T&Cs(*)**	**Refinancing**	**Modification to T&Cs(*)**	**Refinancing**	**TOTAL**
Loans and receivables – banks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and receivables – customers	**-**	**-**	**8,711**	**96**	**22,420**	**8,883**	**40,110**
Corporate loans	-	-	6,780	-	12,076	8,656	27,512
Retail loans (incl. mortgage)	-	-	1,713	96	8,221	227	10,257
SME	-	-	218	-	2,123	-	2,341
Total exposure	**-**	**-**	**8,711**	**96**	**22,420**	**8,883**	**40,110**

(*) Terms and conditions

NPL ratio

Gross NPL ratio of the Bank defined according to the EBA guideline (EBA/GL/2018/06). For the NPL ratio, the gross carrying amount of NPLs and advances is divided by the gross carrying amount of total loans and advances subject to the NPL definition.

						June 30, 2025
	Financial investments at FVOCI - Loans	Non- trading financial assets mandatorily at FVTPL	Loans and receivables - banks	Loans and receivables - customers	NPL deduction from CET1 (Art.3 of CRR)	TOTAL
Gross exposure	87,880	-	492,712	2,647,453	-	**3,228,045**
NPLs (Gross)	-	-	-	54,597	(8,977)	**45,620**
Gross NPL ratio						**1.4%**
ECL	-	-	(439)	(34,254)	-	**(34,693)**
NPLs (Net)	-	-	(439)	20,343	(8,977)	**10,927**
Net NPL ratio						**0.3%**

						December 31, 2024
	Financial investments at FVOCI - Loans	Non- trading financial assets mandatorily at FVTPL	Loans and receivables - banks	Loans and receivables - customers	NPL deduction from CET1 (Art.3 of CRR)	TOTAL
Gross exposure	115,676	13,850	870,339	2,586,121	-	**3,585,986**
NPLs (Gross)	-	566	-	59,605	(8,696)	**51,475**
Gross NPL ratio						**1.4%**
ECL	-	(94)	(622)	(35,073)	-	**(35,789)**
NPLs (Net)	-	472	(622)	24,532	(8,696)	**15,686**
Net NPL ratio						**0.4%**

26.g. Aging of loans and advances to customers

The tables below present the Bank's portfolio of loans and advances to customers, broken down by delinquency bucket:

						June 30, 2025
Gross Exposure	**Loans that are not past due**	**Loans less than 30 days past due**	**Loans 30 or more but less than 60 days past due**	**Loans 60 or more but less than 90 days past due**	**Loans 90 days or more past due**	**Total loans to customers**
Corporate loans	2,334,944	6,580	-	-	2,696	2,344,220
Retail loans and residential mortgage loans	216,403	18,867	5,067	2,045	18,352	260,734
SME loans	37,350	250	-	-	4,899	42,499
Total loans and advances to customers	**2,588,697**	**25,697**	**5,067**	**2,045**	**25,947**	**2,647,453**

						December 31, 2024
Gross Exposure	**Loans that are not past due**	**Loans less than 30 days past due**	**Loans 30 or more but less than 60 days past due**	**Loans 60 or more but less than 90 days past due**	**Loans 90 days or more past due**	**Total loans to customers**
Corporate loans	2,236,878	10,014	-	-	3,079	2,249,971
Retail loans and residential mortgage loans	237,211	14,343	3,591	1,298	23,997	280,440
SME loans	51,057	-	256	-	4,400	55,713
Total loans and advances to customers	**2,525,146**	**24,357**	**3,847**	**1,298**	**31,476**	**2,586,124**

As of June 30, 2025, EUR 2,571,233 (2024: EUR 2,506,932) of total exposure is neither past due nor impaired, EUR 21,613 (2024: EUR 19,586) of total exposure is past due but not impaired.

26.h. Geographical concentration of loans advanced to customers, broken down by counterparty type

The following tables breaks down customers' loans and receivables by risk country:

							June 30, 2025
Gross exposure	**Netherlands**	**Romania**	**Turkey**	**Switzerland**	**Non - investment grade**	**Investment grade**	**Total exposure**
Corporate loans	**360,858**	**23,085**	**505,173**	**315,234**	**217,193**	**922,677**	**2,344,220**
Stage 1	354,570	20,013	461,609	285,921	209,316	913,839	**2,245,268**
Stage 2	6,288	3,072	35,938	29,313	-	-	**74,611**
Stage 3	-	-	7,626	-	7,877	8,838	**24,341**
Retail loans (incl. mortgages)	**127**	**257,108**	**94**	**265**	**-**	**3,140**	**260,734**
Stage 1	126	204,751	90	265	-	3,080	**208,312**
Stage 2	-	27,002	3	-	-	60	**27,065**
Stage 3	1	25,355	1	-	-	-	**25,357**
SME loans	**12**	**42,487**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**42,499**
Stage 1	12	23,888	-	-	-	-	**23,900**
Stage 2	-	13,700	-	-	-	-	**13,700**
Stage 3	-	4,899	-	-	-	-	**4,899**
Total exposure	**360,997**	**322,680**	**505,267**	**315,499**	**217,193**	**925,817**	**2,647,453**

							December 31, 2024
Gross exposure	**Netherlands**	**Romania**	**Turkey**	**Switzerland**	**Non - investment grade**	**Investment grade**	**Total exposure**
Corporate loans	**286,310**	**25,304**	**535,643**	**185,739**	**253,246**	**963,729**	**2,249,971**
Stage 1	279,530	22,425	492,988	174,775	244,643	953,164	**2,167,525**
Stage 2	6,780	2,879	35,001	10,964	-	2	**55,626**
Stage 3	-	-	7,654	-	8,603	10,563	**26,820**
Retail loans (incl. mortgages)	**78**	**276,700**	**96**	**272**	**31**	**3,263**	**280,440**
Stage 1	78	214,211	95	177	-	3,087	**217,648**
Stage 2	-	34,159	-	95	-	153	**34,407**
Stage 3	-	28,330	1	-	31	23	**28,385**
SME loans	**-**	**55,713**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**55,713**
Stage 1	-	35,026	-	-	-	-	**35,026**
Stage 2	-	16,287	-	-	-	-	**16,287**
Stage 3	-	4,400	-	-	-	-	**4,400**
Total exposure	**286,388**	**357,717**	**535,739**	**186,011**	**253,277**	**966,992**	**2,586,124**

27. Subsequent events

There has been no significant subsequent event between the balance sheet date and the date of approval of these accounts, to be reported by the Bank.

The Bank proposed to distribute an interim dividend as follows:

Net profit	30,446
Q1 interim dividend distributed in May 2025	9,678
Q2 interim dividend distribution of Euro 0.0098 per share	5,545

The interim dividend is distributed pursuant to Article 32 of the Articles of Association of the Bank.

28. List of participations

There are no significant restrictions on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the Parent Company in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans or advances.

Name	Place	Country	Interest June 30, 2025	Interest December 31, 2024
Credit Europe (Dubai) Ltd	Dubai	United Arab Emirates	100.00%	100.00%
Nexent Bank (Suisse) SA	Geneva	Switzerland	100.00%	100.00%
Credit Europe Bank (Romania) SA*	Bucharest	Romania	-	99.37%
Credit Europe Asset Management S.A.	Bucharest	Romania	100.00%	100.00%
JSC Nexent Bank	Kiev	Ukraine	99.99%	99.99%
Credit Europe Ipotecar IFN S.A.*	Bucharest	Romania	99.99%	-
Seyir Gayrimenkul Yatirim A.S.	Istanbul	Turkey	53.00%	53.00%
Angora Yacht Ltd**	Msida	Malta	-	100.00%

(*) Please refer to ‘Changes to the group’.
(**) The share transfer of Angora Yacht Ltd has been completed to a 3rd party in the course of 2025.

Amsterdam, September 12, 2025

Independent auditor's review report

To: the General Meeting and the Supervisory Board of Nexent Bank N.V.

Our conclusion

We have reviewed the accompanying the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2025 of Nexent Bank N.V.(or hereafter: the "Company") based in Amsterdam. Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' as endorsed by the European Union.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements comprise:

1 the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025;

2 the following statements for six-months period ended 30 June 2025: the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss, the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity and the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows; and

3 the notes comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for our conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standard 2410, 'Het beoordelen van tussentijdse financiële informatie door de accountant van de entiteit' (Review of interim financial information performed by the independent auditor of the entity). A review of interim financial information in accordance with the Dutch Standard 2410 is a limited assurance engagement. Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the review of the interim financial information' section of our report.

We are independent of Nexent Bank N.V. in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the assurance evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Responsibilities of the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board for the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

The Managing Board is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' as endorsed by the European Union. Furthermore, the Managing Board is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the review of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform the review in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate assurance evidence for our conclusion.

The level of assurance obtained in a review engagement is substantially less than the level of assurance obtained in an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the review, in accordance with Dutch Standard 2410.

Our review included among others:

— Updating our understanding of Company and its environment, including its internal control, and the applicable financial reporting framework, in order to identify areas in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements where material misstatements are likely to arise due to fraud or error, designing and performing procedures to address those areas, and obtaining assurance evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion;

— Obtaining an understanding of internal control, as it relates to the preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements;

— Making inquiries of the Managing Board and others within Company;

— Applying analytical procedures with respect to information included in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements;

— Obtaining assurance evidence that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements agrees with, or reconciles to Company's underlying accounting records;

— Evaluating the assurance evidence obtained;

— Considering whether there have been any changes in accounting principles or in the methods of applying them and whether any new transactions have necessitated the application of a new accounting principle;

— Considering whether the Managing Board has identified all events that may require adjustment to or disclosure in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements; and

— Considering whether the condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and represents the underlying transactions free from material misstatement.

Amstelveen, 12 September 2025

KPMG Accountants N.V.

W.G. Bakker RA