

ANNUAL REPORT AS OF 31 DECEMBER

2025

OUR MISSION

ProCredit is a German development-oriented bank for Eastern and South Eastern Europe dedicated to supporting micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and private individuals, fostering economic growth and sustainable development.

We are committed to delivering exceptional customer service that extends far beyond offering financial products. Our goal is to build strong, lasting partnerships with our clients by providing personalised advice and consistent support at every stage of their financial journey.

We believe MSMEs are vital drivers of economic and social progress. By supporting them through their economic cycle, we aim to foster sustainable development and drive the green transformation in our countries of operation. By offering accessible deposit facilities, digital banking services, and a comprehensive range of financial products, we aim to cultivate a culture of saving and financial responsibility among all our clients, including private individuals.

Our shareholders seek sustainable, long-term returns, aligned with our unwavering commitment to ethical banking practices and positive social impact.

We invest extensively in the training and development of our staff to foster an open, professional, and efficient working environment. This enables us to deliver friendly, knowledgeable, and effective service to our clients.



Financial year in brief

STRONG GROWTH AND DIGITAL BANKING ROLLOUTS



- Dynamic growth: loan portfolio up by EUR 742 million (+10.6%), deposits up by EUR 845 million (+10.2%)
- High granularity: around 80% of loan growth generated by low-volume client segments; more than 60% of deposit growth driven by sight and savings deposits
- Progress in the digital retail banking strategy: launch of new mobile banking app in four countries; rollout of digital onboarding, digital lending and automated processes, as well as an enhanced service offering in the area of cards and payment services
- Investment in digital capabilities: expansion of specialists, know-how and organisational skills to ensure strategy implementation and sustainable scalability

FINANCIAL RESULTS REFLECT STRATEGIC TRANSITION



- Return on equity at 7.8% shaped by implementation of our growth and transformation strategy, weak earnings at ProCredit Bank Ecuador and increased risk provisioning in the third quarter
- Consistently positive trajectory of net interest income and operating income on a quarterly basis
- Elevated cost-income ratio reflects our scaling and digital investments as well as higher market interest rates for deposits and correspondingly increased funding costs
- CET1 capital ratio of 13.1% and leverage ratio at 7.9%

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH RESPONSIBLE ACTION



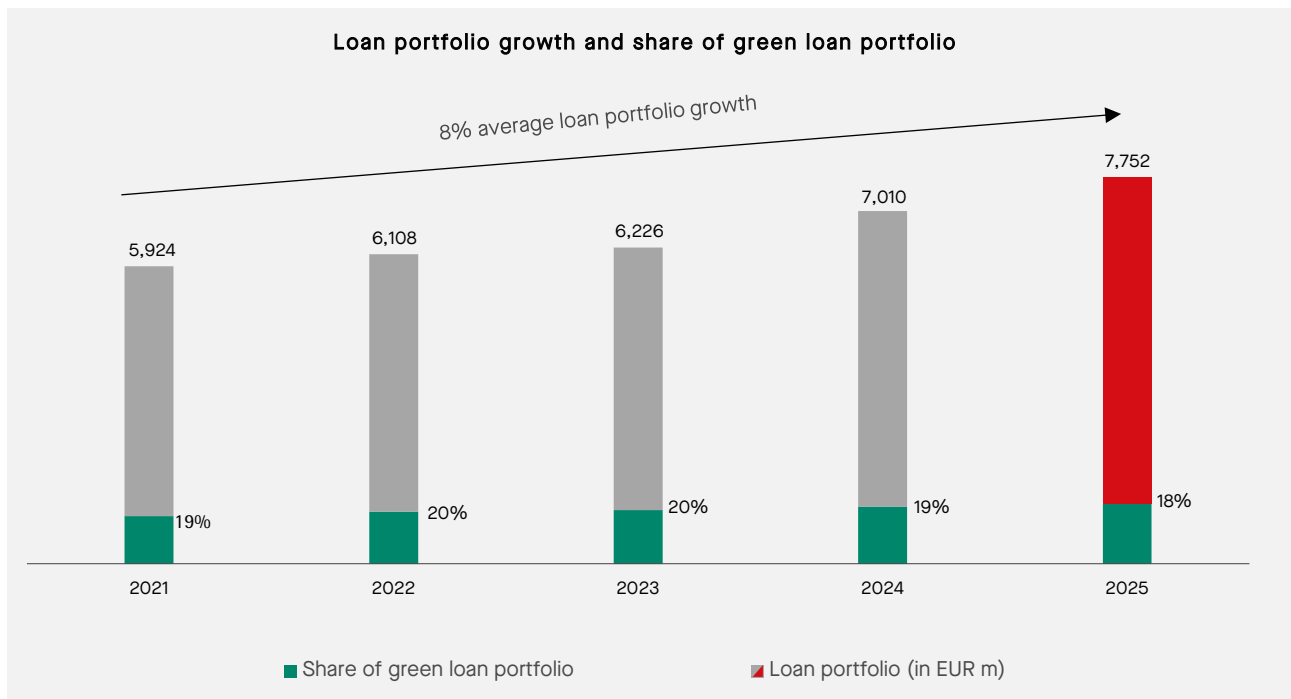
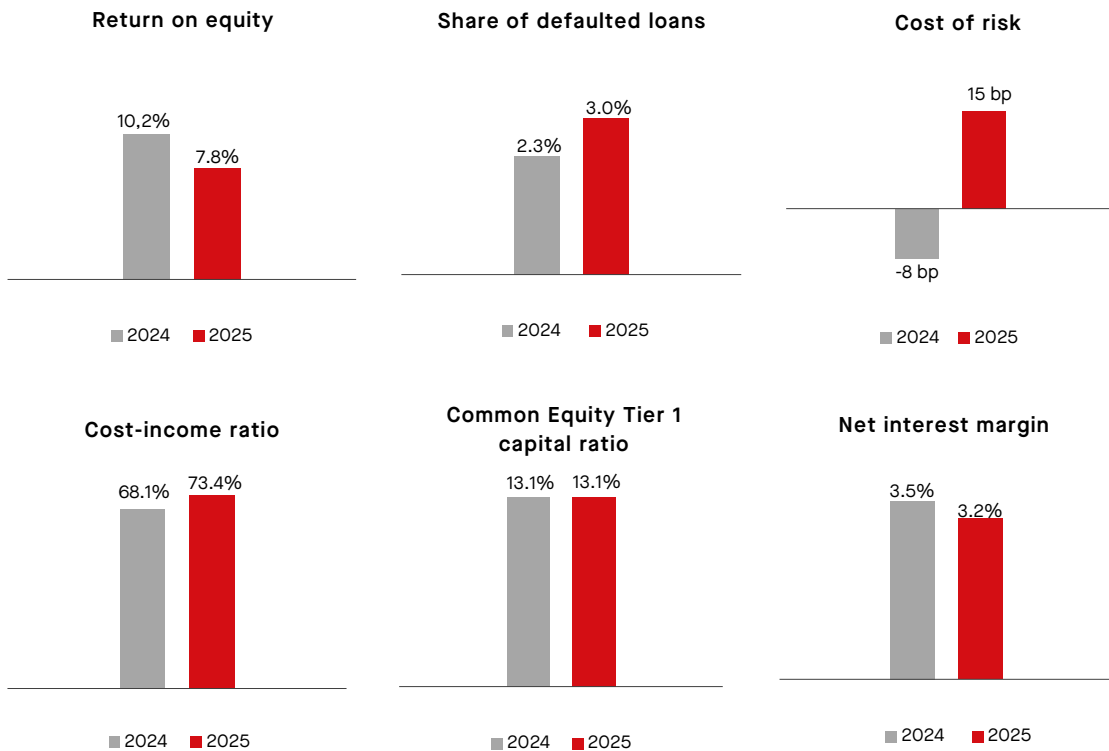
- Progress in net-zero strategy: Reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per employee by 20% since 2022; Group-wide launch of CO2 calculator; Implementation of the group-wide Climate Transition Plan
- Green, sustainable loan portfolio of EUR 1.4 billion spread across 10,000 green projects financings
- Our own solar park, ProEnergy, produced 3,924 megawatt hours in 2025
- Tailored support and service offerings for women in business in five countries, as well as Youth in Business programmes in two countries

FOUNDATIONS FOR MEDIUM-TERM PROFITABILITY AND SCALABILITY



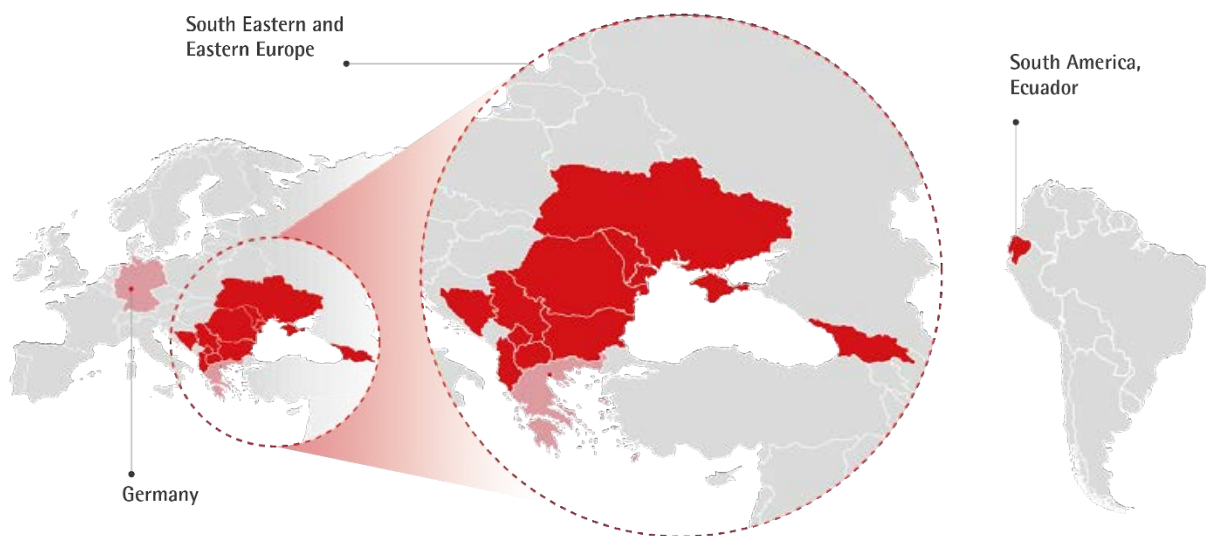
- Return on equity for 2026 expected at around 7%, assuming gradual net interest margin improvements, investments in digitalisation and one-off headwinds
- Substantial business expansion planned: 12 - 15% loan portfolio growth in 2026; portfolio is expected to exceed EUR 10 billion in the medium term
- Medium-term guidance: return on equity of around 13-14% with a cost-income ratio of around 57%; Ukraine business providing additional upside potential

Key financial figures

Fitch: **BBB** (stable)MSCI ESG: **A**CDP Rating: **B**

Key financial figures

		Loan portfolio (EUR m)	Change in loan portfolio	Share of defaulted loans	Number of staff
	Albania	375	10.3%	0.9%	270
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	409	15.9%	1.8%	250
	Bulgaria	1,919	8.4%	5.1%	663
	Germany	38	-1.7%	0.0%	79
	Ecuador	447	-6.8%	8.4%	329
	Georgia	446	-2.8%	2.4%	361
	Kosovo	1,040	18.0%	1.0%	411
	Moldova	255	17.2%	1.7%	199
	North Macedonia	635	14.6%	1.4%	278
	Romania	474	11.7%	2.2%	189
	Serbia	1,106	12.9%	2.5%	472
	Ukraine	608	18.8%	2.3%	386



Sustainability targets and achievements

GREEN LOAN PORTFOLIO



- Green loan portfolio of EUR 1.4 billion, with over 10,000 loans for green projects
- More than EUR 3 billion in green loans disbursed over the past ten years
 - 34% of the green portfolio for investments in renewable energies
 - 45% of the green portfolio for investments in energy efficiency
 - 21% of the green portfolio for investments in green measures
- More than 1 gigawatt of installed capacity financed, distributed across the group in smaller projects sized between 1 and 2 megawatts

NET ZERO BY 2050



- Near- and medium-term targets for net zero:
 - 42% reduction of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 (compared to 2022), by investing in clean energy and electric vehicles
 - Engagement approach for Scope 3 targets aims to include the clients responsible for 28% of the emissions in our portfolio by 2027
- Our own rooftop photovoltaic systems produced 497 megawatt hours during the financial year
- ProCredit's vehicle fleet is 44% electric, 17% (plugin) hybrid and 23% hybrid
- Our solar park, ProEnergy, produced 3,924 megawatt hours in 2025
- Milestones during the financial year:
 - Introduction of group-wide Climate Transition Plan with a defined and approved comprehensive strategy to reach our net-zero target by 2050
 - Reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions per employee by 20% since 2022
 - Group-wide roll-out of our CO2 calculator for business customers

OUR APPROACH TO ESG REPORTING

ProCredit discloses ESG-related information in the group sustainability statement within the combined management report for the ProCredit group and in the ProCredit Impact Report Package. The ProCredit Impact Report complies with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) requirements, and the ESG section in the Annual Report follows the approach set in the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). A double materiality assessment in accordance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive was conducted in 2025. The following standards were assessed to be material and are presented in this report: E1 "Climate change", S1 "Own workforce", S4 "Consumers and end-users" and G1 "Business conduct".



Above: Greenhouse farm for leaf lettuce production. Client of ProCredit Bank Georgia
Below: Green Group Fresh & Frozen d.o.o., production of pears and sour cherries. Client of ProCredit Bank Serbia

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LETTER OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Dear Shareholders, Clients, Colleagues and Friends of the ProCredit group,

The year 2025 was an important year for the ProCredit group. It was a year in which we delivered strong business growth while simultaneously undertaking one of the most ambitious strategic transformations in our history. At its core, the objective is to build a scalable digital banking platform while maintaining full technological sovereignty and alignment with our responsible banking model. Managing both, delivering results and executing on the strategic transformation in parallel required determination, discipline and a great deal of commitment from our colleagues across all our markets.

Transformation is not a new concept to ProCredit. Over the past decades, our group has repeatedly adapted to changing environments, investor demands and client expectations. Each time, we have successfully reshaped our organisation, strengthened our business model and emerged as a more resilient institution. This track record gives us confidence that we will also successfully complete the transformation currently underway and position the group strongly for the future.

Against this backdrop, we are particularly pleased that the group was able to achieve its growth targets in 2025. Loan growth across our markets was strong, reflecting the continued trust of our clients and the relevance of our business model. As a bank focused on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, this growth is a source of great pride for us. MSMEs remain the backbone of our economies and supporting their development continues to be at the core of our mission.

What makes the achievements of 2025 particularly noteworthy is that they were realized largely without the targeted technological infrastructure in place yet, which will form the foundation for the future operating model of our group. The digital set-up that we are currently implementing - encompassing not only our retail banking platforms but a broad digitalisation of our entire banking group - is still ahead of us. This transformation will allow us to operate with greater efficiency, scale our business more effectively and significantly improve the client experience across all segments.

Because many of these systems and functionalities have not yet been rolled out group-wide, the growth achieved in 2025 demonstrates the strength of our underlying franchise. It also gives us confidence that once the new technological set-up is fully implemented, the group will be able to accelerate its development even further. 2026 will therefore be a pivotal year. We expect to make decisive progress in rolling out key systems and digital functionalities in almost all of our banks. These changes will strengthen our operational platform and create the foundation for faster growth, including in areas where we are currently lagging behind our own ambitions, such as client acquisition rates.

At the same time, we want to speak transparently about our financial performance. The results for 2025 need to be viewed in the context of the strategic transformation currently underway across the group. While profitability remains below the level of ambition we have set for ourselves, this largely reflects the substantial investments and structural adjustments required to reposition the business. Encouragingly, the first tangible effects of this transformation are already becoming visible in several areas, including a stabilising net interest margin and continued growth in net fee income. For this reason, 2026 will also not yet reflect the earnings potential of the ProCredit group. At the bottom line, results may not look substantially stronger than in 2025. Nevertheless, we expect to see clear structural improvements in both our earnings profile and our capital structure as several important strategic projects begin to bear fruit. One important step in this direction is the agreement reached to sell our bank in Ecuador. Once completed, this transaction will release capital that will be swiftly redeployed in our core markets, where we see significantly higher growth and profitability potential. In parallel, we continue to implement a number of measures aimed at reducing risk-weighted asset density and improving capital efficiency. These initiatives are designed to strengthen the group's balance sheet and enhance long-term shareholder value. It is also important to note that the group's financial results continue to be influenced by certain extraordinary factors. In 2026, for example, the taxation framework in Ukraine is expected to have a temporary adverse impact on our reported results. Such effects should not distract from the structural progress the group is making.

Despite these challenges, the commitment and professionalism of our colleagues across the group have once again been remarkable. We would like to express our deepest gratitude to all employees for their tireless efforts and dedication during a period that demands both operational excellence and openness to change. We would like to extend special recognition to our colleagues in Ukraine. In extraordinarily difficult circumstances, they delivered excellent financial and business results in 2025, while continuing to support their clients and communities. The strong growth in the loan portfolio in Ukraine is a testament to their resilience, professionalism and commitment. We are immensely proud of their achievements and wish them, and all Ukrainians, strength and perseverance in the face of ongoing hardship.

We were deeply saddened by the passing of Claus Peter Zeiting on 29 December 2025. As the founder and long-standing driving force behind the ProCredit group, CP shaped the institution into a values-based banking group committed to responsible finance and the long-term development of the markets in which it operates. His conviction that banking should serve entrepreneurs, society and the environment continues to define the principles and culture of the group today. He will be deeply missed, but his vision lives on.

We are also saying farewell to two long-standing members of the ProCredit group. We would like to thank Dr. Gian Marco Felice, who left the group at the end of the year after two decades of dedication and service. Over many years he played a central role in shaping the technological development of the group and made substantial contributions to building the IT foundations on which our future transformation will continue to build. We also extend our sincere thanks to Hubert Spechtenhauser, who left the group at the end of February. His leadership during particularly challenging periods, especially in 2022 and 2023, was extraordinary. Hubert made important contributions, guiding the group during a time of significant geopolitical uncertainty, and he was a key driving force behind the development of our new strategic direction.

Looking ahead, we remain confident in our medium-term targets. Our markets continue to offer considerable potential. In retail banking in particular, we believe there is a gap in the market for a new regional digital disruptor, a bank that combines technological excellence with strong client centricity and outstanding customer service. We believe we can be that bank. At the same time, we will continue to maintain and expand our leadership position as the regional bank for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Our deep understanding of MSME clients, combined with improved digital capabilities, will allow us to strengthen this position further.

The transformation of the ProCredit group is well underway. We express our sincere thanks to our colleagues across the group for their hard work, dedication and many valuable contributions throughout this process. As in previous phases of change in our history, we are confident that, with their continued commitment and focus, our organisation will successfully deliver on this journey. While the full financial benefits will take some more time to materialise, the direction is clear: we are building a stronger, more efficient and more scalable bank, one that is well positioned to grow sustainably and create long-term value for our shareholders and clients.

With sincere thanks for your continued trust and support.

Frankfurt am Main, March 2026



Eriola Bibolli
on behalf of the Management Board of ProCredit Holding



Above: Tío Cajas, restaurant, cafeteria, and biscuit bakery. Client of ProCredit Bank Ecuador
Below: Prodcar LLC, cultivation of seeds and stone fruits. Client of ProCredit Bank Moldova

PROCREDIT HOLDING SUPERVISORY BOARD REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

In the following, I would like to inform you about the work undertaken by the Supervisory Board ("**Supervisory Board**") of ProCredit Holding AG ("**ProCredit Holding**" or "**Company**") in the 2025 financial year.

In the 2025 financial year the Supervisory Board consisted of eight members. The Supervisory Board's work was supported by its Risk Committee, its Audit Committee, its Remuneration Control Committee and its Nomination Committee (each a "**Committee**").

The Supervisory Board continually advised and supervised the activities of the Company's management board (also "**Management Board**" or "**Management**").

The Supervisory Board and its Committees performed their respective tasks as defined by the law, the Company's Articles of Association and the Supervisory Board's and the Committees' respective Internal Rules of Procedure, in particular:

- they examined whether the annual financial statements of ProCredit Holding and the ProCredit group (also "**Group**"), the other financial reports as well as the non-financial reporting were in compliance with the applicable requirements;
- the Supervisory Board approved decisions for which its consent was required following careful review and consultation .

Composition of the Supervisory Board and working relationship between the Supervisory Board, the Committees and the Management Board

The composition of the Supervisory Board and its Committees complies with all statutory requirements, specifically with those of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*), the German Banking Act (*Kreditwesengesetz*) and the standards of good corporate governance. The suitability of each member has been examined by the Federal Financial Services Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht - BaFin*), and is monitored on a regular basis by the Supervisory Board with the support of the Nomination Committee. The suitability assessment comprises the necessary expertise, reliability, and time availability of each individual member. In addition, the necessary knowledge, skills, and experience of the Supervisory Board as a whole were assessed.

The chairperson of the Supervisory Board and the respective chairpersons of the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Control Committee are independent in accordance with the relevant Internal Rules of Procedure and the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code.

In the 2025 financial year the Supervisory Board, supported by its Committees, regularly advised the Management Board and continuously supervised its conduct of business. The Supervisory Board concluded that the management of the Company was lawful, proper and appropriate.

The meetings of the Supervisory Board and its Committees featured open and intensive exchanges of information and opinions. The Management Board fulfilled its duty to inform the Supervisory Board and its Committees and provided regular written and verbal reports with prompt and comprehensive information on all issues of relevance to ProCredit Holding and the Group.

The Supervisory Board was regularly informed by the Management Board of decisions of major significance. The members of the Supervisory Board always had the opportunity to critically examine the resolution proposals submitted by the Management Board and contribute suggestions.

The Supervisory Board and its Committees were also kept fully informed about specific topics between its regular meetings. In addition, as the chairperson of the Supervisory Board, I was kept regularly informed by the Management Board as and when needed about important developments and discussions that have taken place. At the following Supervisory Board meeting, I then reported on important topics to the other Supervisory Board members.

The Committees' chairpersons and myself maintained regular contact with each other and with the members of the Management Board. We also coordinated with each other regarding our respective activities and the agendas of the various meetings of the Supervisory Board and the Committees. Upcoming decisions were also discussed in regular meetings both with the Management Board and between the chairpersons of the Committees. The cooperation was characterised by an open and trusting atmosphere.

Where required by the law or the Company's Articles of Association, the Supervisory Board provided its approval for individual decisions of the Management Board, based on prior diligent assessment.

Supervisory Board meetings during 2025

Based on the quarterly Management Board reports, Group-wide risk reports, reports on anti-money laundering and compliance and the reports of the Group Internal Audit department, the Supervisory Board received timely and detailed reports from the Management Board on the business and financial performance of the Company and the Group, including analysis in relation to business planning, as well as analysis of the Group's risk position and risk management, internal audit findings and significant personnel and organisational topics. In the context of the war in Ukraine, the Supervisory Board paid particular attention to the situation of ProCredit Bank Ukraine and to the impact of the conflict on the financial position and the overall situation of the Company and the ProCredit group. Developments affecting the ProCredit banks in Ecuador and Bulgaria were also closely monitored. As in previous years, the Supervisory Board consistently considered the environmental, impact-related and ethical dimensions of the Company's operations, and not just its financial performance.

The members of the Supervisory Board essentially take care self-responsibly of their training and further education measures required for their work. In doing so, they received adequate support from the Company, where needed. In the financial year 2025, several Supervisory Board members pursued individual training and professional development measures addressing topics relevant to their individual needs and supervisory function, including financial reporting and regulatory developments, risk and capital management, sustainability and ESG matters, information and cyber security, and geopolitical developments. One member also participated in an internal ProCredit workshop and community meet-up on the topic of Retail banking. Through these measures, the Supervisory Board ensured that its members remained well informed about key developments affecting the ProCredit group and the broader banking environment.

Attendance of the Supervisory Board members at the meetings in 2025

The Company's Supervisory Board held ten meetings in the 2025 financial year, half of which were hybrid meetings – four were held in person with the option of participating via video link and one was held as a video conference with the option of participating in person. Five further meetings were held as video conferences only. In addition, six written votes took place in the 2025 financial year.

The attendance was as follows:

	Plenary Assembly		Risk Committee		Audit Committee		Nomination Committee		Remuneration Control Committee		Total	
Number of meetings/ Participation in %	Quantity	in %	Quantity	in %	Quantity	in %	Quantity	in %	Quantity	in %	Quantity	in %
Rainer Ottenstein, <i>Chairperson</i>	10/10	100					18/18	100	5/5	100	33/33	100
Dr H.P.M. (Ben) Knapen, <i>Deputy Chairperson</i>	10/10	100					17/18	94	5/5	100	32/33	97
Karin Katerbau	10/10	100	4/4	100	5/5	100					19/19	100
Jovanka Joleska Popovska	10/10	100			5/5	100	18/18	100			33/33	100
Dr Jan Marcus Schroeder- Hohenwarth	10/10	100	4/4	100	5/5	100					19/19	100
Nicholas Tesseyman	10/10	100	4/4	100			18/18	100			32/32	100
Berna Ülman	10/10	100	4/4	100					5/5	100	19/19	100
Patrick Zeitingner	10/10	100			4/5	80	18/18	100			32/33	97

The composition of the Supervisory Board and its Committees in the financial year 2025 was as follows:

Supervisory Board		
Member of the Supervisory Board	Place of residence	Changes
Rainer Ottenstein, <i>Chairperson</i>	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	
Dr H.P.M. (Ben) Knapen, <i>Deputy Chairperson</i>	Amsterdam, the Netherlands	
Karin Katerbau	Oldenburg, Germany	
Jovanka Joleska Popovska	Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia	
Dr Jan Marcus Schroeder-Hohenwarth	Cologne, Germany	
Nicholas Tesseyman	Thaxted, United Kingdom	
Berna Ülman	Istanbul, Türkiye	
Patrick Zeitingner	Munich, Germany	

Risk Committee		
Member of the Risk Committee	Place of residence	Changes
Dr Jan Marcus Schroeder-Hohenwarth, <i>Chairperson</i>	Cologne, Germany	
Karin Katerbau	Oldenburg, Germany	
Nicholas Tesseyman	Thaxted, United Kingdom	
Berna Ülman	Istanbul, Türkiye	

Audit Committee		
Member of the Audit Committee	Place of residence	Changes
Karin Katerbau, <i>Chairperson</i>	Oldenburg, Germany	
Jovanka Joleska Popovska	Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia	
Dr Jan Marcus Schroeder-Hohenwarth	Cologne, Germany	
Patrick Zeitingner	Munich, Germany	

Nomination Committee		
Member of the Nomination Committee	Place of residence	Changes
Rainer Ottenstein, <i>Chairperson</i>	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	
Dr H.P.M. (Ben) Knapen	Amsterdam, the Netherlands	
Jovanka Joleska Popovska	Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia	
Nicholas Tesseyman	Thaxted, United Kingdom	
Patrick Zeitinger	Munich, Germany	

Remuneration Control Committee		
Member of the Remuneration Control Committee	Place of residence	Changes
Rainer Ottenstein, <i>Chairperson</i>	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	
Dr H.P.M. (Ben) Knapen	Amsterdam, the Netherlands	
Berna Ülman	Istanbul, Türkiye	

In its meeting on **24 February 2025**, the Supervisory Board was presented the Management Report for the business year 2024 comprising the preliminary financial results for 2024, a summary of the business developments of the year 2024, the Management's key topics, including strategy and outlook, for the business year 2025 as well as the reports on business development, and on the developments in the areas of information technology, human resources, group communications and investor relations activities.

Further, the Management presented to, and discussed with, the Supervisory Board, the key aspects of its Group Business Strategy, the Group Risk Strategy as well as the Group IT Strategy, each for the year 2025, which were all endorsed by the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board furthermore referred to the detailed presentations and the discussions in the Supervisory Board's Risk Committee meeting on 21 February 2025 regarding the Group's and the Company's business plans, the Group's capital plan and the Company's funding plan, and endorsed them.

Moreover, the Supervisory Board was presented a revised organisational chart and schedule of responsibilities for the Management Board as of 1 March 2025, which were approved by the Supervisory Board.

The Management Board further informed the Supervisory Board on its plans for extraordinary agenda items for the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting 2025 comprising the renewal of the authorization to conduct general meetings virtually, the renewal and increase of the authorization to issue profit participation rights (Genussrechte), and the authorization of the Company to acquire treasury shares.

Further, the existing Guidelines for Reporting to the Supervisory Board were discussed and changes approved.

The Supervisory Board was provided a report of the Audit Committee dated 21 February 2025, which had comprised the results of the first part of the 2024 annual audit report (Teilprüfungsbericht 1) by the statutory auditor including an update on the remediation of findings identified by the statutory auditor, a summary of the results from the Group's and the Company's Internal Audit Reports, both for Q4 2024 and the business year 2024, the Group's and the Company's Annual Audit Plans for 2025 as well as an update on regulatory audits, their findings and the remediation of such findings. Further, the Committee had been presented the Balance Sheet Manager as an IT solution to support various analytical, planning, and reporting processes, as well as the quarterly reports on anti-money laundering and compliance for the last quarter 2024. Further, the Committee had reviewed the Internal Control System Report 2024 that had been prepared for the first time. The Committee had further reviewed the Group Compliance Report as well as the Group Anti-Money Laundering Report, each for the financial year 2024. The Management had also presented to the Audit Committee information on non-audit services obtained by the Company and its EU-based subsidiaries from statutory auditors in 2024. Finally, the Committee had arranged for the obtaining of a declaration of independence from the statutory auditor with a view to his engagement for the audits of the Company's and the Group's financial statements for the financial year 2025.

The Supervisory Board was also provided a report of the Risk Committee dated 21 February 2025. The Risk Committee had been provided by the Management with the Group Risk Report for the final quarter of the financial year 2024, including information on the Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process, on credit and liquidity risk indicators, and on operational, information and communication technology risks as well as regulatory topics. Special focus was given to risk-related implications regarding selected credit exposures in the area of project finance, to the risk situation of PCB Ukraine, highlighting that the overall situation of the bank was stable, and to the risk situation of PCB Ecuador, highlighting the difficult operating environment of that bank. The Supervisory Board was also updated on the Company's and the Group's risk management capacities. The Risk Committee was further updated on the implementation status of measures to remediate risk-related audit findings, followed by the presentation of the Group Risk Strategy for the business year 2025.

Thereinafter, the Supervisory Board was informed on the discussions and decisions in the context of the Nomination Committee meeting of the same day. The Committee had discussed in depth the proposed targets for the Management Board as well as a prolongation of Mr Christian Dagrosa's mandate as a member, and the appointment of Ms Eriola Bibolli as the chairperson of the Management Board. Based on the Nomination Committee's recommendations resolved upon in this meeting, the Supervisory Board endorsed the updated targets for the Management Board and the prolongation of Mr Christian Dagrosa's mandate as a member of the Management Board for a period of five years until 31 December 2030.

The Supervisory Board was then informed on the discussions and decisions in the context of the Remuneration Control Committee meeting on 21 February 2025 and approved the Severance Payment Policy that had been discussed and recommended for approval by that Committee.

The Supervisory Board members discussed the trainings pursued in 2024 and the demand for further training for the Supervisory Board in 2025.

Finally, the Supervisory Board discussed its approach to succession planning for the Supervisory Board. In doing so, it reviewed the medium term planning of mandates, taking into account expected term expiries, potential reappointments, and the need to ensure continuity of balanced expertise in any future composition.

In its meeting on **26 March 2025**, the Supervisory Board was updated by the Management Board on the 2024 business developments and financial results, business planning, and key topics, inter alia comprising, adjustments to the business plan, the 2025 key performance indicators as well as capital market developments. Management further updated the Supervisory Board on the business developments and risk-related topics since the last Supervisory Board Meeting.

The Supervisory Board was then presented a report from the Audit Committee dated 25 March 2025. The Committee had conducted a preliminary review of (1) the Financial Statements of the Company and the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group, and the Combined Management Report, each for the 2024 financial year (collectively **"Financials 2024"**), as well as (2) the 2024 Group Sustainability Statement (*Konzernnachhaltigkeitserklärung*) (**"Sustainability Statement 2024"**) following a detailed report on those audits by the statutory auditors, comprising the results of the second part of the 2024 annual audit (*Teilprüfungsbericht 2*), the scope and timeline of the audit engagement, the statutory auditor's independence and the audit quality assessment. The Management Board had further confirmed vis-à-vis the Audit Committee the management representations it had made on behalf of the Company to the statutory auditor in its completeness declarations (*Vollständigkeitserklärungen*).

The statutory auditors summarized for the Supervisory Board their report to the Audit Committee dated 25 March 2025 and informed the Supervisory Board that they had issued unqualified audit opinions on the Financials 2024 and on the Sustainability Statement 2024, regarding the latter following a limited assurance audit engagement.

On this basis, following the recommendations of the Audit Committee, the members of the Supervisory Board approved the Financials 2024 (*Billigung des Jahresabschlusses und des Konzernabschlusses*) and decided to present the Financials 2024 to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting 2025. Also following the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the members of the Supervisory Board approved the Sustainability Statement 2024.

Based on a summary of the discussions of the Audit Committee dated 25 March 2025 the Supervisory Board, following the recommendation of the Audit Committee, further approved the proposal of the Management Board to distribute to the shareholders, to pay out of the profits (*Bilanzgewinn*) for the financial year 2024 in the amount of EUR 113,769,853.53 a dividend of EUR 0.59 per non-par value share, amounting to total dividends of EUR 34,750,110.28, and to carry the remaining profits (*Bilanzgewinn*) of EUR 79,019,743.25 forward to new account in accordance with section 58 paragraph 3 of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*). The members of the Supervisory Board further decided to propose to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting 2025 the appropriation of profits from the financial year 2024 in line with that proposal made by the Management Board.

Further, based on the respective summaries of the reviews conducted, and the recommendations made, by the Audit Committee dated 25 March 2025, the Supervisory Board approved (1) the 2024 Corporate Governance Statement (*Erklärung zur Unternehmensführung*), (2) the Compliance Statement (*Entsprechenserklärung*) regarding the German Corporate Governance Codex pursuant to section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*), and (3) the report by the Supervisory Board which is to be submitted in accordance with section 171 of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*).

Based on a report on the discussions of the Audit Committee dated 25 March 2025 with the members of the Management Board and with the statutory auditor regarding a potential prolongation of the mandate of the statutory auditor, the members of the Supervisory Board, in line with the Audit Committee's recommendation, decided to propose to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting 2025 to appoint BDO AG, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Hamburg, Frankfurt/Main office, to be the statutory auditor of the Company and the Group for the financial year 2025, as well as the auditor for a review of the interim financial statements for the first half of the financial year 2025 (*Halbjahresfinanzbericht*). The members of the Supervisory Board also decided to propose to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting 2025 to appoint BDO AG, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Hamburg, Frankfurt office, to be the auditor for a limited assurance audit of the Group Sustainability Statement 2025 (*Konzernnachhaltigkeitserklärung*) following the relating recommendation from the Audit Committee.

Regarding audit matters the Supervisory Board was finally informed on the presentations of the Management Board to, and the respective discussions in, the Audit Committee dated 25 March 2025 regarding internal audits.

After respective discussion, the Supervisory Board further resolved to propose to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting 2025 (1) to formally approve the actions of the Management Board members for the financial year 2024, (2) to formally approve the actions of members of the Supervisory Board for the financial year 2024, (3) to amend Article 17 of the Company's Articles of Association regarding virtual shareholders' meetings, (4) to resolve on the authorisation for the Company to issue profit participation rights and (5) to resolve on the authorisation for the Company to acquire treasury shares. The Supervisory Board further appointed Mr Florian Stahl, lawyer at Barckhaus Rechtsanwälte, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, as chairperson (*Versammlungsleiter*) for the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting 2025.

Moreover, the Supervisory Board approved the Group Climate Transition Plan.

After receiving a report on the discussions in, and in accordance with the recommendations of, the Nomination Committee meetings dated 25 and 26 March 2025 regarding the succession planning for the Management Board, the Supervisory Board resolved to re-appoint Ms Eriola Bibolli as member of the Management Board (*Vorstand*) effective from 27 March 2025 for a term until 28 February 2030 and to appoint Ms. Eriola Bibolli as Chairperson of the Management Board (*Vorstandsvorsitzende*) with effect from 1 March 2026 until the end of her term on 28 February 2030. The Nomination Committee had further discussed the succession planning for the Supervisory Board.

Following a report about the discussions and resolutions of the Remuneration Control Committee dated 25 and 26 March 2025, the Supervisory Board, following the Committee's recommendations, discussed and resolved on (1) the adoption of the remuneration report (*Vergütungsbericht*) for the financial year 2024, and on (2) the proposal of the remuneration report (*Vergütungsbericht*) for the financial year 2024 to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting 2025 for resolution (*Billigung*). Further, following the recommendation of the Remuneration Control Committee dated 26 March 2025, the Supervisory Board also resolved on the amendment of Ms Eriola Bibolli's management agreement taking into

account her appointment as Chairperson of the Management Board (*Vorstandsvorsitzende*) with effect from 1 March 2026.

Finally, in order to comply with the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code, the Supervisory Board approved Mr Christoph Beeck's side activity as spokesperson of the working council on South-Eastern Europe of the German Eastern Business Association (*Ost-Ausschuss der Deutschen Wirtschaft*).

In its meeting on **6 May 2025**, the Supervisory Board discussed the motion of a shareholder of the Company to expand the agenda of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting 2025 pursuant to section 122 (2) AktG and resolved to support and endorse the Management Board's intention to reject that motion for not meeting the formal legal requirements of the motion.

In its meeting on **9 May 2025**, the Supervisory Board received the Management Report for the first quarter of the financial year 2025, comprising among others in-depth information on the Group's financial performance, its business development, the developments on information technology, human resources, investor relations and group communications as well as the Group's profit in the respective period. Special focus was further placed on the situation of the ProCredit banks in Ecuador and Ukraine as well as on the capital and liquidity situation of the Group. Further, the inclusion of the Company's shares to the Small-Cap Deutscher Aktien Index (SDAX) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange was highlighted as was the status of the development of a Group Securities Investment Framework.

Further, the Supervisory Board approved a capital increase by the Company in ProCredit Bank Albania.

The Supervisory Board then referred to the Audit Committee meeting dated 8 May 2025. The Management Board had presented to the Audit Committee in that meeting the Group's financial results for the first quarter of the financial year 2025 as laid down in the quarterly financial report (*Quartalsfinanzbericht*). The Committee had further been presented and discussed the quarterly report on the activities and the results of the Company's and the Group's Internal Audit functions, including an update on regulatory audits and remediation of findings identified by such audits, as well as the Group Internal Audit Strategy as required by the Global Internal Audit Standards. The Committee had further been presented, and discussed, the quarterly reports on anti-money laundering and compliance for the first quarter 2025.

The Supervisory Board was also presented with a report from the Risk Committee meeting on 8 May 2025. The Committee had received the Management Board's Group Risk Report for the first quarter of 2025, including the Group's internal capital adequacy assessment process, customer credit and liquidity risks as well as on the Group's and the Company's risk management capacities. Special focus was placed on the business and risk situation of the banks in Ukraine and Ecuador and the risk-related impacts of selected credit exposures in the area of project finance. Further, the Committee had been presented an analysis of the potential impact of the newly imposed US tariffs on the Group's operations, with a particular focus on macroeconomic implications and portfolio exposure as well as information on revised country limits. The Committee also received a report on the status of measures to remediate risk-related findings from regulatory audits as well as on the results of a special audit carried out by Internal Audit in the area of project finance. The Committee had further been updated on the Management Board's communication with the supervisory authority regarding its intention to increase the Company's capital requirements.

Further, the Supervisory Board received a report from the Nomination Committee meeting dated 8 May 2025. Based on the Nomination Committee's recommendations, the Supervisory Board encouraged and approved (1) Ms Eriola Bibolli's participation in an executive development program, and agreed on further steps regarding the succession planning for the Management Board and for the Supervisory Board.

In its meeting on **5 June 2025**, the Supervisory Board was presented an update on ProCredit Bank Ecuador. Further, the Supervisory Board approved measures to address findings of a special audit carried out by Internal Audit in the area of project finance.

Following a report from, and the recommendations of, the Nomination Committee meeting of the same day, the Supervisory Board (1) revoked its resolution dated 9 May 2025 regarding the approval of an executive development program for Ms Eriola Bibolli, and (2) approved her participation in an alternative program which the Committee

considered to be better aligned with its expectations and more conducive to Ms Bibolli's further development, and (3) agreed on further steps regarding the succession planning for the Management Board.

In its meeting on **7 July 2025**, the Supervisory Board, following the recommendation of the Audit Committee, approved the signing of the engagement letter with BDO AG, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Hamburg, Frankfurt office, for the review of the interim statements (*Halbjahresfinanzbericht*) for the first half of the financial year 2025.

In its meeting on **12 / 13 August 2025**, the Supervisory Board was presented with the results of the Management Board's Retail Strategy project regarding the implementation of the new business strategy.

The Supervisory Board was further presented the Management Report for the second quarter of 2025, covering the business and financial results of the first half of the business year highlighting, among others, the developments in selected subsidiaries, and those regarding the financial performance as well as the loan portfolio, deposit and client number developments in the first half of the business year. Further, the Supervisory Board was updated in depth on the developments in the areas of business strategy and capital markets, and presented an updated organizational chart for the Management, which was approved by the Supervisory Board. Regarding the Group's financial results for the first half of 2025 Management presented detailed information on the Group's profit situation as compared to its operating expenses, and on its business developments in the second quarter of the year. The Management further reported on the latest developments in the areas of human resources, group communications and investor relations, followed by a detailed update on key projects in the field of information technology, in particular the alignment of the strategy of the Group-internal IT service provider Quipu GmbH with the Group's overall strategy.

The Supervisory Board was also informed on the discussions and resolutions of the Audit Committee dated 12 August 2025, which had been presented with (1) the financial results as of 30 June 2025 and the interim financial statements for the first half of the 2025 financial year (*Halbjahresfinanzbericht*) as well as on the approach to, and the results of, its review by the statutory auditor, which had led to an unqualified review opinion, (2) the Group and PCH Internal Audit reports for the first half of the year 2025, (3) an update on the rectification of findings identified by the statutory auditor during the audit of the Financials 2024 and the respective reports from 2023, (4) an update on internal and regulatory audits and the rectification on findings identified in these contexts, and (5) the quarterly reports on anti-money laundering and compliance. The Audit Committee had also reviewed and approved (1) the selection process concerning, (2) the selection criteria applying to, and (3) the shortlist of, audit companies in connection with the tender process concerning the statutory auditor for the business year 2026. Finally, the Audit Committee had approved, following careful examination, certain non-audit services by the statutory auditor of the Company.

The Supervisory Board also received a report from the Risk Committee dated 12 August 2025. Management had presented to the Committee the Group Risk Report for the first half of the financial year comprising detailed information on regulatory topics, customer credit risk, liquidity risk as well as on the risk management regarding operational, IT and information security matters. Further, the Group's and the Company's risk management capacities had been reported on and been discussed. Topics of special focus had been the risk developments in ProCredit banks in Ukraine and Ecuador. The Committee had further received an update on risk-related findings identified by regulatory audits as well as a detailed report on risk-related implications of selected loan exposures in the area of project finance. The Committee had finally been updated on macroeconomic and geopolitical matters with a special focus on Ukraine, the Middle East and the tariffs imposed by the US administration.

The Supervisory Board also received a report from its Nomination Committee dated 13 August 2025 that had dealt with the succession planning for the Management Board, as well as the departure of Dr Gian Marco Felice from the Management Board. The Supervisory Board resolved to follow the Committee's recommendation to consent to Dr Felice's departure from the Management Board by the end of 2025.

Finally, the Supervisory Board received a Report from its Remuneration Control Committee dated 13 August 2025 that had discussed the remuneration system for the Management Board.

In its meeting on **27 August 2025**, the Supervisory Board discussed the succession planning of the Supervisory Board.

By means of a written vote dated **29 September 2025** the Supervisory Board approved (1) the Management Board's accounting-related reclassification of Banco ProCredit S.A., Ecuador*, and (2) the signing of the termination agreement with Dr Gian Marco Felice as member of the Management Board.

In its meeting on **9 October 2025**, the Supervisory Board continued to discuss the succession planning of the Supervisory Board.

By means of a written vote dated **6 November 2025**, the Supervisory Board resolved on procedural steps in connection with the succession planning of the Supervisory Board.

In its meeting on **12 November 2025**, the Supervisory Board received the Management Report for the third quarter 2025, including comprehensive information on key topics comprising the financial results, the business development as well as the developments in the areas of information technology, human resources, investor relations and group communications. Specific attention was given to the specific developments in selected subsidiaries.

Further, the preliminary group business plan and the group business strategy were presented and discussed. The Supervisory Board further discussed and approved additional investments in the ProCredit banks Ecuador and Kosovo. Moreover, it received an in-depth presentation on the Company's capital market positioning and dealt with its succession planning.

The Supervisory Board then referred to the discussions and decisions of its Audit Committee dated 11 November 2025 in which (1) the annual audit for the financial year 2025 and the definition of focus areas for that audit had been discussed with the external auditor, (2 - 3) BDO AG, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Hamburg, Frankfurt/Main office, had been recommended to be engaged for the annual statutory audit and for the review of the Sustainability Report, each for the financial year 2025, Management had presented (4) an update on the Sustainability Report according to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), (5) the Group's and the Company's Internal Audit reports for the third quarter 2025, (6 - 7) the remediation of findings identified by the statutory auditor and an update on regulatory audits and remediation of findings identified by such audits, (8) the reports on anti-money laundering and compliance for the third quarter 2025 as well as (9) on the tender regarding the statutory audit for the financial year 2026 including the selection process of the Company's statutory auditor.

Based on the Audit Committee's recommendations, the Supervisory Board approved the terms of engagement of BDO AG, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Hamburg, Frankfurt/Main office, for the statutory audit of the financial statements and for the review of the Sustainability Report, each for the financial year 2025.

The Supervisory Board further referred to the reports and discussions of its Risk Committee dated 11 November 2025. Among others, Management had presented to the Committee the Group Risk Report for the third quarter of the financial year 2025 while special focus had been put on the risk-related impacts of selected credit exposures in the area of project finance as well as the risk situations of the ProCredit banks in Ukraine and Ecuador. The Committee had also been updated on remediation of risk-related findings identified by special audits. It had further received a draft report on the audit of ProCredit Bank Bulgaria by the Bulgarian National Bank.

The Supervisory Board further approved the revised organisational chart and schedules of responsibilities for the Management Board as of 1 January 2026 and 1 March 2026.

The Supervisory Board was also provided a report from its Nomination Committee dated 11 November 2025, which had conducted the annual assessment of the Supervisory Board and its Committees, and had concluded that the size, structure, composition, and performance of the Supervisory Board and its Committees were appropriate. The Committee had further confirmed that there had been no developments or new facts that would affect the individual suitability of the Supervisory Board members. Further, the implementation of measures defined in November 2024 regarding training needs, succession planning as well as regarding the size, composition, and types of the Committees had been noted as having made progress. Training needs of the Supervisory Board members had been discussed. The Committee members had agreed that they were overall well-informed and able to fulfil their supervisory functions in the Supervisory Board and its Committees, based on the reports provided by the Management, the reports and

discussions in the Supervisory Board and Committee meetings and other exchange with the Management Board. Regarding the annual assessment of the Management Board, the Committee had concluded that the Management Board members collectively possessed the required knowledge, skills, and experience to ensure the proper business organization of the Company and that size, structure, composition, and performance of the Management Board were appropriate as well as that the current composition of the Management Board met the diversity requirements established by the Company. Regarding the assessment of the suitability of the individual Management Board members, no indications of unreliability, such as conflicts of interest or partiality had been identified. The suitability of the Management Board in its anticipated future compositions as of 1 January 2026 and 1 March 2026 had been assessed to be acceptable for an interim period. Finally, the Committee had dealt with the succession planning of the Management Board.

The Supervisory Board members referred to the discussions and conclusions of the Nomination Committee regarding the annual assessment of the Supervisory Board and its Committees as well as the annual assessment of the Management Board and concurred with the Nominating Committee's assessments.

Finally, the Supervisory Board received a report from its Remuneration Control Committee dated 11 November 2025, that had reviewed the principles and main elements of the remuneration system for the Management Board as well as for the employees of the Company. The Supervisory Board referred to the discussions in its Remuneration Control Committee meeting and agreed that both systems were appropriately structured. Further, referring to the discussions and decisions of its Remuneration Control Committee, the Supervisory Board gave its formal permission to carry out the monthly acquisition intervals of the Executive Participation Plan for certain closed periods within the meaning of Art. 19 par. 11 of Regulation (EU) 596/2014 (Market Abuse Regulation) for manager's transactions in the year 2026.

By means of a written vote dated **27 November 2025**, the Supervisory Board dealt with its succession planning.

By means of a written vote dated **15 December 2025**, the Supervisory Board approved guarantees of the Company in favour of the ProCredit banks in Germany and in Bulgaria.

In its meeting on **18 December 2025**, the Supervisory Board dealt again with its succession planning.

Committee Work

The Supervisory Board's work was supported by four committees, the Risk Committee, the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Control Committee.

The Supervisory Board's **Risk Committee** convened four times in 2025 via hybrid meeting, twice taking place in presence, with the possibility to participate via video and twice via video, with the possibility of physical participation.

Based on the quarterly Group-wide risk reports and other related information shared by the Management, the Committee dealt comprehensively with the Group's liquidity development, the liquidity indicators, the monitoring of financial covenants as well as with the Company's and the Group's risk situation and its risk management, particularly against the backdrop of the Russia-Ukraine war, the geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and the tariffs imposed by the US administration. To this end, the Committee particularly focused on, and discussed, the overall risk profile and the credit risk indicators of ProCredit Bank Ukraine as well as that bank's general business situation with a particular focus on its liquidity and funding situation. The Risk Committee further had a special focus on the overall risk situation of ProCredit Bank Ecuador with a special focus on financial and operational risks. Another topic of continuous attention for the Risk Committee in the financial year 2025 was the development of selected loan exposures in the area of project finance.

The Committee further regularly discussed the development of the Group-wide risk indicators.

The Committee further assessed in detail the Group's Business, Risk Strategy and Group IT Strategy for 2025, the Group's and the Company's business plans as well as the Group's capital plan, each for the financial years 2025 to 2029. The Committee was further informed on, and discussed, the annual update of the ProCredit banks' country limits. The Committee also continuously dealt with the subject matters and the outcome of risk-related topics identified

by regulatory audits and the measures to address such findings. Furthermore, the Committee discussed an updated version of the Group Recovery Plan. The Committee finally examined whether the incentives provided by the remuneration systems for the Management Board and the employees take into consideration the risk, capital and liquidity structure as well as the impact orientation of the Company as well as the likelihood and timing of earnings, and determined the incentives to be adequate.

The Supervisory Board's **Audit Committee** convened five times in 2025 via hybrid meeting (three meetings taking place in presence, with the possibility to participate via video, and two meetings taking place via video, with the possibility of physical participation). In addition, there was one written vote in the financial year 2025.

It reviewed the Financial Statements 2024, the interim financial statements for the first half of the financial year 2025 (*Halbjahresfinanzbericht*) as well as the quarterly financial reporting, and discussed them with the Management Board. The Committee was further informed by the statutory auditor on an ongoing basis about the status of the annual audit 2024; it also had the auditor explain the results of the statutory audit and the related audit reports. The same applied to the results of the review of the interim financial statements for the first half of the financial year 2025 (*Halbjahresfinanzbericht*). The Committee's discussions focused in particular on the key audit matters and findings identified by the auditor. On this basis, the Committee resolved the recommendations to the Supervisory Board regarding the approvals of the Financial Statements 2024 (*Billigung und Feststellung des Jahresabschlusses und Billigung des Konzernabschlusses*) and the presentation of the Financial Statements 2024 to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting. The Audit Committee further recommended to the Supervisory Board to approve the Sustainability Statement 2024.

To safeguard the statutory auditor's independence, the Committee obtained and discussed the statutory auditor's declaration of independence in accordance with Art. 6 of the EU Audit Regulation and the Internal Rules of Procedure of the Audit Committee. In this context, the Audit Committee also dealt with the statutory auditor's mandates for non-audit services and approved them after careful consideration. The quality of the audit and the review were assessed together with the Management Board. On this basis, the Audit Committee advocated a prolongation of the mandate of BDO AG, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Hamburg, Frankfurt/Main office, and submitted recommendations to the Supervisory Board to propose to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting to re-appoint BDO AG as the statutory auditor for the Company and the Group for the financial year 2025. After discussing the quality of the annual audit of the financial statements as of 31 December 2024 with the Management Board, the Committee recommended that the Supervisory Board shall sign an engagement letter for such audit with BDO AG, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Hamburg, Frankfurt/Main office, as well as for the review of the Sustainability Report according to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) as part of the 2025 Annual Report. The Committee also recommended that the Supervisory Board resolve to sign the engagement letter with BDO for the review of interim statements for the first half of the 2025 financial year (*Halbjahresfinanzbericht*).

After presentations by the Management Board, the Committee also recommended to the Supervisory Board to approve (1) the 2024 Corporate Governance Statement (*Erklärung zur Unternehmensführung*), (2) the Compliance Statement (*Entsprechenserklärung*) regarding the German Corporate Governance Codex pursuant to section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*), (3) the 2024 Group Impact Report, (4) the report by the Supervisory Board which is to be submitted in accordance with section 171 of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*).

The reports of the Company's and the Group's Internal Audit department and the Group Anti-Money-Laundering and Compliance department, including the reports from the Group Anti-Money-Laundering Officer, were also reviewed and discussed in detail by the Committee. Both departments report regularly (at least quarterly) on the results of their work as well as on the planning of their further activities. The Audit Committee received regular reports on the results of internal, external and regulatory audits as well as on the status of work to remedy any deficiencies identified. It also discussed the Group Internal Audit Strategy that had been implemented as a requirement stipulated by the Global Internal Audit Standards.

The Supervisory Board's **Nomination Committee** convened eighteen times in 2025 (six times via hybrid meeting of which five meetings took place in presence, with the possibility to participate via video and one meeting took place via

video, with the possibility of physical participation, as well as nine times via video only and three times in presence only). The discussions of the Nomination Committee primarily focussed on the preparation of the meetings of the Supervisory Board, in particular regarding appointments to the Management Board, the contractual arrangements with the members of the Management Board as well as the composition of the Supervisory Board.

The Committee conducted the annual assessments of the Supervisory Board and its Committees, reviewed the suitability matrix for the Supervisory Board as well as the qualification overview of the members of the Committees, and discussed the efficiency of the Supervisory Board and its Committees. It further conducted the annual assessments of the Management Board and reviewed the suitability matrix for the Management Board.

After revision and discussion, the Committee also recommended updated targets for the Management Board to be approved by the Supervisory Board. The revised target system incorporated ESG targets, feedback from the Management Board members, and quantitative targets aligned with business planning.

Considering their respective professional and personal suitability, the Nomination Committee recommended to the Supervisory Board to (1) prolong Mr Christian Dagrosa's mandate as a member of the Management Board for a period of five years until 31 December 2030, (2) prolong Ms Eriola Bibolli's mandate as a member of the Management Board until 28 February 2030, and to (3) appoint Ms Eriola Bibolli as the Chairperson (*Vorsitzende*) of the Management Board (*Vorstand*), beginning 1 March 2026 until the end of her term. It further recommended to consent to a departure by Dr Gian Marco Felice from the Management Board by the end of 2025.

The Committee further dedicated time on the succession planning for the Management Board including its chairperson, as well as for the Supervisory Board. To this end, the Committee also sought support from executive search companies and advice from specialised consultancy firms.

The Supervisory Board's **Remuneration Control Committee** convened five times in 2025 (four times via hybrid meeting, taking place in presence, with the possibility to participate via video, as well as once via video only).

The Committee prepared the Supervisory Board's resolution on the introduction of a Severance Payments Policy for the Management Board highlighting the eligibility conditions for severance payments and the severance caps applicable as regulated by the German Remuneration Regulation for Institutions (*Institutsvergütungsverordnung-InstitutsVergV*). The Committee further reviewed and discussed the draft of the remuneration report (*Vergütungsbericht*) for 2024 and recommended to the Supervisory Board to adopt the remuneration report (*Vergütungsbericht*) for 2024 as well as to propose to the Ordinary Shareholder's Meeting 2025 to approve it. The Committee also assessed the amendments to the terms of Ms Eriola Bibolli's management agreement taking into consideration her appointment as Chairperson of the Management Board as of 1 March 2026, and discussed it before recommending it to the Supervisory Board. Further, the Committee supported the Supervisory Board in evaluating the respective appropriateness of the structure of the remuneration systems for the Management Board and the employees of the Company and conferred that they were appropriate. The Committee also assessed that the remuneration systems and the remuneration strategy were designed to achieve the objectives laid down in the group business and risk strategies in accordance with section 4 of the German Remuneration Regulation for Institutions (*Institutsvergütungsverordnung- InstitutsVergV*) and established in conformance with section 27 *InstitutsVergV*. In particular, the Committee assessed that the fixed only remuneration structure (with an additional fixed sharebased component for the members of the Management Board) was consistent with the Company's risk appetite, capital and liquidity management, as well as its impact orientation.

The Committee finally supported the Supervisory Board in preparing its resolution to give its formal permission to allow in the financial year 2026 purchases of the Company's shares for the members of the Management Board executed by the third-party service provider also during closed periods within the meaning of Art. 19 par. 11 Regulation (EU) 596/2014 (Market Abuse Regulation) based on the Executive Participation Plan.

Audit of ProCredit Holding AG

The annual financial statements for ProCredit Holding, the consolidated annual financial statements and the Combined Management Report for ProCredit Holding and the ProCredit group for the financial year 2025 were audited by the statutory auditor BDO AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Hamburg, Germany, Frankfurt/Main office. The external auditor granted an unqualified audit opinion in each case.

The Audit Committee also carefully examined the annual financial statements of ProCredit Holding and the consolidated annual financial statements of the ProCredit group as well as the Combined Management Report with the group sustainability statement for the financial year 2025. The statutory auditors participated in person in the respective meetings of the Audit Committee and the Supervisory Board at which the annual financial statements for ProCredit Holding and the consolidated annual financial statements of the ProCredit group as well as the Combined Management Report and the group sustainability statement for financial year 2025 were discussed. In accordance with applicable law, the group sustainability statement for the financial year 2025 ("**Sustainability Statement 2025**") was subject to a limited assurance review.

The Audit Committee discussed those financial statement documents and the reports of BDO in detail with the auditor and subjected them to its own careful review. The Committee concluded that the reports meet, in particular, the legal requirements set out in sections 317 and 321 HGB (German Commercial Code). The Committee reported to the Supervisory Board on its review and recommended that the annual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements be approved (*Billigung und Feststellung des Jahresabschlusses und Billigung des Konzernabschlusses*); the Committee further recommended that the Sustainability Statement 2025 be approved.

After conducting its own review and discussion of the annual financial statements, the consolidated annual financial statements, and the Combined Management Report with the Sustainability Statement 2025, the Supervisory Board acknowledged the findings of the auditor's report and stated that no objections would be submitted. In accordance with the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Supervisory Board approved the annual financial statements for ProCredit Holding and the consolidated annual financial statements of the ProCredit group for financial year 2025 (*Billigung und Feststellung des Jahresabschlusses und Billigung des Konzernabschlusses*) .

The Supervisory Board also examined the proposal of the Management Board concerning the appropriation of profits from the financial year 2025. It assented to the proposal of the Management Board and recommends the proposal to distribute a dividend of EUR 0.47 per share to shareholders out of the profits (*Bilanzgewinn*) for the financial year 2025 of EUR 120,719,754.13. This corresponds to total dividend payments of EUR 27,682,291.24 on the subscribed capital of EUR 294,492,460 entitled to receive dividends (58,898,492 shares) and to carry the remaining profit (*Bilanzgewinn*) of EUR 93,037,462.89 from the financial year 2025 forward to new account in accordance with section 58 paragraph 3 of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*).

Changes to the members of the Supervisory Board, its Committees and the Management Board

Supervisory Board

There were no changes to the composition of the Supervisory Board in the financial year 2025.

Committees of the Supervisory Board

There were no changes to the composition of the Supervisory Board's Committees in the financial year 2025.

Management Board

The Supervisory Board prolonged the appointments of (1) Mr Christian Dagrosa as a member of the Management Board for a period of five years, i.e. until 31 December 2030, and of (2) Ms Eriola Bibolli as a member of the Management Board until 28 February 2030. The Supervisory further appointed Ms Eriola Bibolli as the Chairperson (*Vorsitzende*) of the Management Board (*Vorstand*), beginning 1 March 2026 until the end of her term, i.e. until 28 February 2030.

Finally, the Supervisory Board resolved to consent to Dr Gian Marco Felice's departure as a member of the Management Board by 31 December 2025.

Conflicts of Interests

In the financial year 2025 there were no conflicts of interest of individual members of the Supervisory Board.

Frankfurt am Main, 18 March 2026

Rainer Peter Ottenstein

Chairperson of the Supervisory Board of

ProCredit Holding AG



Above: VikBud Trade, production and sale of construction materials including foam plastic, fixing plugs and plastic film.

Client of ProCredit Bank Ukraine

Below: Employees at the head office of ProCredit Bank Kosovo

PROCREDIT ON THE CAPITAL MARKET

Key share data

ISIN	DE0006223407
Security ID no. (WKN)	622340
Stock exchange code	PCZ
Trading segment	Regulated Market (Prime Standard)
Stock exchange	Frankfurt Stock Exchange
Xetra closing price on 30 December 2025	EUR 8.44
No. of shares	58.898.492 registered ordinary shares with no par value (Namensaktien)

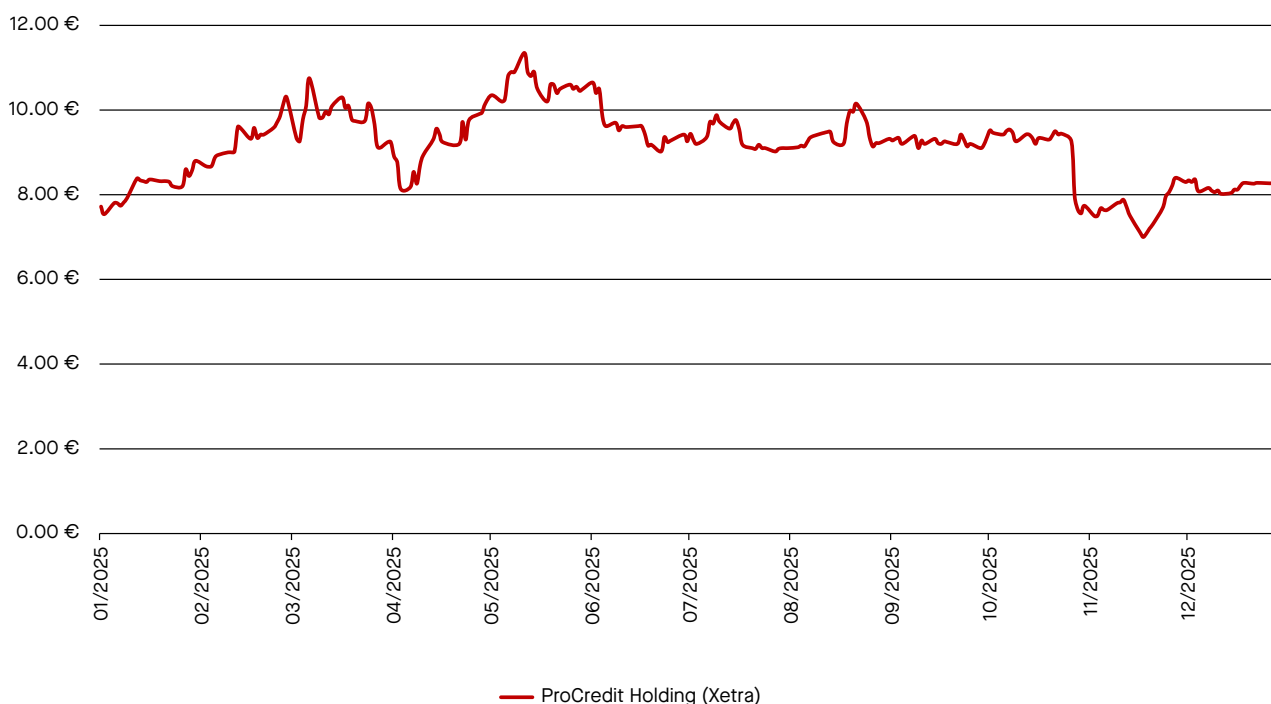
The shares of ProCredit Holding AG (formerly ProCredit Holding AG & Co. KGaA) have been listed on the Prime Standard of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange since 22 December 2016. The Prime Standard is the segment of the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange with the highest transparency requirements.

On 30 December 2025 the shares were being traded on Xetra at a year-end closing price of EUR 8.44. The closing price for 2024 on Xetra was EUR 7.72. Based on the 58,898,492 shares outstanding as of year-end 2025, the market capitalisation of ProCredit Holding at that time was approximately EUR 500 million.

Over the 2025 calendar year, an average of around 82,000 ProCredit Holding shares were traded through the Xetra system every day. This represents a substantial increase in average daily trading compared to the previous year's level of around 15,300 shares traded.

ProCredit Holding shares were first included in the SDAX with effect from 9 May 2025. With effect from 22 December 2025, the share was removed from the SDAX as part of a regular index adjustment.

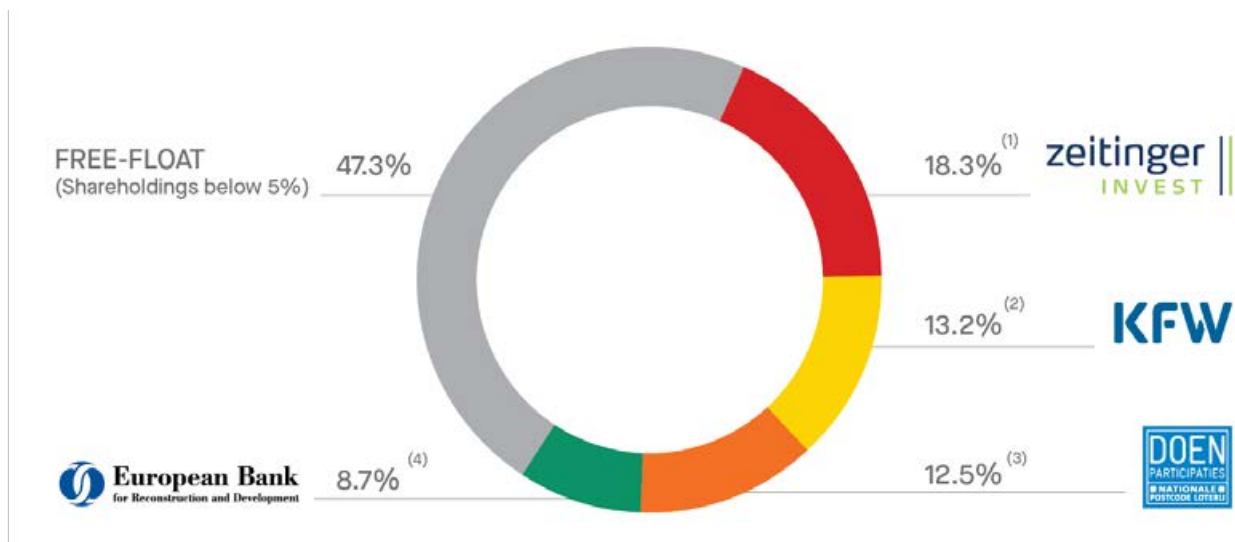
Price trend, calendar year 2025 (closing price, Xetra trading system)



Shareholder structure

According to available voting rights notifications or voluntary disclosures, the largest shareholders of ProCredit Holding at the end of the financial year are: Zeitingner Invest GmbH, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), DOEN Participaties BV, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

The free float, defined by the German Stock Exchange as holdings below the threshold of 5% of voting rights was around 47% on 31 December 2025 according to voting rights notifications or voluntary disclosures. This includes investments of more than 3% in ProCredit Holding AG by FMO (Netherlands Development Finance Company) and BIO (Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries). In addition, ProCredit Staff Invest GmbH & Co. KG holds a stake of below 3%.



(1) According to voluntary disclosures by Zeitingner Invest on 13 April 2023 (see "Other information" in the Investor Relations section of the ProCredit Holding website); (2) According to voluntary disclosures by KfW on 17 April 2023 (see "Other information" in the Investor Relations section of the ProCredit Holding website); (3) According to voluntary disclosures by DOEN Participaties on 14 April 2023 (see "Other information" in the Investor Relations section of the ProCredit Holding website); (4) According to the voting rights notifications as of 23 May 2023

The shareholder structure presented above is based on the public voting rights notification by EBRD and, in the case of Zeitingner Invest GmbH, KfW and DOEN Participaties B.V., on the voluntary disclosure of voting rights (see "Voting rights notifications" and "Other information" in the Investor Relations section of the ProCredit Holding website). This breakdown was calculated by comparing the number of voting rights reported by the shareholders on the above-mentioned dates against the total number of voting rights (currently 58,898,492). ProCredit Holding AG has made reasonable efforts to provide a realistic overview of the shareholder structure. However, due to limitations on the availability and verifiability of the underlying data, ProCredit Holding AG does not assume any responsibility that the information presented here is accurate, complete and up to date.

Analysts

In 2025, three analysts reported regularly on ProCredit Holding. At the end of the financial year, there were two buy recommendations, although one analyst does not generally issue buy or sell recommendations. The share price targets at year-end were between EUR 13.50 and EUR 18.80. Current information on the analyst recommendations can be found on the ProCredit Holding website under Investor Relations.

Investor Relations

The Management Board of ProCredit Holding aims to maintain an intensive dialogue with the capital market, and strongly believes that regular, transparent communication with our share- and stakeholders is crucial in order to keep them continually informed about the development of the ProCredit group. In this respect, it is especially important for us to ensure the regular publication of company news and to provide detailed financial reports, as well as cultivating ongoing, personal contacts with investors, analysts and the interested public.

In 2025, the Management Board of ProCredit Holding made presentations on the ProCredit group at roadshows and conferences. In 2026, ProCredit Holding will again strive to maintain and further expand our contact with investors. An overview of upcoming events is regularly updated in our financial calendar on the company website.

Up-to-date information about the company is available to investors, analysts and the interested public in the Investor Relations section our website, www.procredit-holding.com. As well as the usual financial reports, mandatory notices and corporate news, visitors to the website also have access to information on results and investor presentations. Recordings of the conference calls held to coincide with the quarterly results are also available there.

Shareholders' meetings and dividends

The 2025 Annual General Meeting of ProCredit Holding was held with physical attendance in Frankfurt am Main on 4 June 2025. At the meeting, 68.91% of the voting capital was represented. The General Meeting approved all resolutions proposed for a vote.

It was resolved to distribute a dividend of EUR 0.59 per share. In accordance with the group's dividend policy, according to which one third of the consolidated result is to be paid out as a dividend, a total of EUR 34.8 million from the result for the 2024 financial year were therefore distributed as a dividend.

In addition, the General Meeting approved a new authorisation to issue profit participation rights, in order to give the company greater flexibility in raising own funds eligible for recognition under banking supervisory law. The Management Board was authorised, with the consent of the Supervisory Board, to exclude subscription rights of shareholders in certain cases when issuing profit participation rights. The company was also authorised to acquire treasury shares amounting to up to 10% of the share capital and to use these for all legally permissible purposes.

Detailed information on the 2025 Annual General Meeting can be found on the ProCredit Holding website under Investor Relations.

Financial calendar 2026

13 May 2026	Quarterly Financial Report as of 31 March 2026
03 June 2026	Annual General Meeting 2026
13 August 2026	Interim Report as of 30 June 2026
12 November 2026	Quarterly Financial Report as of 30 September 2026

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ProCredit Holding, Annual General Meeting 2025

Combined Management Report

The Management Report for ProCredit Holding AG (ProCredit Holding) and the Group Management Report for the ProCredit group (ProCredit) are presented as a Combined Management Report. It was prepared in accordance with sections 289ff and 315ff of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB) and the German Accounting Standard 20 (Deutscher Rechnungslegungsstandard 20 – DRS 20). The Risk Report also contains notes pursuant to IFRS 7.

FUNDAMENTAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE GROUP¹

Our strategy

Sustainable financial services for responsible development

The ProCredit group focuses on two primary areas of business: the financing of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) as well as direct banking for private clients. We operate in South Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, South America and Germany. The superordinated company of the group, ProCredit Holding, is located in Frankfurt am Main.

Our goal is to provide a sustainable return on investment for our shareholders and at the same time make a positive contribution to economic, social and ecological development. Our business strategy is based on long-term relationships with our clients and a conservative approach to risk management. The group does not engage in speculative lines of business.

We see ourselves as a reliable “Hausbank” for our customers and thus their first point of contact for all financial matters. We support our MSME clients with their financing needs, which typically range from EUR 50,000 to the single-digit millions. As a partner specialised in financing MSMEs, we understand the particular demands and needs of medium-sized businesses. Our offer therefore goes far beyond issuing loans: we also provide banking services in the areas of account management, payment transactions, deposit business and trade finance.

In addition, we also pursue a comprehensive direct banking strategy for private clients. We primarily serve our private customers via digital channels and offer an extensive range of mobile-first services, supplemented by personalised advice. We strive to provide maximum convenience, security and transparency, thereby differentiating ourselves from other market participants.

Accountability is part of our culture. A central component of our strategy is our deliberate approach to ecological challenges. We strive to keep our environmental impact as low as possible while actively promoting the transition to a sustainable economy. Environmental awareness and addressing the consequences of climate change and its impact on our business activities and our customers are extremely important to us. Our comprehensive environmental management system enables us to systematically control both internal and external environmental impacts. Internally, we focus on reducing the ecological footprint of our group companies. Externally, we rely on clear standards, such as the strict application of our Exclusion List when granting loans as well as an annual review of the ecological and social impact of our clients’ business activities as part of the credit risk assessment process. We are convinced that our institutions make a valuable contribution to long-term economic development in our target regions by actively promoting green investments, for example in the areas of energy efficiency, renewable energies, organic farming and sustainable waste management.

Our primary target group in lending comprises innovative companies showing dynamic growth and stable, formalised structures. Through our work, we want to deliver added value to our customers as well as making a contribution to creating jobs, enhancing capacity for innovation and encouraging investments in ecological projects. We place particular emphasis on issuing green loans and promoting local production, especially in agriculture. Our approach is based on a careful and critical selection of clients, with solvency, transparency and social responsibility at the heart of the lending process. In this way, we want to ensure that our customers can adequately service their loans and also build up reserves for potentially more difficult times. We attach great importance to open and transparent business relationships and we maintain regular contact with our clients. We believe that our clients also make an important contribution to the formal sector, and thus to social and economic development in their markets, not only through their actions and but also by paying taxes and maintaining fair working conditions. At the same time, we make clear demands on our customers with regard to ethical business practices and the responsible treatment of their environment. We

¹ The information contained in this section is also used by reference to fulfil the disclosure requirement ESRS 2 SBM-1 (business model and strategy) in the Group Sustainability Statement pursuant to ESRS 1 sections 119–122.

have committed to achieving net-zero emissions for our loan and investment portfolio by 2050 or earlier. In this context, we support our business customers, particularly those with high emissions, in improving the measurement of their greenhouse gas emissions and reducing these emissions through green investments. Consideration of our clients' social and environmental risks is firmly integrated into our credit decision processes. We also place great emphasis on the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing and other illegal activities.

We maintain long-term relationships with our customers and find this to be beneficial for both sides: Our customers have us as a reliable partner who stands by their side, even when economic conditions become difficult. At the same time, we create a portfolio of loans to reliable clients that grows steadily and is of very good quality in the context of our markets.

We also want to establish ourselves in our markets as a modern, digitally oriented retail bank. With a comprehensive mobile-first approach, strong customer focus and high service quality, we aim to sustainably increase our relevance in the private customer segment. To this end, we offer a broad range of digital banking services and set standards in user-friendliness, reliability, functionality and customer service, clearly setting us apart from the competition. We take a responsible approach to retail lending. Our credit decisions are always based on the customer's repayment capacity and reasonable loan periods. In markets with insufficient regulation of consumer lending, we focus on transparent pricing and, as part of our responsible approach, help to minimise the risk of customers becoming over-indebted.

The quality and motivation of staff is a key factor in achieving our business objectives. We select our staff carefully and offer long-term career prospects based on a transparent, standardised group-wide salary and promotion structure. In order to provide continued staff training and promote ongoing exchange within the group, we run a group-wide training programme in our own training centres. In addition to being part of our identity, our commitment to mutual respect and responsible behaviour in daily life is also emphasised in our group-wide Code of Conduct, which all of our staff discuss and further develop in dedicated annual workshops. Across the entire group, there is a diverse range of employees from various academic backgrounds and a balanced gender distribution at all business levels. We believe that this diversity promotes innovation and makes a significant contribution to the long-term success of our business.

Organisation of the ProCredit group

The ProCredit group is largely comprised of 12 banks and it employed 4,607 members of staff and 53 management board members at the end of the 2025 financial year. ProCredit Holding is the parent company and also the superordinated entity of the group. ProCredit Holding owns 100% of the shares of all subsidiaries. Its core tasks include the strategic guidance of the group, maintaining an adequate level of equity for the group and ensuring that all reporting, risk management, anti-money laundering and compliance obligations required under German and European banking regulations, and particularly the requirements defined in section 25a of the German Banking Act ("KWG"), are met. At the consolidated level, the group is subject to supervision by BaFin and the Deutsche Bundesbank.

The Management Board, the members of the Supervisory Board and selected management-level staff of the ProCredit group sit on the supervisory boards of the ProCredit banks, supplemented by independent members. ProCredit Holding sets group-wide policies and standards for risk management and other important areas of banking operations in order to ensure that appropriate uniform organisational structures and processes are in place in the ProCredit banks. These requirements are supplemented by a systematic group-wide exchange of experience on best practices. Furthermore, ProCredit Holding provides support in shaping human resources policies and in developing and delivering the curricula in the ProCredit academies.

The IT and software development priorities are set in the Group IT Strategy. Powerful IT solutions are a central component of implementing the business and risk strategies. QUIPU GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of ProCredit Holding, develops tailored software solutions for the ProCredit group. In close collaboration, the systems used in connection with banking operations for clients, various treasury functions, as well as for accounting and reporting are developed, implemented and operated by Quipu.

The ProCredit group divides its business operations into regional segments:

- *South Eastern Europe*, consisting of seven banks in: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria (including branch operation in Greece), Kosovo, North Macedonia, Romania and Serbia
- *Eastern Europe*, with three banks located in: Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine
- *South America*, consisting of one bank in Ecuador
- *Germany*, consisting of ProCredit Bank Germany, ProCredit Holding, Quipu and the ProCredit Academy in Fürth

Our shareholders

The largest shareholders² of ProCredit Holding at the end of the financial year are: Zeiting Invest GmbH, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), DOEN Participaties B.V. and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). The free float, defined by the German Stock Exchange as holdings below the threshold of 5% of voting rights, was around 47% on 31 December 2025.

The largest single shareholder is Zeiting Invest GmbH, Frankfurt am Main. Zeiting Invest played a key role in the founding of the ProCredit group, together with what are still the larger shareholders: KfW, DOEN³ and EBRD. KfW is one of the world's leading development banks and is committed to improving economic, social and ecological living conditions all around the world on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany and the federal states. The main objective of DOEN Participaties is to make a positive impact on society by supporting sustainable or socially inclusive entrepreneurs. The EBRD supports countries in establishing competitive and sustainable economic structures. The focus is on reforms and investments that promote entrepreneurial development, competitiveness, environmental sustainability and stable economic conditions.

Internal management system

The ProCredit group's internal management system serves to ensure proper, efficient and risk-adequate corporate governance. It encompasses the processes for strategic planning, monitoring the achievement of objectives, reporting relevant to management, and the integration of control and risk management functions. The ProCredit Holding Management Board is responsible for establishing the management mechanisms.

The ProCredit group carries out a structured annual planning process in which the Management Board of ProCredit Holding, together with the management boards of the ProCredit banks, defines the strategic goals and key performance indicators. This process includes in particular:

- analysis of market and competitive potential,
- the prioritisation of strategic measures,
- the setting of quantitative and qualitative targets,
- the consideration of human resources, risk-oriented and sustainability-related aspects.

The plans of the individual banks are discussed with the members of ProCredit Holding's Management Board and approved by the respective supervisory board. The Group Business Strategy is based on the aggregation of the approved business plans is subsequently discussed with the Supervisory Board of ProCredit Holding.

To monitor the achievement of targets on an ongoing basis, the Management Board of ProCredit Holding conducts regular plan vs. actual analyses at bank, regional segment and group levels. Deviations are analysed and serve as a basis for deriving necessary control measures.

The ProCredit group uses an integrated key performance indicator system, which serves as an essential tool for monitoring strategic and risk-oriented management. The key performance indicators (KPIs) defined for the 2025 financial year include:

² Shareholders with 5% or more of ProCredit Holding's shares, based on the published voting rights notifications or voluntary disclosures of the shareholders named.

³ At the time, Stichting DOEN was a direct shareholder in the company. Today, it is an indirect shareholder of ProCredit Holding via DOEN Participaties B.V.

- Change in loan portfolio⁴:
Indicator of volume and business growth as well as future profitability.
- Cost-income ratio⁵:
Indicator of operational efficiency and resource utilisation.
- Return on equity (RoE)⁶:
Indicator for assessing profitability in relation to the risk assumed.
- Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio⁷:
Indicator for compliance with regulatory capital requirements, for assessing solvency and for supporting strategic decisions.

We also consider the following indicators as supplementary management figures:

- Ratio of loan portfolio to deposits⁸:
Reflects the ability to fund lending operations through local deposits.
- Net interest margin⁹:
Indicator of the profitability of the core business.
- Cost of risk¹⁰:
Ratio of loss allowances to loan portfolio.
- Share of defaulted loans¹¹:
Indicator for assessing portfolio quality.
- Stage 3 loans coverage ratio¹²:
Indicator of the adequacy of loss allowances for defaulted loans.
- Green loan portfolio:
Indicator used to measure the financing of energy-efficient or environmentally sustainable investments; also a measure of the fulfilment of internal sustainability targets.

The expansion of the green loan portfolio is an integral part of group-wide sustainability management. The corresponding progress is reported in the Group Sustainability Statement and the Impact Report.

⁴ Loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date of the current period relative to our loan portfolio as of 31 December of the previous year. Our loan portfolio corresponds to loans and advances to customers before loss allowances.

⁵ Personnel and administrative expenses relative to operating income.

⁶ Profit attributable to ProCredit shareholders, divided by the average equity held by the ProCredit shareholders.

⁷ Ratio of CET1 capital to risk-weighted assets.

⁸ Loan portfolio relative to deposits as of the balance sheet date.

⁹ Net interest income relative to the average total assets in the reporting period.

¹⁰ Loss allowance expenditures for a period relative to the average loan portfolio.

¹¹ Defaulted loans relative to the loan portfolio at the respective balance sheet date.

¹² Loss allowances for defaulted loans relative to defaulted loans as of the balance sheet date.

REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE GROUP

Course of business operations

Our business performance in the past financial year was satisfactory overall, particularly in view of the strong growth figures for the loan portfolio and deposits. The loan portfolio grew by EUR 742.4 million or 10.6%. Adjusted for currency effects, the figure was 13.1%, thus exceeding our ambitious target of 12%. Deposits likewise developed very positively, rising by EUR 844.9 million or 10.2% (excluding currency effects: EUR 1,075.6 million or 13.1%). Our consolidated result of EUR 83.5 million corresponds to a return on equity of 7.8%, which is in line with our updated guidance from October 2025. The financial position and financial performance of the group are solid.

in EUR m

Statement of financial position	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Loan portfolio	7,752.5	7,010.0	742.4
Deposits	9,136.2	8,291.4	844.9
Statement of profit or loss	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024	Change
Net interest income	353.0	358.2	-5.3
Net fee and commission income*	96.6	91.6	5.1
Operating income	439.3	444.3	-5.0
Personnel and administrative expenses	322.4	302.8	19.7
Loss allowance	11.2	-5.2	16.3
Profit of the period	83.5	104.3	-20.9
Key performance indicators	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024	Change
Change in loan portfolio	10.6%	12.6%	-2.0 pp
Cost-income ratio	73.4%	68.1%	5.3 pp
Return on equity	7.8%	10.2%	-2.4 pp
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	13.1%	13.1%	0.1 pp
Additional indicators	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Loan portfolio to deposits ratio	84.9%	84.5%	0.3 pp
Net interest margin	3.2 %	3.5%	-0.3 pp
Cost of risk	15 bp	-8 bp	23 bp
Share of defaulted loans	3.0%	2.3%	0.7 pp
Stage 3 loans coverage ratio	44.5%	49.9%	-5.4 pp
Green loan portfolio	1,419.6	1,354.6	4.8%

* Previous year figures have been adapted to the current disclosure structure.

The loan portfolio recorded strong growth across almost all of our customer segments and size categories. Almost all of our banks in Eastern Europe and South Eastern Europe achieved strong growth figures in the double-digit percentage range. On the whole, the development of our loan portfolio is in line with our strategic objective to achieve strong overall growth at a granular level. The ratio of loan portfolio to deposits increased slightly, rising 0.3 percentage points to 84.9%. Growth in deposits from retail customers was particularly significant, accounting for 60.4% of total deposit growth. The majority of new deposits came in the form of sight and savings deposits, in line with the strategic goal of optimising funding costs through a granular balance sheet structure.

The cost-income ratio of 73.4% is at a relatively high level, which is mainly attributable to the rise in personnel and administrative expenses by EUR 19.7 million or 6.5% and the persistently high deposit interest rates. The increase in personnel and administrative expenses in the past financial year is mainly due to higher staff costs resulting from the sharp rise in the number of employees during 2024. The number of employees remained stable in 2025. Although the

extensive strategic investments made in recent years in the areas of human resources, branch network, IT and marketing have led to higher personnel and administrative expenses, they also form the basis for our ambitious growth and scaling plans for the coming years.

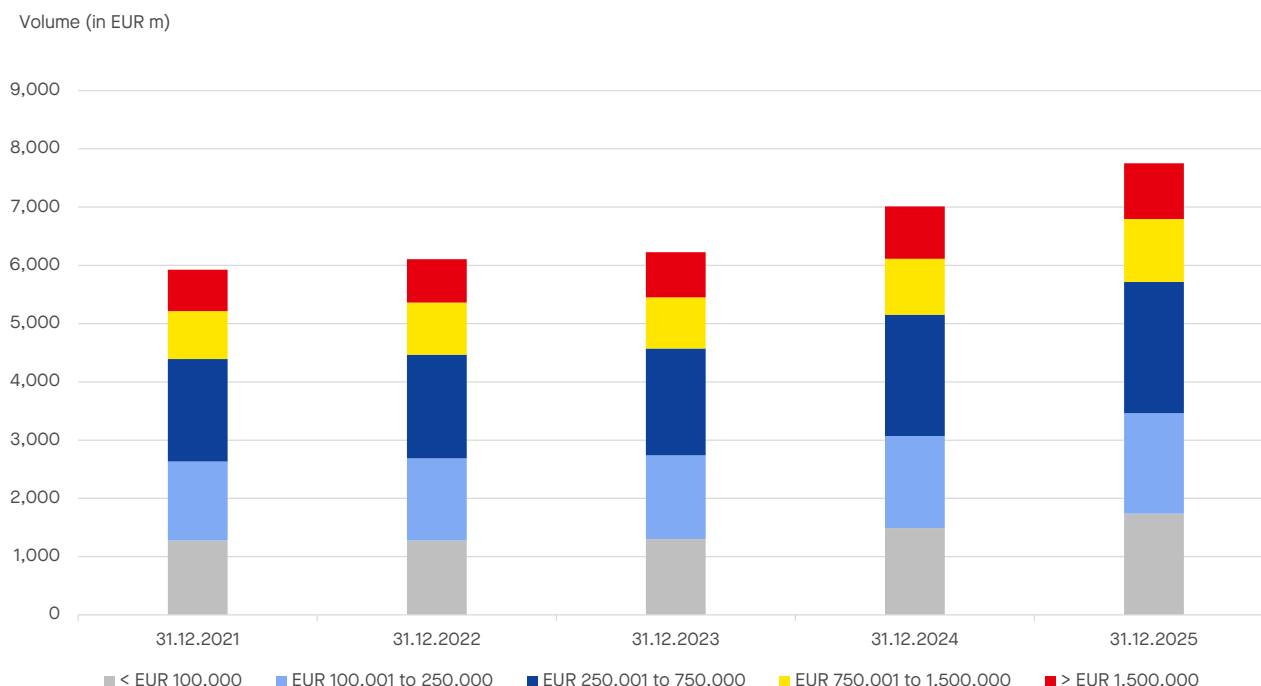
The consolidated result for the financial year amounted to EUR 83.5 million, which was below both the previous year's level and the originally expected result. The decline is mainly attributable to higher personnel and administrative expenses, smaller net interest income as a result of lower key interest rates and persistently high deposit interest rates, and an increase in loss allowances. The latter was due primarily to project finance. Against this backdrop, the guidance was adjusted in October 2025. In addition, the negative result contribution of ProCredit Bank Ecuador had a negative impact on the consolidated figure.

The cost of risk increased by 23 basis points to 15 basis points overall. The increase is mainly due to higher loss allowance expenditures in the South Eastern Europe segment. The Stage 3 loans coverage ratio decreased by 5.4 percentage points to 44.5%. The tax expense for the group declined by EUR 20.2 million compared to the previous year.

The group's capital base was stable during the financial year. The CET 1 capital ratio declined slightly since the start of the year by 0.1 percentage and stood at 13.1%. With that it remained comfortably above the regulatory requirement. Overall, risk-weighted assets increased by EUR 148.7 million or 2.1% due to strong business performance. Common Equity Tier 1 capital increased by EUR 23.2 million. This figure does not yet include the profit from the fourth quarter. The LCR ratio declined by 17.2 percentage points to 156.9%. The NSFR ratio declined by 3.5 percentage points to 150.0%. Both indicators were comfortably above the regulatory requirements.

Assets

The group's asset position as of 31 December 2025 is characterised by solid overall growth in balance sheet assets. Total assets grew by EUR 843.8 million. The main drivers of this development were the further expansion of the loan portfolio and additional investments in investment securities. Our loan portfolio increased by EUR 742.4 million compared to the previous year to a total of EUR 7.8 billion. The committed, revocable credit lines to customers rose by EUR 36.9 million to EUR 921.5 million. Investment securities increased by EUR 82.7 million to EUR 1,048.4 million, while cash increased by EUR 36.1 million to EUR 237.4 million. In contrast, central bank balances decreased by EUR 33.9 million to a total of EUR 1.9 billion.



Loan portfolio development, by loan volume

The group's loan portfolio at the end of 2025 shows a balanced and risk-aware structure. Business loans account for 86.1% of the total volume, while loans to private clients account for 13.9%. Regarding the loans to private clients, most are housing loans for the purchase of real estate. Green loans account for 18.3%, underscoring the group's strategic focus on sustainable financing.

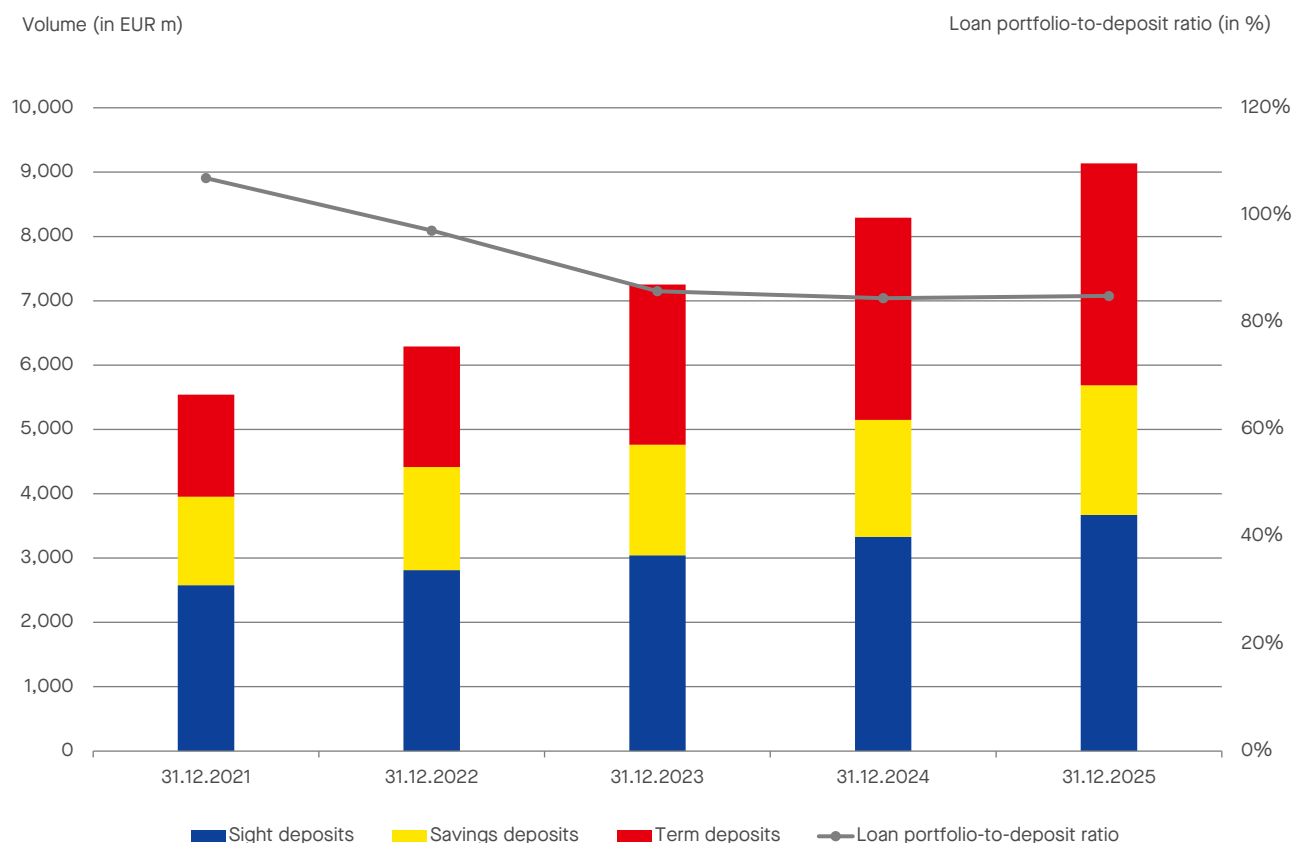
The loan portfolio remains highly diversified. The largest ten exposures represented not more than 1.5% of the group's total portfolio volume at the end of 2025.

For its lending business with MSMEs, the ProCredit group cooperates closely with European institutions such as the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Investment Fund (EIF). Particularly noteworthy here are the InnovFin guarantee programme and the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) guarantee programme, which provide proportional support for lending to innovative MSMEs. These programmes reduce credit risk and help to optimise risk-weighted assets. In addition, there is a synthetic securitisation of around EUR 300 million for the Bulgarian loan portfolio, serving to optimise risk-weighted assets in particular.

Liabilities and equity

Liabilities comprise mostly deposits from our clients. Other significant sources of financing include liabilities to banks, subordinated debt and debt securities issued.

At year-end, deposits stood at EUR 9.1 billion, up by EUR 844.9 million from the previous period. This growth was achieved in our retail operations, particularly through additional sight deposits and term deposits, and with our business clients particularly in the form of additional sight deposits and term deposits. The ratio of loans to deposits increased by 0.3 percentage points to 84.9%.



Deposits

Liabilities to banks decreased by EUR 132.3 million. At the same time, the volume of debt securities and subordinated debt increased by EUR 76.5 million and EUR 43.7 million, respectively.

Our equity base increased by EUR 18.2 million overall compared to the previous period and stood at EUR 1,074.1 million at year-end. This increase is mainly due to the current consolidated result of EUR 83.5 million, less the dividend of EUR 34.8 million (EUR 0.59 per share) paid out during the financial year. Equity also decreased due to the negative development of currency translation in the financial year.

Result of operations

The earnings situation of the group was below our expectations during the 2025 financial year. Net interest income in particular was below the expected levels, as lower key interest rates led to asset repricing while deposit interest rates remained high. In addition, the negative result contribution of ProCredit Bank Ecuador had a significant impact on the consolidated figure. The macroeconomic environment and the security situation there remain challenging (we refer to our segment reporting and the section “Events after the reporting period”). Compared to the previous year, loss allowances also increased by EUR 16.3 million to EUR 11.2 million overall, which can mainly be attributed to project finance. Our consolidated result of EUR 83.5 million corresponds to a return on equity of 7.8%. Most ProCredit banks were able to make positive result contributions.

Our net interest income decreased by EUR 5.3 million or 1.5% compared to the previous year. While interest income rose by EUR 5.8 million, interest expenses grew by EUR 11.0 million. Declining interest income from central bank balances was offset by loan portfolio growth, which brought additional interest income of EUR 26.8 million. The increase in interest expenses is mainly due to higher interest expenses for customer deposits. In addition, there were smaller increases in expenses for subordinated debt and debt securities. At 3.2%, the net interest margin was slightly below the level of the previous year.

Net fee and commission income increased by EUR 5.1 million to EUR 96.6 million overall. The increase in fee and commission income by EUR 14.2 million was set against the EUR 9.1 million rise in fee and commission expenses. This item includes net fee and commission income from foreign exchange transactions, which amounted to EUR 38.3 million (previous year: EUR 32.4 million). The result from derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships and the net other operating result declined by EUR 0.9 million and EUR 3.9 million, respectively. Overall, operating income declined by EUR 5.0 million or 1.1%.

Personnel and administrative expenses grew by EUR 19.7 million or 6.5% during the year. Personnel expenses increased by EUR 12.8 million or 8.7%, primarily due to the rise in staff numbers in the previous year. The number of employees remained largely stable over the course of the past financial year. Administrative expenses increased by EUR 6.9 million, or 4.4%, mainly due to higher depreciation expenditures for tangible and intangible assets, as well as increased IT expenditures in connection with strategic investments in digitalisation and the expansion and modernisation of the retail infrastructure. The group's profit before tax and loss allowances decreased compared to the previous year by EUR 24.7 million or 17.4% to EUR 116.8 million. The cost-income ratio increased by 5.3 percentage points to 73.4%.

The loss allowances increased by EUR 16.3 million to a total of EUR 11.2 million, which corresponds to a cost of risk of 15 basis points (previous year: -8 basis points). The increase is due in particular to higher expenditures for loss allowances in the South Eastern Europe segment.

The tax expense decreased by EUR 20.2 million, due in particular to lower pre-tax results and a lower income tax rate in Ukraine.

Overall, our consolidated result stood at EUR 83.5 million and thus EUR 20.9 million below the previous year's figure.

The financial position and financial performance of the group are solid and the business development is satisfactory. In general, the group as a whole and each individual institution in the group remained in full compliance with all financial commitments.

Segment overview

The performance of the ProCredit group is influenced by the general macroeconomic, political and financial market conditions in our countries. These have an impact on the real economies and therefore on the investment behaviour of our business clients as well as the major actors in the financial sectors. The following segment overview describes the specific conditions and developments in our regions. The descriptions and analysis therein are based on data from the IMF (World Economic Outlook database, October 2025), EBRD (Regional Economic Prospects, September 2025) and the World Bank (Regional Economic Outlook, October 2025) unless otherwise stated.

South Eastern Europe

Macroeconomic and sector-specific environment

The South Eastern Europe segment includes the banks in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria (including a branch operation in Greece), Kosovo, North Macedonia, Romania and Serbia, and represents the greatest share of group assets. The economies in this region tend to report higher growth rates than their counterparts in Western Europe.

Economic activity was hampered by lower foreign demand over the course of the year, which particularly affected export-oriented economies such as Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and North Macedonia. Tourism-oriented countries such as Albania and Kosovo also felt the effects of the slowdown in the European economy. These effects were partially offset by stable domestic economic conditions, rising wages and extensive public investment programmes. Structural reforms related to EU integration remain a key driver of medium-term growth potential.

Albania recorded growth of over 3.0%, driven mainly by services and construction, while industry and agriculture performed below average. Inflation remained moderate.

Bosnia and Herzegovina achieved growth of over 2%, which was mainly supported by rising wages and remittances. Political fragmentation and weak external demand limited growth. Inflation continued to decline.

Bulgaria reported economic growth of around 3.4%. Inflation rose moderately to around 2.3%. Private investment remained robust despite weaker real wage growth, whereas exports of energy products and raw materials contracted. Progress in the eurozone integration process has led to improved credit ratings, while the elimination of exchange rate risk has resulted in lower funding costs. Access to ECB liquidity facilities further supported macroeconomic stability and strengthened investor confidence.

Kosovo recorded the highest growth in the region at just under 4%. Ongoing structural reforms, easing inflationary pressures and the prospect of additional EU funding had a positive effect.

North Macedonia grew by over 3%, driven by robust domestic demand and public investment, particularly in infrastructure. Inflation has shown a gradual decline.

Romania achieved modest economic growth of around 1.0%. Inflation remained high at around 7.3%, albeit with a slight downward trend. A decline in industrial production, slower real wage growth and a deterioration in the foreign trade balance had a negative impact. These effects were partially offset by a rebound in investments and higher agricultural production compared to 2024. A fiscal consolidation package continued to ensure access to EU funds.

In Serbia, economic growth slowed to around 2.4% after two years of strong expansion. Value creation was supported by IT services and manufacturing, particularly automotive production. Construction activity had a dampening effect. Inflation continued to decline over the course of the year.

Development of financial position and financial performance

The South Eastern Europe segment was able to achieve EUR 654.8 million in loan portfolio growth. The profit of the period decreased by EUR 14.9 million to EUR 98.9 million. This represents a return on equity of 12.1%.

in EUR m

Statement of financial position	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Loan portfolio	5,958.8	5,304.1	654.8
Deposits	6,817.4	6,001.8	815.6
Statement of profit or loss	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024	Change
Net interest income	255.6	250.0	5.6
Net fee and commission income*	62.5	57.2	5.3
Operating income	319.1	305.3	13.9
Personnel and administrative expenses	194.6	172.2	22.4
Loss allowance	15.2	2.1	13.1
Profit of the period	98.9	113.8	-14.9
Key performance indicators	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024	Change
Change in loan portfolio	12.3%	14.6%	-2.3 pp
Cost-income ratio	61.0%	56.4%	4.6 pp
Return on equity	12.1%	15.5%	-3.4 pp
Additional indicators	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Loan portfolio to deposits ratio	87.4%	88.4%	-1.0 pp
Net interest margin	3.2%	3.5%	-0.3 pp
Cost of risk	27 bp	4 bp	23 bp
Share of defaulted loans	2.8%	1.5%	1.3 pp
Stage 3 loans coverage ratio	41.4%	49.7%	-8.3 pp
Green loan portfolio	1,135.9	1,099.1	3.4%

Loan portfolio and deposits are presented without intercompany transactions.

*Previous year figures have been adapted to the current disclosure structure.

The segment's loan portfolio increased by EUR 654.8 million or 12.3% in 2025 and stood at EUR 6.0 billion at the end of the year. Particularly dynamic growth was reported for our loan portfolios in Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia and Serbia. The green loan portfolio increased by 3.4%, with above-average growth in North Macedonia, Romania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria and Albania.

Deposits increased by EUR 815.6 million or 13.6% during the financial year and amounted to EUR 6.8 billion at year-end. All banks in this segment achieved good to very good growth figures. The ratio of loans to deposits increased by 1.0 percentage point to 87.4%.

The share of defaulted loans at the end of the year was 2.8%. The Stage 3 loans coverage ratio decreased by 8.3 percentage points to 41.4%.

The increase in net interest income by EUR 5.6 million and in net fee and commission income by EUR 5.3 million led to a EUR 13.9 million rise in the operating result for the segment. At the same time, personnel and administrative expenses grew by EUR 22.4 million compared to the previous year. The net interest margin fell from 3.5% to 3.2%, mainly due to the impact of lower key interest rates on the average interest rate on assets.

The profit of the period stood at EUR 98.9 million, a decrease of EUR 14.9 million which is attributable to higher personnel and administrative expenses and greater expenditures for loss allowances. Expenditures for loss allowances increased by EUR 13.1 million and have been established mainly in the area of project finance. The loss allowances correspond to a cost of risk of 27 basis points.

The cost-income ratio for the segment increased by 4.6 percentage points to 61.0%. The return on equity declined by 3.4 percentage points to 12.1%.

Eastern Europe

Macroeconomic and sector-specific environment

In Eastern Europe, the ProCredit group operates in Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova. The macroeconomic conditions in these countries remained challenging in 2025. Economic development in the region was characterised by moderate growth, persistent inflationary pressure and elevated geopolitical uncertainty. The ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine had a pronounced impact on economic activity and led to indirect effects, particularly in Moldova. Risks associated with energy security and limited foreign demand are having a significant impact on the economic environment.

In Ukraine, economic output remained relatively stable despite the difficult situation. Comprehensive financial support from international partners, including the European Union, the G7 and the International Monetary Fund, contributed significantly to macroeconomic stabilisation. The current account deficit increased as a result of high demand for military and energy imports, and the budget deficit rose towards the end of the year. The inflation rate remained high in 2025, at around 12.6%.

In Moldova, economic growth climbed from 0.1% in 2024 to 1.7% in 2025. Declines in agriculture and manufacturing, as well as lower exports, had a negative impact. The suspension of Russian gas supplies to Transnistria led to higher import costs for energy from Romania and contributed to an increase in the trade and current account deficits. In addition, electricity and heating tariffs rose significantly (by 50% and 25%, respectively), which exacerbated inflationary pressures.

Georgia's economy grew by 7.2% in 2025, supported in particular by the IT industry, the education sector and tourism. However, growth was below the exceptionally high 9.4% recorded in the previous year.

Development of financial position and financial performance

The Eastern Europe segment recorded loan portfolio growth of EUR 120.7 million. The profit of the period amounted to EUR 42.0 million and includes a positive result contribution of EUR 28.9 million from our Ukrainian bank.

in EUR m

Statement of financial position	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Loan portfolio	1,308.6	1,187.9	120.7
Deposits	1,560.2	1,511.5	48.7
Statement of profit or loss	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024	Change
Net interest income	92.7	94.1	-1.3
Net fee and commission income*	15.8	17.7	-2.0
Operating income	108.1	112.6	-4.5
Personnel and administrative expenses	65.3	61.4	3.9
Loss allowance	-9.7	-9.9	0.3
Profit of the period	42.0	37.9	4.1
Key performance indicators	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024	Change
Change in loan portfolio	10.2%	10.5%	-0.3 pp
Cost-income ratio	60.4%	54.5%	5.9 pp
Return on equity	15.3%	15.5%	-0.2 pp
Additional indicators	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Loan portfolio to deposits ratio	83.9%	78.6%	5.3 pp
Net interest margin	4.4%	4.8%	-0.4 pp
Cost of risk	-77 bp	-88 bp	10 bp
Share of defaulted loans	2.2%	2.9%	-0.7 pp
Stage 3 loans coverage ratio	72.6%	75.5%	-2.9 pp
Green loan portfolio	208.3	171.1	21.7%

Deposits are presented without intercompany transactions.

*Previous year figures have been adapted to the current disclosure structure.

The Eastern Europe segment was able to achieve EUR 120.7 million in loan portfolio growth during the 2025 financial year, bringing the total volume to EUR 1,308.6 million. The increase was mainly due to positive portfolio dynamics in Ukraine and Moldova, whereas the loan portfolio in Georgia declined slightly, despite business-driven growth, due to currency devaluations. Deposits in the Eastern Europe segment increased by EUR 48.7 million. The ratio of loans to deposits increased during the year, rising 5.3 percentage points to 83.9%.

The share of defaulted loans declined by 0.7 percentage points to 2.2%. The Stage 3 loans coverage ratio decreased by 2.9 percentage points, yet remains at a high level of 72.6% due to the still elevated risk provisioning for the Ukrainian portfolio. Our green loan portfolio grew by 21.7% rising to EUR 208.3 million overall.

Operating income declined by EUR 4.5 million to EUR 108.1 million. This development is mainly attributable to the decline in net fee and commission income by EUR 2.0 million and a EUR 1.3 million decrease in net interest income. At the same time, personnel and administrative expenses grew by EUR 3.9 million. This development is also reflected in the cost-income ratio, which increased by 5.9 percentage points to 60.4%. Loss allowances remained stable at EUR -9.7 million, which corresponds to a cost of risk of -77 basis points. The profit of the period increased by EUR 4.1 million to EUR 42.0 million. The profit of the period corresponds to a return on equity of 15.3%.

South America

Macroeconomic and sector-specific environment

In the 2025 financial year, economic development in South America continued to be characterised by an unfavourable external environment. Moderate global growth, declining commodity prices and tighter financing conditions weighed on the macroeconomic environment in the region. These factors had a particularly dampening effect on investment activity, trade and the fiscal leeway of national governments.

Ecuador saw a noticeable recovery following the economic slowdown in the previous year. Gross domestic product grew by around 3.2% in 2025. This development was driven by declining political uncertainty, a more stable energy supply and an improved fiscal position as a result of reduced risks and the continuation of the IMF's support programme. The average inflation rate in 2025 was around 1.1%, remaining at a moderate level.

Development of financial position and financial performance

The loan portfolio of ProCredit Bank Ecuador contracted by EUR 32.4 million, whereas deposits grew by EUR 16.1 million.

in EUR m			
Statement of financial position	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Loan portfolio	447.0	479.3	-32.4
Deposits	533.6	517.6	16.1
Statement of profit or loss	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024	Change
Net interest income	17.8	16.4	1.3
Net fee and commission income*	1.2	0.8	0.3
Operating income	16.4	22.5	-6.2
Personnel and administrative expenses	22.2	25.4	-3.3
Loss allowance	5.7	2.8	2.9
Profit of the period	-10.7	-5.5	-5.3
Key performance indicators	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024	Change
Change in loan portfolio	-6.8%	-0.5%	-6.3 pp
Cost-income ratio	135.2%	112.8%	22.4 pp
Return on equity	-26.4%	-11.5%	-14.9 pp
Additional indicators	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Loan portfolio to deposits ratio	83.8%	92.6%	-8.9 pp
Net interest margin	2.7%	2.5%	0.2 pp
Cost of risk	123 bp	58 bp	66 bp
Share of defaulted loans	8.4%	9.2%	-0.8 pp
Stage 3 loans coverage ratio	36.5%	30.2%	6.3 pp
Green loan portfolio	61.9	72.0	-14.1%

Deposits are presented without intercompany transactions.

*Previous year figures have been adapted to the current disclosure structure.

The bank's loan portfolio decreased by EUR 32.4 million or 6.8% during the year, mainly due to US dollar depreciation, ending the period at a total of EUR 447.0 million. Green loans also showed a decrease of 14.1% and amounted to EUR 61.9 million as of the reporting date. Deposits grew by EUR 16.1 million, increasing the ratio of loans to deposits by 8.9 percentage points to 83.8%.

Overall, the profit of the period amounted to EUR -10.7 million. This was mainly due to a decline in operating income by EUR 6.2 million to EUR 16.4 million, as well as a rise in loss allowances by EUR 2.9 million to EUR 5.7 million. In contrast, personnel and administrative expenses decreased by EUR 3.3 million to EUR 22.2 million. The bank's cost-income ratio stood at 135.2%. The net interest margin rose slightly, increasing by 0.2 percentage points to 2.7%. Net interest income increased accordingly by EUR 1.3 million. The share of defaulted loans declined by 0.8 percentage points.

Structurally, profitability is negatively impacted by a low net interest margin. This continued to be significantly influenced by the regulatory lending rate caps in Ecuador, which prevent existing financial instruments from being repriced in a high interest rate environment. In addition, the deteriorating security situation in the country and the weak economy are weighing on the business environment. These factors are having a negative impact on growth, liquidity and portfolio quality within the banking sector, and thus also on ProCredit Bank Ecuador.

ProCredit Bank Ecuador was classified as a discontinued operation after the balance sheet date; further details can be found in the section "Events after the reporting period".

Germany

Macroeconomic and sector-specific environment

Operations in Germany are primarily focused on providing services for the group's other segments. Against this backdrop, macroeconomic developments and financial market trends in Germany only have an indirect impact on the segment. Nevertheless, the economic situation in Germany remains relevant, particularly due to the relatively close economic ties between the German economy and numerous countries in Eastern Europe and South Eastern Europe. In addition, monetary policy decisions by the ECB can influence both the euro yield curve and interest rate developments in the countries where the currency is used.

In 2025, the eurozone found itself in an increasingly challenging global environment. Higher tariffs, increasing trade tensions and geopolitical risks all put a strain on economic momentum. The new trade agreement with the US only led to moderate relief. Overall, economic uncertainty remained high throughout 2025, dampening demand and growth expectations in the region.

Development of financial position and financial performance

The development of the Germany segment essentially consists of the operations of ProCredit Holding, ProCredit Bank Germany and Quipu.

in EUR m			
Statement of financial position	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Loan portfolio	38.0	38.7	-0.7
Deposits	225.0	260.5	-35.5
Statement of profit or loss	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024	Change
Net interest income	-13.1	-2.2	-10.9
Operating income	121.8	162.6	-40.8
Personnel and administrative expenses	134.5	136.5	-1.9
Loss allowance	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Profit of the period	-14.6	24.1	-38.8
Profit of the period and consolidation effects	-46.7	-41.9	-4.7

Loan portfolio and deposits are presented without intercompany transactions.

The loan portfolio and deposits in the segment are attributed to the ProCredit Bank in Germany. The loan portfolio contracted slightly, decreasing by EUR 0.7 million, and deposits declined by EUR 35.5 million.

Operating income was dominated by dividend payments from subsidiary banks to ProCredit Holding and IT services performed by Quipu. Further income came from commission and brokerage services by the ProCredit Bank in Germany and from consultancy services provided to the ProCredit banks by ProCredit Holding.

Events after the reporting period

Eriola Bibolli, member of the Management Board of ProCredit Holding AG, took over as Chair of the Management Board from Hubert Spechtenhauser on 1 March 2026, as planned. Mr Spechtenhauser retired at the end of February 2026. He had been responsible for ProCredit Holding in his role as Chair of the Management Board since 1 November 2022.

In March 2026, ProCredit Holding signed an agreement to sell its majority stake in ProCredit Bank Ecuador (segment South America). The transaction constitutes an event occurring after the balance sheet date that is not subject to adjustment. Accordingly, the bank's results and its assets and liabilities will be reported as discontinued operations from the first quarter of 2026. The planned deconsolidation due to sale of the bank is expected to have an additional negative impact on results in the high-single-digit to low-double-digit million range.

Beyond that, no other significant events occurred after the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL HGB FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PROCREDIT HOLDING

The activities of ProCredit Holding AG, Frankfurt am Main, (hereinafter “ProCredit Holding”) are deeply intertwined with the development of the group. Therefore, we have integrated the management report of ProCredit Holding into the group report. Pursuant to section 10a (1) KWG, ProCredit Holding is the “superordinated company” of the ProCredit group for financial supervision purposes. The annual financial statements for ProCredit Holding have been prepared according to the provisions of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB) and the German Stock Corporation Act (Aktiengesetz – AktG).

Business activities of ProCredit Holding

ProCredit Holding exclusively performs tasks that are directly associated with the ProCredit group. Its key responsibilities include, in particular:

- Strategic management of the group, including the definition and further development of the group-wide business strategy and risk strategy
- Supporting subsidiaries in implementing the strategic and regulatory requirements defined at group level
- Implementation of the requirements specified under section 25a of the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz – KWG) and under the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority’s policy document “Minimum Requirements for Risk Management”, commonly referred to as “MaRisk”, as well as ensuring the group’s compliance with the German Money Laundering Act (Geldwäschegesetz – GWG)
- Performing control and supervisory tasks with regard to subsidiaries, particularly in the areas of risk, finance, human resources, marketing, internal audit and the prevention of money laundering. To this end, ProCredit Holding issues binding group-wide policies.
- Providing equity for the subsidiaries and ensuring appropriate capital adequacy at group level
- Providing financing to the subsidiaries for operational support
- Developing and delivering training programmes for the staff of the ProCredit group
- Reporting to shareholders and third parties

As of year-end 2025, ProCredit Holding had 196 staff members (2024: 173), including two employees who are based abroad. The financial position and financial performance of ProCredit Holding are affected by its own operating activities as well as by the operating activities of its subsidiaries, in particular through their dividend payments. The economic situation of ProCredit Holding is thus essentially the same as that of the group as a whole. For the risk report (including system for early detection of risks), the report on expected developments and the report on events after the reporting period, we refer to the corresponding sections of this report.



Above: Gigalboe Agro LLC, cultivation of cereals (excluding rice), leguminous crops and oilseeds. Client of ProCredit Bank Moldova
Below: Employee in front of the head office of ProCredit Bank Bosnia and Herzegovina

Development of financial position

ProCredit Holding's close involvement in the activities of the group is reflected in the structure of the balance sheet and income statement. Shares in affiliated companies as well as short- and long-term loans make up over 90% of its assets. ProCredit Holding finances its own activities primarily by issuing bonds, through liabilities to banks and through shareholders' equity.

ProCredit Holding's total assets increased by EUR 56.2 million as of 31 December 2025 (2024: EUR +19.3 million). The shares in affiliated companies increased by EUR 67.6 million (2024: EUR +38.5 million) due to EUR 26.2 million in capital increases (2024: EUR 26.0 million) and net additions of EUR 41.5 million (2024: EUR +12.5 million). Loans to affiliated companies decreased by EUR 26.7 million (2024: EUR –68.9 million). Long-term securities declined by EUR 43.0 million (2024: +41.4 million), while other short-term securities increased by EUR 43.5 million (2024: EUR 0 million).

ProCredit Holding's financial liabilities increased by EUR 44.1 million during the year (2024: EUR +20.3 million). Equity rose by EUR 6.9 million (2024: EUR -2.9 million). This change is attributable to the current profit of the period, less the distributed dividends.

Result of operations

The financial results of ProCredit Holding are highly influenced by transactions with its affiliated companies; the main income factors are the dividend payments received, interest payments, fees for consultancy services and, when applicable, additions to shares in affiliated companies. The expense positions primarily consist of operating expenses, interest expenses and, when applicable, write-downs on shares in affiliated companies.

ProCredit Holding's profit for the 2025 financial year was EUR 41.7 million (2024: EUR +34.8 million), due in particular to income from equity investments and write-ups to financial assets. This was within our guidance of profit in the mid-double-digit million range. Dividend income stood at EUR 39.3 million (2024: EUR 60.5 million). Net write-ups to financial assets amounted to EUR 41.5 million (2024: EUR +12.5 million). Personnel expenses rose by EUR 2.8 million to a total of EUR 20.1 million, mainly due to an increase in the number of employees (2024: EUR +5.3 million to EUR 17.3 million). ProCredit Holding's other operating expenses amounted to EUR 28.4 million (2024: EUR 21.1 million).

We are expecting a profit for the 2026 year in the mid-double-digit million range. We expect predominantly stable income from equity investments. We consider the current situation regarding the conflict in Ukraine and the uncertain macroeconomic situation to be significant risk factors that may have a negative impact on the financial position and financial performance of ProCredit Holding.

REPORT ON EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS

Macroeconomic environment and competitive situation

The global growth outlook has improved moderately compared with the IMF's April 2025 forecast (2.8%). The IMF expects global growth of 3.1% in 2026, following 3.3% in 2024 and 3.2% in 2025. This means that global momentum remains slightly positive, but the medium-term trend points to a gradual slowdown in economic activity.

Recent policy adjustments and new trade agreements – particularly on the part of the US government – have helped to reduce negative effects from risks. Nevertheless, the level of uncertainty will remain elevated in 2026: Indices such as the World Uncertainty Index, the Economic Policy Uncertainty Index and the Trade Policy Uncertainty Index already signalled a significant increase in 2025, reaching their highest level in a decade.

Against this backdrop, rebuilding fiscal buffers and safeguarding long-term debt sustainability remain key priorities for 2026. At the same time, rapid advances in artificial intelligence could continue to boost productivity and support medium-term growth. However, there is a risk that repricing of AI-related assets could dampen the pace of investment, particularly if financial conditions tighten. This is in line with the risks highlighted by the IMF, according to which expectations regarding AI production yields could trigger abrupt corrections if markets overheat.

Persistent inflationary pressures, especially in the services and food sectors, and currency devaluation risks have necessitated restrictive monetary policy in many economies. Inflation expectations remain above target in several jurisdictions and are proving to be relatively sticky. Global inflation is expected to continue its decline from 4.2% in 2025 to 3.6% in 2026, with significant variability between countries. The monetary easing cycle in industrialised economies might spread to several emerging markets in 2026, provided that disinflation continues.

Geopolitical tensions and trade frictions are expected to continue shaping global dynamics in 2026, posing risks in supply chains, energy disruptions and changes in commodity prices. This applies in particular to the market for oil. Although oil supply is expected to exceed demand in 2026, thereby reducing the risk of price spikes, there are still significant risks of supply disruptions. For Ukraine, continued support from the European Union remains crucial, especially as the sharp reduction in US financial aid has created a considerable funding gap. In this environment, IMF funding and macrofinancial oversight continue to be important pillars for stability in the Ukrainian economy, both through direct support and due to their signalling role in mobilising other large-scale programme resources.

Despite the adversities, international cooperation has continued to open doors to development and investment opportunities. The EU 2028-2034 budget under the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) includes EUR 43.2 billion, plus EUR 100 billion outside the MFF ceilings to support Ukraine's recovery and the "Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood". This shows EU enlargement as a clear political and strategic priority.

The EU's Growth Plan for the Western Balkans and EBRD initiatives will continue to focus on MSMEs, clean energy investments and strategic infrastructure projects across Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe. At the same time, the Berlin Process remains a key instrument for deepening the integration of the six Western Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia) through the Common Regional Market, thereby contributing to their EU candidacy process.

Private consumption remains the main growth driver in Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe; however, momentum is declining as real wage gains and job creation slow. Investments supported by public infrastructure and defence spending as well as higher foreign direct investment, have proven to be key pillars in many economies. Strong credit growth continues to sustain household demand. In the medium term, greater economic integration of women and youth labour participation can expand labour supply and boost productivity. Further potential lies in intensifying cross-border trade, deepening regional value chains and strengthening transit corridors and hub functions.

Overall, the level of risk remains elevated, but the region is supported by resilient domestic demand, ongoing structural reforms and continued multilateral support.

Expected development of the ProCredit group

As a banking group that has been active in numerous countries in the region since its foundation, ProCredit has traditionally had a strong market position in the MSME segment. The aim of our business strategy is to establish an equivalent pillar in the private customer segment alongside the MSME operations, in order to leverage the considerable synergies between the two areas. With more than 80,000 MSME customers, we have excellent access to regional small and medium-sized enterprises, which gives us a decisive advantage in acquiring private customers. The surplus liquidity generated in the private customer segment is to be reinvested specifically in the MSME segment, so that both business areas strengthen each other. In addition, investments in digitalisation in the private customer segment are expected to have positive spillover effects on our MSME operations, contributing in particular to efficiency gains in business with micro-enterprises.

Through these two pillars, we aim to achieve targeted and granular credit growth in the coming years, enabling economies of scale in the medium term. Our strategy includes both a further increase in the share of lower-volume loans (micro and small enterprises as well as private customers) and a significant expansion of our customer base. This growth is to be financed primarily by sight deposits and savings deposits, particularly from the retail business. In this way, the net interest margin can be structurally strengthened on both sides of the balance sheet.

To achieve these goals, we aim to expand our market position among the leading banks for MSMEs in the region while also growing as a responsible digital bank for private clients. In the medium term, we are aiming for a loan portfolio of over EUR 10 billion, a cost-income ratio of around 57% and a return on equity of around 13–14%. In addition, we see further upside potential of around 1.5 percentage points for our return on equity, based on potential positive economic impulses from a reconstruction of Ukraine supported by the Western community of states. These forecasts are based on structural cost of risk of around 30–35 basis points and a slight increase in the net interest margin compared to 2025.

Significant progress was made in implementing these strategic priorities during the past financial year. Technological solutions for retail banking – in particular the new banking app for private customers, automated loan origination and digital end-to-end customer onboarding – were developed or acquired and successfully implemented in several ProCredit banks. The majority of these projects are expected to be completed by the end of 2026.

The loan portfolio grew by 13.1% in 2025, adjusted for currency effects, exceeding the original target of around 12%. Loans to micro and small enterprises and private clients accounted for around 80% of growth, increasing their share in the total portfolio to around 48%. At the same time, deposits also grew by 13.1%, particularly from private customers and with a high proportion of sight deposits and savings deposits. This development demonstrates the successful implementation of the ProCredit group's strategic orientation.

The cost base continued to be impacted by investments made to support the group's growth and transformation strategy. In addition, market interest rates for deposits and the resulting funding costs were higher than anticipated, while the result contribution from ProCredit Bank Ecuador was negative. As a consequence, the cost-income ratio was at an elevated level of 73.4%, and the original guidance of a cost-income ratio roughly on par with the 2024 level of 68.1% could not be achieved. Due to the higher cost-income ratio and slightly increased loss allowances compared to the original assumption ("continued low cost of risk"), the return on equity stood at 7.8% and was below the original guidance of around 10%. At the end of 2025, the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio was 13.1% and thus in line with our guidance.

For the 2026 financial year, ProCredit Holding assumes that the majority stake in ProCredit Bank Ecuador will be sold, subject to local regulatory approval. A corresponding agreement was concluded in March 2026. The company will therefore be reported as a discontinued operation from the first quarter of 2026. The expected proceed from the sale is largely derived from the difference between the IFRS carrying amount, the sale price and the accumulated translation reserve. We currently anticipate a negative earnings effect in the high-single-digit to low-double-digit million range. In addition, ProCredit Bank Ecuador's contribution to covering costs for group functions is no longer applicable, resulting in additional cost coverage demand in the low single-digit million range.

For the 2026 financial year, we expect dynamic growth in the loan portfolio of 12% – 15% for continuing operations, assuming no significant exchange rate fluctuations, driven by lending to micro and small businesses and private customers.

The ECB's key interest rates remained largely stable in 2025. For 2026, we anticipate a stable interest rate environment overall, but would like to point out that financial markets are becoming increasingly volatile, particularly due to the current escalation in the Middle East. Although we continue to expect high market interest rates for deposits in 2026, we anticipate that our net interest margin will be structurally stronger. This results from an increasing proportion of lower-volume exposures with higher margins, which are predominantly funded by sight deposits and savings deposits. We therefore expect the positive portfolio effects to outweigh the burden of high funding costs.

In view of our positive growth outlook and the overall stable conditions in the banking sectors of our core region of South Eastern and Eastern Europe, we assume stable portfolio quality, as measured by the share of non-performing loans in the total portfolio. In addition, we regularly review the management overlays included in loss allowances as part of the further developments to our IFRS 9 model. The share of management overlays in loss allowances was slightly below 30% at the end of the past financial year. Overall, we expect largely stable cost of risk in 2026.

To reduce RWA concentration, we have begun to hedge ProCredit Holding's open currency position, which is mainly derived from the equity of the consolidated entities. This measure is intended to reduce the sensitivity of capital ratios to exchange rate movements and lead to a reduction in risk-weighted assets for market risks ("market RWA"). Furthermore, we intend to seek regulatory approval to deduct a remaining structural currency position from market RWA. We expect this capital optimisation measure to incur costs in the mid-single-digit million range for the 2026 financial year.

The introduction of the euro in Bulgaria is expected to lead to higher trade levels and increased attractiveness for foreign direct investment, from which the group should benefit in the medium term. For the 2026 financial year, we anticipate diminished potential for fee and commission income in the mid-single-digit million range as a result of the currency introduction.

Due to continued investments in digitalisation in line with the implementation of our strategy, combined with the negative result impact from the planned sale of ProCredit Bank Ecuador and the above-mentioned effects, we expect the cost-income ratio for the 2026 financial year to remain at the level of the past financial year (73.4%). Taking into account the above effects as well as exceptionally high tax expenses in Ukraine (profit tax of 50%) and Romania (increase in VAT for banks to 4% from July 2025 to December 2026), we expect the return on equity to be around 7%. The Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio should be around 13% at year-end 2026. In line with our dividend policy, we plan to distribute one third of the consolidated result as a dividend to our shareholders, both in the short and medium term.

We have committed to achieving net-zero emissions for our loan and investment portfolio by 2050 or earlier. In this context, we plan to reduce the group's absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 42% by 2030 (compared to 2022 baseline). Our medium-term Scope 3 target is to engage with the clients responsible for 28% of the group's portfolio issues by 2027. This means supporting them in measuring emissions and setting emissions targets, as well as providing funding for green investments.

As part of the net-zero strategy, issuing green loans remains a key part of our business and we still expect good growth in the medium term. We also remain committed to limiting our energy project financing activities to providing financial support for renewable energies.

Assessment of business opportunities and risks

In the 2026 financial year, geopolitical tensions remain a significant influencing factor for the ProCredit group. In addition to the ongoing war in Ukraine, the most significant risk drivers include the potential escalations in Eastern Europe and new geopolitical uncertainties in individual markets of the ProCredit network. Other geopolitical risks, such as the conflict in the Middle East that broke out in February, international trade disputes or tensions between the US and China, could have an indirect impact on our countries of operation through a deterioration in the overall economic

situation. Such developments could have a negative impact on the economic stability of these markets and thus on the group's operating activities. Further details can be found in the section on risk management.

Against the backdrop of a challenging global market environment, there are also risks arising from a possible tightening of monetary and fiscal policy. Inflation, which despite declining in parts of Europe will remain elevated in 2026, combined with the volatile interest rate outlook could lead to significant fluctuations in net interest margins. Furthermore, due to global uncertainties, additional exchange rate volatility is to be expected, which could adversely affect the group's financial position and financial performance.

In this context, there is a risk of rising provisioning due to higher probability of default in the loan portfolio, particularly in markets affected by geopolitical or macroeconomic stress scenarios. Potential restrictions or price increases for funding sources, for example due to changes in risk premiums on the capital market or geopolitically induced liquidity bottlenecks, may also present a burden.

Regulatory requirements continue to evolve dynamically. Both general regulatory tightening and additional institution-specific requirements, particularly in the areas of ESG regulation, disclosure obligations and capital requirements, are leading to rising administrative and compliance-related expenses.

Despite this challenging environment, significant opportunities will arise for the group in 2026. Higher and more stable interest rates across several markets can sustainably strengthen the group's profitability. The ongoing digitalisation of the banking sector and technological advances, for example in the field of artificial intelligence, are opening up potential for efficiency gains. In addition, a surge in demand for efficient, sustainable and climate-oriented financing products could unlock additional growth opportunities. The ProCredit group is in an advantageous position here, as the business strategy is geared towards responsible financing and continues to be very well received by MSMEs and private households.

Furthermore, the group would benefit in the long term from a continued reconstruction in Ukraine. The increasing economic integration of the markets of South Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe towards the EU, as well as potential investment programmes by international development banks, offer considerable structural growth potential.

The Management Board believes that, despite ongoing uncertainties, the ProCredit group is well positioned to keep the existing risks under control and to consistently seize the opportunities that arise. The internal capital adequacy of the group remains robust, and its diversified business model provides a stable foundation for further development in 2026.



Above: GTS ADRIATIC d.o.o., trade in equipment for industrial marking, encoding, and labeling. Client of ProCredit Bank Serbia
Below: Meeting at the head office of ProCredit Bank Georgia in Tbilisi

RISK REPORT¹³

An informed and transparent approach to risk management is a central component of our socially responsible business model. This position also influences our risk culture and our risk appetite, resulting in decision-making processes that are well balanced from a risk point of view. By following a consistent group-wide approach to managing risks, we aim to ensure that the liquidity and capital adequacy of the group and each individual bank continues to be sustainable and appropriate at all times, as well as to achieve steady and reliable results. The activities and risks of ProCredit Holding are closely intertwined with the development of the entire group. The principles of risk management and the risk strategy of the ProCredit group have not changed significantly compared to the previous year.

The war in Ukraine and its impacts continue to be the most significant risk event for the ProCredit group. The safety of our employees and the continuity of operations for our customers still have top priority. ProCredit Bank Ukraine was fully operational throughout the year. Given the ongoing uncertainty surrounding the further development of the war, this risk remains a key focus of our risk management.

The last few years were characterised overall by negative macroeconomic and geopolitical shocks, and this trend is expected to continue. Uncertainty remains high in the countries where we operate. So far, these developments have had only a limited impact on the ProCredit group. Nevertheless, we will continue to monitor these factors closely in 2026 and assess their potential impact on an ongoing basis so that we can take appropriate action at an early stage if necessary.

In addition, regulatory requirements for banks and banking groups are constantly evolving; overall, expectations are becoming increasingly stringent.

The group complied with all internal limits at all times during the 2025 financial year. Despite the above-mentioned uncertainties, the group's overall risk profile remains appropriate. This assessment is based on a comprehensive analysis of the individual risks, which are presented in detail in this risk report.

Risk Management System

Our risk management is based on three principles that guide our business activities. Through their consistent application, we actively contribute to mitigating the risks to which the group is exposed. The principles are:

Focus on core business

Our business model is focused: The ProCredit banks specialise in providing financial services to micro, small and medium businesses as well as to private clients. We apply strict selection criteria and perform a comprehensive analysis of our customers. This also includes an individual assessment of ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) aspects for all business customers. Income is generated primarily in the form of interest income from lending and fee income from account operations and payments. All of the banks' other operations are performed mainly in support of the core business. The ProCredit banks assume mainly customer credit risk, interest rate risk, operational risk and liquidity risk in the course of their operations. At group level, foreign currency risk also plays a significant role due to the investments made by ProCredit Holding in the equity capital of its subsidiaries. ProCredit avoids or largely limits all additional risks involved in banking operations.

Diversification and transparent services

ProCredit's strategic focus as a "Hausbank" for micro, small and medium-sized businesses and private clients entails a high degree of diversification in both loan and deposit business. This diversification extends across different countries and regions (urban and rural areas), different customer groups (micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, private customers) and a multitude of economic sectors. Furthermore, a central feature of our business model is our

¹³ The information contained in this section is also used by reference to fulfil the disclosure requirements of ESRS 2 IRO-1 (description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities) and G1-1 (business conduct policies and corporate culture) in the Group Sustainability Statement pursuant to ESRS 1 sections 119–122.

commitment to providing our customers with clear and transparent financial services. These approaches make a significant contribution to risk mitigation in the group.

Careful staff selection and training

Sustainable and responsible banking requires committed employees who identify with our values and actively implement them in their daily work. Accordingly, we attach great importance to careful staff selection and continuing professional development. Our standards in this area are based on mutual respect, a high degree of personal responsibility, long-term commitment and loyalty to the ProCredit group, as well as an open and transparent culture of communication. From a risk perspective, well-trained employees who think critically and voice their opinions openly play a key role in identifying, managing and reducing risks.

Organisation of risk management and risk reporting

The Management Board of ProCredit Holding bears overall responsibility for the risk management of the ProCredit group. It defines the strategic guidelines for risk management, continuously monitors the group's risk profile and, when necessary, decides on appropriate measures to manage risk. The operational implementation of the risk management guidelines and the identification and assessment of risks are the responsibility of the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) of ProCredit Holding. In addition, the CRO is responsible for managing the risk control function in accordance with the requirements of MaRisk. The compliance function and Internal Audit report directly to the Management Board.

The following committees in particular advise and support the Management Board in the performance of the risk management function:

- The Group Risk Management Committee develops the group-wide framework for risk management and monitors the risk profile of the group. This includes the monitoring of individual risk exposures, limit compliance, and capitalisation at the level of individual institutions and the group.
- The ESG Risk Management Sub-Committee deals with all issues relating to ESG risk management and thus supports the Group Risk Management Committee.
- The Group Credit Risk Portfolio Sub-Committee focuses on specific issues relating to credit risk and supports the Group Risk Management Committee.
- The Group Counterparty and Issuer Risk Sub-Committee focuses on specific issues relating to counterparty risk and issuer risk and supports the Group Risk Management Committee.
- The Group and PCH Model Committee focuses on changes to, and validation of, the models used to quantify risks.
- The Group Credit Committee issues recommendations and opinions on submitted loan proposals (in accordance with the defined materiality thresholds).

Other committees that are outside the scope of risk management but are related to risk management are:

- The Group Asset and Liability Committee (Group ALCO) is responsible for monitoring the liquidity reserve and liquidity management of the group, coordinating measures aimed at securing funding for the ProCredit banks and ProCredit Holding, and reporting on material developments in financial markets.
- The Group Compliance Committee serves as the central platform for exchanging information about compliance risks, thus ensuring implementation of legal requirements. The committee is a forum for evaluating compliance risks, discussing the impact of changes in legal regulations and prioritising identified compliance risks.
- The Group Internal Audit and Ethics Committee focuses on annual internal audit plans at the level of individual banks and ProCredit Holding, and on monitoring the timely implementation of measures to resolve the findings of internal and external auditors. It also advises the Management on ethical issues.

Risk management at group level is supported conceptually and implemented operationally by various risk management teams, with support from finance teams.

The ProCredit Group Risk Management Handbook defines group-wide standards for identifying, assessing, treating, monitoring and communicating risks. It sets out binding requirements for the management of all material risks to which the banks and the group as a whole are exposed. The policies and standards aim to appropriately reflect the diversity

of the group, in addition to complying with legal requirements. The group policies are approved by the Management Board of ProCredit Holding and are updated at least annually (every 12 months), and as necessary. As a rule, the Supervisory Boards of the ProCredit banks then approve the bank policies derived from the group documents.

The Management at each ProCredit bank bears responsibility for risk management within their institution. All ProCredit banks have a risk management department, a risk management committee, an ALCO, a compliance committee, an Internal Audit Committee and specialised committees that address individual risks. In addition, banks are free to establish further committees. The risk profile of the individual institutions is monitored and managed with support from these committees.

Strong risk awareness on the part of all employees is a core element of our risk management. This awareness supports the ability of organisational units and committees to provide timely information to the Management Board on relevant risk events and on the risk profile of the banks or the group. Training programmes are conducted to strengthen capacity in all areas of risk management. Moreover, regular group-wide meetings and training events are held to support the exchange of best practices and the development and enhancement of risk management.

Risk reporting

Each month ProCredit Holding prepares an aggregate risk report, with the Supervisory Board also receiving reports on a quarterly basis. A quarterly report on stress testing is also prepared. Liquidity (risk) management reports are prepared on a weekly basis. Monitoring of both the individual banks' risk situation and the group's overall risk profile, including potential risk concentrations, is carried out through a review of these reports and of additional information generated by individual banks and at group level. The Management Board of ProCredit Holding has also defined risk events that require ad hoc reporting. If necessary, additional topic-specific reporting occurs. The aim is to achieve transparency on all material risks and awareness of potential problems at an early stage.

We continuously monitor potential risk-relevant developments that could have a direct or indirect impact on our business activities, including geopolitical risks. In 2025, we introduced a process for the structured monitoring of all such events, including centralisation of reporting and risk management for such events from all ProCredit banks. The responsibility for assessing the impact on the various risk areas lies with the respective risk teams. The Group Credit Risk Portfolio Committee is specifically responsible for the impact on the credit portfolio, while the Group Risk Management Committee bears ultimate responsibility for all risk impacts.

The assessment is based on all publicly available data, economic analyses of the impact and potential outcomes, market information, forecasts, and customer and portfolio data. These data are used for impact assessment, forecasting and stress testing. We continuously optimise our processes and collect relevant data for a well-founded assessment.

According to our analysis, the import tariffs introduced by the US government have had varying effects on economic growth in the countries affected, depending on the scope of trade relations, industry composition, political reactions and opportunities for trade diversification, but they did not have a significant influence at the end of the year. The import tariffs have only a limited direct impact on our countries of operation, because with the exception of Ecuador, the United States does not represent a significant export market for them. We have analysed indirect effects resulting from lower exports to the EU, lower inflows of foreign direct investment due to increased uncertainty and a slowdown in EU economic activity. Developments in global trade and changes in tariff rates and their impact on the portfolio, particularly on sectors dependent on international trade, continue to be monitored on an ongoing basis. For information on measures to mitigate the corresponding risks in lending, we refer to the section "Credit risk".

The tensions in the Middle East conflict between Israel and Palestine, as well as the USA and Iran in 2025, continue to be closely monitored. However, an analysis conducted over the course of the year revealed that these conflicts had no immediate impact on us. The recent escalation since the end of February 2026 has resulted in the conflict spreading to the entire region. As a result of the escalation, disruptions to shipping traffic through the Strait of Hormuz and an increase in oil prices on international markets are already becoming apparent. A complete collapse of oil supplies has not yet occurred, and following the announcement that the conflict would soon end, the price of oil has

fallen significantly from its peak of USD 120 per barrel to almost USD 80 per barrel. The impact on economic activity in the ProCredit countries of operation depends largely on the duration and severity of the conflict. Persistently higher energy and logistics costs could impact customer profitability and creditworthiness, thereby increasing credit risk. Furthermore, European markets could face increased volatility, which could also affect the countries in which ProCredit operates. The situation is therefore being closely monitored and assessed. A targeted portfolio analysis was initiated to identify the sectors and customers affected by these developments and to assess the potential economic impact. Based on last year's analyses during the twelve-day conflict between Israel and Iran, we assume that only a very small portion of the business portfolio has commercial ties to the region and that a negligible proportion has significant dependencies that could increase credit risk. Based on our experience in 2023 with rising energy prices and disruptions to energy supplies as a result of the war in Ukraine, we expect a sustained oil price shock to have a certain, but limited, impact on the loan portfolio. Furthermore, the overall economic outlook could deteriorate if the crisis persists, primarily due to higher inflation and slower economic growth. Stress scenario analyses are therefore carried out to assess the sensitivity of expected credit losses and economic capital to potential negative developments.

Since the beginning of the war in 2022, the situation in Ukraine has been subject to separate reporting and monitoring in close cooperation with the local ProCredit Bank. The development of the ongoing ceasefire negotiations, as well as the political tensions among NATO partners, are being closely monitored in order to enable timely responses, but are not currently leading to any further tightening of measures with regard to the Ukrainian loan portfolio.

We are also continuing to monitor the potential impact of the war in Ukraine on the operations of our other banks. Here, the analysis and assessment includes the second-round effects on customers from sectors that could be exposed to potential impacts from supply chain disruptions, economic slowdowns, inflation, and energy availability issues. One critical point, for example, was the interruption of gas deliveries through Ukrainian territory, which led to fears of supply bottlenecks in neighbouring countries, particularly the Republic of Moldova, although no such bottlenecks have occurred to date. The persistently challenging macroeconomic conditions in 2026 continue to be analysed regularly in the context of our clients.

The situation in Ecuador remains challenging as well. Due to ongoing political and economic problems, the weak economy in the country is having a negative impact on credit quality in the banking sector. Persistent power outages affected parts of the country throughout the year. The share of non-performing loans in the bank remains high and the situation tense (see also South America segment). Circumstances have recently become particularly strained following the announcement of tariffs with trading partner and neighbour Colombia, with negative economic repercussions.

The US government has imposed sanctions on oil companies in Moldova and Serbia, as these are largely Russian-owned. This had led to a temporary suspension of access to payment services. In Kosovo, budgetary constraints resulting from a political deadlock led to uncertainty regarding salary payments to public servants, for which the National Bank prepared deferral measures. Ultimately, funding was secured in the budget through to the end of the year, and the early elections held at the end of December paved the way for a stable government in early 2026.

The war in Ukraine and the situation in Ecuador have affected the quality of the group's loan portfolio in recent years. This affected the group's balance sheet and, via loss allowances, the profit and loss. However, in 2025, these effects were rather minor.

US tariffs, US sanctions and the stalemate within the Kosovo government had only a very minor impact on the loan portfolio and consequently on loss allowances.

In this context, we believe that the geopolitical events have been adequately taken into account in the consolidated financial statements and that the credit risks have been appropriately reflected. At present, we see no need for further adjustments to the loan portfolio or other assets and liabilities as a result of these events.

Climate risk events had only a minor impact on our loan portfolio in 2025. Nevertheless, we take the above-mentioned effects and the high degree of uncertainty into account in general. However, the uncertainty caused by existing global conflicts and political tensions remains high. The role of the USA also has a direct impact on the development of the business situation in our countries of operation. Furthermore, additional market disruptions are possible, such as in

energy supply and pricing developments or the imposition of tariffs, leading to a potential trade war. Many of these developments were also exacerbated in part by a deterioration in the global security situation, including the war against Ukraine and conflict in the Middle East, reinforcing the continued negative outlook. Overall, the events mentioned were recognised through processes such as early risk detection of customers or taken into account in the form of an overlay for negative macroeconomic developments.

At the individual bank level, risk exposures are analysed regularly, discussed and also documented in reports. The risk departments of each bank report regularly to ProCredit Holding, and the respective supervisory board or its risk committee is informed on at least a quarterly basis about all risk-relevant developments.

The ProCredit group has prepared a group recovery plan in accordance with the regulatory requirements. Among other things, it outlines the options for action and the potential for restructuring that the group has at its disposal in the event of a crisis, thus enabling the group to overcome such crisis through its own efforts.

Internal control system, compliance and auditing

At a fundamental level, the group compliance management system is rooted in our development mission and our unique approach to staff recruitment and training. Our responsible approach to all operations is underpinned by our Code of Conduct. Compliance with the Code of Conduct is compulsory for all staff members, and regular training is provided. The Group Compliance Officer bears responsibility for the implementation of a group-wide system to ensure fulfilment of all regulatory requirements. Both the Group Compliance Committee and the corresponding committees at bank level enable coordination of all compliance-relevant issues. Each ProCredit bank has a compliance function which bears responsibility for adhering to national banking regulations and reports regularly and on an ad-hoc basis to the Management of the bank and to the Group Compliance Officer. The Supervisory Board receives an Annual Group Compliance Risk Management Report. Any conduct which is inconsistent with the established rules, whether at ProCredit Holding or in a subsidiary, should be reported in line with the defined whistleblowing process. This can also be performed anonymously.

Processes and procedures have been implemented at all ProCredit institutions to ensure adequate internal control. This system is based on the principles of segregation of duties, dual control and the separation of front and back office for all risk-relevant operations up to the management level; this ensures that risk management and risk control are performed independently of front-office functions.

As part of the internal control system, annual risk assessments are performed group-wide in order to identify and evaluate material risks and to assess the adequacy of the control processes. Risk mitigation measures are defined for the areas identified as high risk. The results of the risk assessments are compared with the operational risk events recorded in the Risk Event Database, which may indicate possible further control deficiencies.

The concept of three lines of defence is of central importance for our risk management and our risk culture, as it establishes that appropriate risk management and protection against undesirable risks is not limited to the risk functions.

- Each ProCredit bank has revenue-generating business units that form the first line of defence for the group-wide internal control system. Control and risk management responsibility therefore lies with each individual ProCredit bank to set procedures for client onboarding, client risk classification and client due diligence. The control duties in the first line of defence also underscore the dual responsibility of these departments, which both generate business for the ProCredit group and at the same time keep watch on the associated risks and controls and on the minimum standards defined for the group.
- The second line of defence comprises the various risk management and compliance functions in the individual ProCredit banks and ProCredit Holding, such as the various teams for risk and control, financial risk, and compliance and AML. Their core tasks include reporting risk-relevant information and incidents, and monitoring all types of financial and non-financial risks. By defining group-wide minimum standards as well as preventive and detective control requirements, ProCredit Holding strengthens the second line of defence in all ProCredit institutions in

accordance with German and EU regulatory standards. ProCredit Holding thus ensures that the requirements are embedded in the group's policies and procedures.

- The third line of defence is composed of the internal audit departments of the ProCredit banks and of ProCredit Holding AG, which are supported by Group Audit at ProCredit Holding. Group Audit is responsible for providing technical guidance, quality assurance, monitoring and specialised support for the third line of defence in the ProCredit banks, among other duties. Each internal audit function carries out risk assessments of the respective institution at least once per year in order to arrive at a risk-based annual audit plan. On this basis, it independently audits and assesses the appropriateness and effectiveness of the internal control system and the risk management system. Each audit department reports to an audit committee, which generally meets on a quarterly basis.¹⁴

Furthermore, there are additional external control levels that complement the ProCredit group's three existing internal lines of defence. These include external auditors and banking supervisory authorities.

Key elements of risk management

The risk appetite provides the framework for risk management in the ProCredit group. This is a conscious decision about the extent to which we are prepared to take risks in order to achieve the strategic objectives of the ProCredit group. It is defined for all material risks and is rooted in the risk strategy. Our strong awareness of sustainability aspects (ESG risks) is also taken into consideration.

In managing risks, the ProCredit group takes account of the regulatory requirements, including the Minimum Requirements for Risk Management (MaRisk), relevant publications by national and international regulatory authorities and of our knowledge of the respective markets acquired over many years. The mechanisms designed to hedge and mitigate risks are monitored regularly to ensure their appropriateness and effectiveness, and the procedures and methods used to manage risks are subject to ongoing further development. In doing so, we place particular emphasis on data quality as the basis for risk measurement. The key elements of risk management in the ProCredit group are presented below:

- The risk strategy addresses all of the material risks in the group arising from the implementation of the business strategy and defines the objectives and measures of risk management. The strategies are approved annually by the Management Board and discussed with the Supervisory Board.
- The annually conducted risk inventory ensures that all material and non-material risks are identified and, if necessary, taken into account in the strategies and risk management processes.
- All risks assumed are managed to ensure an adequate level of capital for the group and all ProCredit institutions, in both the normative and economic perspective, as well as appropriate liquidity levels.
- All ProCredit companies apply a single common risk management framework, which defines group-wide minimum standards. The risk management policies and standards are approved by the Management Board of ProCredit Holding and are updated at least annually. These specify the responsibilities at bank and group level, and establish minimum requirements for managing, monitoring and reporting.
- Monitoring and control of material risks and possible risk concentrations is carried out using comprehensive analysis tools. For all material risks, early warning indicators (reporting triggers) and limits are set and the corresponding utilisation is monitored. The effectiveness of the chosen measures, limits and methods is continuously checked.
- Regular stress tests are performed for material risks; stress tests are carried out for each individual risk category as well as across all risk categories.
- Regular and ad hoc reporting is carried out on the risk profile, including detailed descriptions and commentaries.
- Suitable processes and procedures for an effective internal control system have been established. This is built around the principles of segregation of duties, dual control and, for all risk-relevant operations, the separation of front and back office up to the management level; this ensures that risk management and risk control are performed independently of front-office functions.

¹⁴ The internal audit function of ProCredit Bank Germany has been outsourced to ProCredit Holding.

- All new or significantly changed products/services, business processes, instruments, IT systems or organisational structures undergo a thorough analysis (New Risk Approval process) before being implemented or used for the first time. This also applies to activities in new markets and via new distribution channels. This ensures that new risks are assessed and all necessary preparations and tests are completed prior to the introduction of a new or significantly changed product for the first time.

Management of Individual Risks

The material risk types for the ProCredit group comprise:

- Credit risk: This includes customer credit risk, counterparty risk and issuer risk, and country risk.
- Market risks: composed of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk
- Liquidity and funding risk
- Operational risk
- Risks relating to money laundering, terrorist financing and other acts punishable by law
- Business risk
- Model risk

In addition, we consider ESG risks, i.e. environmental, social or corporate governance events or conditions whose occurrence may have an actual or potential negative impact on financial position and financial performance as well as on reputation. We deliberately do not consider ESG risks as a separate risk type, as clear delineation is difficult in practice. ESG risks can have a material impact on all identified risk types and thus have a substantial influence on their materiality. ESG risks for the ProCredit group have the greatest impact on credit risk arising from business with clients, i.e. the impact that ESG risks have on our clients and the corresponding business models and thus on their ability to survive and on operational risk. Further information can be found in the section on the group sustainability statement.

These risks are continuously identified, assessed, monitored and managed by means of a comprehensive and systematic risk management framework in order to ensure the long-term stability of the group. The management of material risks in the ProCredit group is described in greater detail in the following section.



Above: Kodra e kuajve, specialist in agro-tourism. Client of ProCredit Bank Albania
Below: Energy Nova, construction of solar power plants. Client of ProCredit Bank Bosnia and Herzegovina

Credit risk

We define credit risk as the risk that the party to a transaction cannot fulfil its contractual obligations, not in full or not on time. Within overall credit risk we distinguish between three categories: customer credit risk, counterparty risk (including issuer risk) and country risk. Credit risk is our most significant risk within our risk management framework, and customer credit exposures account for the largest share of that risk.

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Central bank balances	1,930,585	1,966,330
<i>Loss allowances for central bank balances</i>	<i>-2,146</i>	<i>-3,952</i>
Loans and advances to banks	507,670	514,035
<i>Loss allowances for loans to banks</i>	<i>-554</i>	<i>-449</i>
Derivative financial assets	6,847	6,660
Investment securities	1,050,240	967,300
<i>Loss allowance for investment securities</i>	<i>-1,995</i>	<i>-1,755</i>
Loans and advances to customers	7,752,458	7,010,013
<i>Loss allowance for loans to customers</i>	<i>-188,191</i>	<i>-181,757</i>
Other financial assets (excluding shares)	51,739	55,121
<i>Loss allowance for other financial assets</i>	<i>-2,489</i>	<i>-2,392</i>
Financial off-balance sheet transactions	1,143,027	1,079,028
<i>Provisions for financial off-balance sheet transactions</i>	<i>-4,409</i>	<i>-4,719</i>
Total	12,242,781	11,403,462

Customer credit risk

The main objective of credit risk management is to ensure a high level of credit quality and to avoid excessive concentrations of risk within the credit portfolio. In addition, we ensure that potential default risks are adequately covered by means of forward-looking loss allowances in our lending business. The diversification of our business activities through 12 banks in 13 countries, combined with our experience in these markets, form the basis for the management of customer credit risk.

The ProCredit banks focus on a clearly defined target group: micro-, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) as well as private clients. For our lending operations with clients, we apply the following principles, among others:

- analysis of the debt capacity and repayment capacity of borrowers, taking account for expected future cash flows as well as assessing ESG aspects
- documenting the risk assessments and the processes conducted during lending operations, such that the analyses performed can also be understood by expert third parties
- avoiding overindebtedness among credit clients
- building a long-term relationship, maintaining regular contact, and documenting the development of the exposure in regular monitoring reports
- monitoring the repayment of credit exposures
- customer-oriented loan management in the event of arrears
- collateral realisation in the event of insolvency

The group's framework for managing customer credit risk is presented in the relevant policies and standards. The policies specify, among other things, the responsibilities for managing credit risk in the group and at the level of each individual bank, the principles for the organisation of the lending business, the principles involved in loan disbursement and monitoring, and the framework for the valuation of collateral for credit exposures. The standards contain detailed explanations of the group's lending operations with business and private clients, as well as project financing for renewable energy, and of the range of credit offered. They also set forth the rules governing restructuring, loss allowances and write-offs. Thus, the policies and standards define risk-mitigating measures for the pre-disbursement phase (credit risk assessment) and the post-disbursement phase (e.g. regular monitoring of the financial situation,

review of early warning indicators, and both intensified and problem loan management). We primarily divide our credit exposures according to the above-mentioned target groups: MSMEs and private clients. Depending on the client category to which the respective credit exposure is assigned, different credit risk assessment processes are applied. These processes differ from one another in terms of the following attributes: involvement of back-office functions, type of information that provides the basis for the credit analysis, criteria for credit decisions, and collateral requirements. A strict separation of front and back-office functions up to the management level is applied for risk-relevant operations.

A careful creditworthiness assessment is a necessary form of credit risk management for us. Our credit decisions are therefore based predominantly on an analysis of the client's financial situation and on an assessment of creditworthiness. We maintain regular contact with our SME clients, including regular on-site visits to ensure that we give adequate consideration to their specific risk profile and needs. For private customers, the assessment is mainly based on the amount and source of income as well as their overall debt and prior repayment behaviour.

Assessment of ESG risks as part of credit risk

Analysis of the impact of ESG risk drivers on traditional risk types showed that ESG risks can contribute to the materiality of credit risk. ESG risks are thus taken into account at all levels of the lending and monitoring process.

At the start of the lending process, potential borrowers are checked against our Exclusion List and the Screening List for Category A projects. This screening ensures that we do not, as defined in our Exclusion List, enter into business relationships with, nor provide funding to, companies involved in activities with significant ESG risks. This includes:

- Companies involved in unethical practices, exploitative working conditions and discrimination (e.g. production of and trade in weapons and munitions);
- Activities that pose a significant risk to or have adverse impacts on the environment, biodiversity, society, and workers' health and safety (e.g. mining for metals, coal, oil shale and other minerals);
- Activities with negative impacts on society, e.g. involuntary resettlement, risk of negative impacts on indigenous peoples and on sites of cultural or archaeological significance;
- Activities with an impact on health and the environment, such as the production of or trade in tobacco, and activities in or near certain types of protected areas.

Furthermore, all business customers are categorised according to the potential environmental impacts and risks of their activities. The environmental risk category and the volume of the credit exposure determine the scope of the environmental and social assessment, which also covers risks and impacts related to governance and climate change aspects. For renewable energy project finance, the scope of the environmental and social assessment depends on the type of technology and installed capacity. Regardless of the size of the loan exposure and the environmental risk category, a social check is carried out for business customers, examining social, health and safety aspects related to occupational safety and the impact on the local community. For further information, we refer to the section "Pillar II - Management of the environmental and social risk and impact in lending" in the Group Sustainability Statement.

When analysing the financial situation and evaluating the creditworthiness of borrowers, the impact of ESG risk drivers is taken into account based on findings from environmental and social impact assessments and in the form of an ESG risk score. The ESG risk score consists of components that reflect the exposure of individual investments to physical and transition risks relating to climate, biodiversity, social and governance issues.

KRIs have been defined to measure and monitor the impact of ESG risks on customer credit risk in the loan portfolio. These are monitored in the quarterly risk report in order to identify and review portfolio concentrations with increased ESG risk at an early stage.

Approval process for credit exposures

All credit decisions are taken by a credit committee. Its members have approval limits that reflect their expertise and experience. Granting of medium credit exposures is carried out exclusively by credit committees at the banks' head offices.

The most important factor for credit committee decisions is a funding and collateral structure that is based on the client's needs and conditional on the respective risk profile. In general, clearly defined collateral requirements apply to our exposures; specifically: the lower the loan amount, the more detailed the documentation, the shorter the loan period, the longer the client's history with the bank, and the higher the account turnover with the bank, then the lower our collateral requirements will be.

The group credit risk management policies limit the possibility for unsecured credit operations. Depending on the risk profile and the term of the exposure, loans can also be issued without being fully collateralised. Credit exposures are primarily covered with collateral security, mostly through mortgages.

As a rule, the valuation of collateral security is based on assessments conducted by external, independent experts. In order to ensure that impairment is identified at an early stage and that appropriate measures are initiated, a plausibility check of the collateral value is performed when there are indicators of impairment and at least annually. External assessments are updated at regular intervals, with plausibility checks being carried out by specialised ProCredit bank staff.

Based on our collateralisation requirements, securing loans with mortgages is among the most important instruments for limiting credit risk. Although the largest share is concentrated in real estate, its distribution by individual purpose, location and associated market is diversified across regions, countries and economic sectors, similar to the distribution of the loan portfolio of our group.

The following table provides an overview of portfolio coverage with loss allowances and collateral:

	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Defaulted loan portfolio	Total loan portfolio	Defaulted loan portfolio	Total loan portfolio
in '000 EUR				
Loan portfolio	233,404	7,752,458	159,952	7,010,013
Loss allowance	- 103,849	- 188,191	- 79,756	- 181,757
Coverage ratio excluding collateral	44.5%	2.4%	49.9%	2.6%
Loan collateral	107,747	4,939,156	103,340	4,619,055
Coverage ratio including collateral	90.7%	66.1%	114.5%	68.5%

In addition to the collateral described above, there are other types of credit enhancement, such as synthetic securitisation. These are, in the sense of the CRR, transactions in which we transfer credit risk through financial guarantees. The corresponding fee expense is recognised over the term of the guarantee as part of the fee and commission expense in the income statement.

Early risk detection and monitoring

The early identification of rising credit risks is an integral part of all credit-related processes. This enables the prompt identification and assessment of potential financial difficulties for our customers. This risk analysis is carried out at the individual client level as well as at the portfolio and sub-portfolio level, e.g. for specific industries or geographic regions. The basis for this analysis is always up-to-date and relevant information, including financial data of customers and market-specific developments.

As part of our process for the early identification of risks, we have a comprehensive list of early warning indicators that take into account both quantitative and qualitative risk characteristics. These are recorded in the banks and monitored at portfolio level. The early risk detection process underwent a major overhaul in 2025 with the aim of standardising the elements and criteria across all banks in the group and harmonising the process as a whole.

Some of the early warning indicators relate to customer-specific risk characteristics, such as declining account turnover and balances, sustained high utilisation of credit lines and overdrafts, persistent payment arrears or structural changes in business operations. In addition, potential risks arising from macroeconomic factors that may result from specific economic sectors or geographical regions are analysed. These risk factors can lead to a targeted limitation of individual exposures or certain client groups. If an increase in credit risk cannot be ruled out, the customers concerned

are transferred to a “watch list”, which entails closer monitoring and represents a preliminary stage of intensified management. The regular collection, validation and evaluation of these early warning indicators is a key component of credit portfolio management, the early identification of potential loan defaults and the initiation of suitable risk mitigation measures. Reports on affected portfolios are given on an ongoing basis to the corresponding branch management, the bank’s head office and, in aggregated form, to ProCredit Holding. Special risk-relevant events with potential implications for larger parts of the loan portfolio – such as risks resulting from international trade conflicts – are analysed across the group and may necessitate further risk-mitigating measures.

Relevant credit risk events

We continuously monitor our loan portfolio for potential risk-relevant developments that could have a direct or indirect impact on our business activities and on our loan portfolio. In 2025, we introduced a process for the structured monitoring of all such events, including centralisation of reporting and risk management for such events from all ProCredit banks. Several macroeconomic developments were identified as negative factors influencing credit risk and the repayment capacity of our customers.

According to our analysis, the import tariffs introduced by the US government have had varying effects on economic growth in the countries affected, depending on the scope of trade relations, industry composition, political reactions and opportunities for trade diversification, but had no observable impact at the end of the year. The import tariffs have only a limited direct impact on our countries of operation, because with the exception of Ecuador, the United States does not represent a significant export market for them. We have analysed indirect effects resulting from lower exports to the EU, lower inflows of foreign direct investment due to increased uncertainty and a slowdown in EU economic activity. In the course of the year, up to EUR 72.6 million in loans and advances to customers were placed on the watch list and thus transferred to Stage 2. These were analysed in greater depth by the end of the year and, where necessary, the risk classification was adjusted. Developments in global trade and changes in tariff rates and their impact on the portfolio, particularly on sectors dependent on international trade, continue to be monitored on an ongoing basis, but there is no specific need for action at this time.

The tensions in the Middle East conflict between Israel and Palestine, as well as the USA and Iran, continue to be closely monitored. However, an analysis conducted over the course of the year did not reveal any expected immediate impact on our loan portfolio as a result of these conflicts.

Our lending business with both existing and new clients in Ukraine continues to be subject to special conditions in order to effectively limit our credit risk. New business was cautiously resumed, ultimately leading to growth in the bank’s previously sharply contracted loan portfolio. The risk classifications for our exposures in Ukraine are reassessed on an ongoing basis in order to ensure early identification and adequate reflection of potential increases in default risk. Overall, at the end of 2025, 2.3% of the bank’s loan portfolio was classified as defaulted; this generally includes all exposures to clients in currently occupied territories. This represents a significant reduction in the defaulted loan portfolio compared with previous years of the war. The development of the ongoing ceasefire negotiations, as well as the political tensions among NATO partners, are being closely monitored in order to enable timely responses, but are not currently leading to any further tightening of measures with regard to the Ukrainian loan portfolio.

The situation in Ecuador remains challenging as well. Due to ongoing political and economic problems, the weak economy in the country is having a negative impact on credit quality in the banking sector. Our strategy to reduce non-performing loans has prevented a further deterioration in the quality of ProCredit Bank Ecuador’s loan portfolio in 2025. The government temporarily granted payment deferrals to customers affected by prolonged power outages. At the end of the year, EUR 7.5 million remained on the watch list. The share of non-performing loans at the bank remains high due to persistently challenging market conditions (we refer to the explanations in the sections “South America segment” and “Events after the reporting period”). The announcement of tariffs with trading partner and neighbouring country Colombia could have further negative effects on the country’s overall economic situation.

The US government has imposed sanctions on oil companies in Moldova and Serbia, as these are largely Russian-owned. The temporary suspension of access to payment services identified customers who were highly dependent on

the affected companies, leading to an increase in the watch list and Stage 2 in the single-digit million range for both banks at the end of 2025.

The renewable energy sector in Greece is temporarily affected by negative purchase prices and a restriction on purchase volumes by the state energy authority. This has a direct impact on the repayment capacity of solar power plants in the portfolio of ProCredit Bank Bulgaria. The bank conducted a detailed review of its entire portfolio, and EUR 1.8 million remains on the watch list at the end of the year.

In Kosovo, budgetary constraints resulting from a political deadlock led to uncertainty regarding salary payments to public servants. A portfolio of private customers amounting to EUR 1.5 million was therefore placed on the watch list while the National Bank prepared deferral measures. Ultimately, funding was secured in the budget through to the end of the year, and the early elections held at the end of December paved the way for a stable government in early 2026.

Climate risk events had only a minor impact on our loan portfolio in 2025. At group level, we were unable to identify any significant change in riskiness in our banks based on the quality indicators for our loan portfolio at the end of the year.

We continue to take the above-mentioned effects and the high degree of uncertainty into account as part of a general negative outlook. However, the uncertainty caused by existing global conflicts and political tensions remains high. The role of the USA also has an indirect impact on the development of the business situation in our countries of operation. Furthermore, additional market disruptions are possible, such as in energy supply and pricing developments or the imposition of tariffs, leading to a potential trade war. Many of these developments were exacerbated in part by a deterioration in the global security situation, including the war against Ukraine and conflict in the Middle East, reinforcing the continued negative outlook.

Risk- and quality-dependent treatment

On the basis of asset quality indicators, the loan portfolio is divided into categories: performing, underperforming and defaulted. This categorisation is based on a risk classification system that takes account for repayment arrears as well as other risk characteristics, including the initiation of bankruptcy or legal proceedings, restructurings or collateral liquidations by other banks. In addition, other factors which indicate a significant deterioration of the economic situation of the client can also play a role. The portfolio indicators allow for a clear overview of the quality of the group's portfolio and that of an individual bank, and represent one of the most important tools for the credit risk management process. The indicators and the associated internal processes are defined in accordance with the requirements of the European Banking Authority.

- The *performing* loan portfolio shows no signs of a potential risk increase. Although some exposures show early warning signals, these may not necessarily result in a risk increase being specifically determined.
- The *underperforming* loan portfolio comprises exposures with elevated credit risk under intensified management. This can be caused by temporary payment difficulties (30-90 days) or restructuring, or by a deterioration in the financial circumstances of clients, as expressed through an adjustment of the risk classification. Nevertheless, the bank still assesses full repayment of the exposure to be probable, e.g. after restructuring.
- The *defaulted* loan portfolio comprises all exposures in default, pursuant to the regulatory definition of default (Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 under (EU) 2019/876 (CRR II), Art. 178), that have shown lasting payment difficulties (over 90 days) or other indications. These include, among other factors, when the borrower is highly unlikely to meet their loan obligations to the banking group in full or when insolvency proceedings have been initiated. Further details are provided below.

Once we identify a higher risk of default for a credit exposure, it is placed on the watch list or put directly under intensified management and assigned to the *underperforming* category. Particularly for our business clients, this centres around close communication, identification of the source of higher credit default risk and close monitoring of business activities. For private customers, any changes in the income or debt situation are investigated in more detail by initiating contact. Decisions on measures to reduce the default risk for individual credit exposures are taken by the authorised decision-making bodies for the credit exposures in question. In addition, specialised recovery officers may be called in to support the intensified management of the credit exposure. One of the first steps in managing the

exposure is to determine the current economic and financial situation of the client, as this is the most important basis for decisions on whether or not the exposure can be restructured. The aim is to take such decisions at an early stage, while the chances of stabilisation are high and before the exposure enters an advanced phase of payment delay. When a credit exposure is classified as *defaulted*, specialised officers take over dealings with these loans. Based on the prospects for the customer, a strategy is developed with the goal of either restructuring or winding down the exposure. These officers are supported by the legal department of the respective bank. In the event of collateral realisation, items are sold through liquidation to a third party at the highest possible price, typically via public auction. The majority of collateral acquired consists of tangible assets such as land or buildings.

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Real estate	5,054	5,880
Other	243	181
Reposessed property	5,297	6,061

Loss allowances

The expected credit loss (ECL) model pursuant to IFRS 9 is the central element of the approach to quantifying loss allowances for both on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments and is continually optimised. The calculated loss allowances are determined based on the expected credit losses for several future default scenarios. This represents the combined sum of the probability-weighted results from the scenarios. ECL estimates are based on reliable information about past events, current conditions and projections of future economic conditions. A detailed description of the model specifications is provided below.

Three-stage approach

As with all of our debt instruments, loans and advances to customers are also broken down into the three stages described below, based on the development of credit risk since initial recognition. A specific methodology is applied for each stage in order to determine impairment. During the term of an exposure, movement is possible between the stages.

- Stage 1 comprises exposures for which credit risk as of the reporting date has not significantly increased since initial recognition, and for which there is thus no indication of a trigger for allocation to Stage 2 or Stage 3; this also includes exposures which have been re-assigned to Stage 1 from other stages. Generally, all exposures are allocated to Stage 1 upon initial recognition, with the exception of those categorised as POCI (Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired). For Stage 1 exposures, the expected credit losses arising from possible default events within a period of up to 12 months following the reporting date are recognised in expenses. For receivables with a remaining term of less than 12 months, the shorter contractual maturity is applied.
- Stage 2 comprises exposures for which credit risk as of the reporting date has significantly increased since initial recognition (see also "Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)" section), but for which there are no objective indications of impairment; this also includes exposures which have been assigned to Stage 2 from Stage 3. Loss allowances are established in an amount equivalent to the expected credit losses over the entire remaining maturity.
- Stage 3 includes all defaulted exposures (except POCI); i.e. as of the reporting date, there are objective indications of impairment. The respective calculation of loss allowances is performed based on the expected credit losses over the entire remaining maturity considering 100% probability of default.
- POCI exposures refer to defaulted exposures; however, they are recorded separately and are differentiated from other exposures in Stage 3 in the recognition of loss allowances.

Calculation of expected credit loss (ECL)

The following parameters are used in the calculation of expected credit loss:

- Exposure at Default (EAD)

EAD is the expected exposure amount at the time of a loan default; it is derived from the currently outstanding receivable from the customer and possible future changes under the applicable contractual conditions. Thus, the EAD consists of the expected exposures (including credit risk from off-balance sheet business) at the time of default. For exposures with regular repayment plans, the modelled EAD is adjusted for the expected possibility of early repayment based on historical observations and on scenarios for the development of the economic environment and associated future forecasts. For potential exposures that may arise in the future from the utilisation of existing credit commitments, such as credit lines or overdraft facilities, conversion factors are estimated based on empirical analysis of historical data; for payment guarantees and letters of credit, a conversion factor of 100% or 50%, respectively, is set on the basis of professional judgment.

- Probability of Default (PD)

The probability of a loan default within a specific period is determined on the basis of historical default events, taking into account current and expected macroeconomic developments. These data include the time, type and amount of default as well as information about the characteristics of the customer from our internal risk classification system and their credit and repayment behaviour. The parameters are calibrated on a country-specific and segment-specific basis. This ensures a differentiated and consistent classification of the risk levels of exposures in accordance with the client segments defined by the group. Statistical models are used to analyse historical data and forecast the expected probability of default. These models take into account different scenarios for the development of the macroeconomic environment (point-in-time estimate). In addition, probabilities of default are estimated over the remaining contractual term of the loan.

- Loss Given Default (LGD)

The LGD reflects the expected extent of the loss from a defaulted credit exposure. The figure comprises the probability of recovery from the default and the estimated recovery rates for both scenarios (recovery/non-recovery). The recovery rates are calculated from the discounted cash flows based on historical data on funds received from defaulted customers and on the realisation of collateral and guarantees. The estimated probabilities and recovery rates are modelled as forward-looking forecasts that account for the assumed scenarios about the development of the economic environment.

Input data for the assessment of credit risk parameters are based on multi-year data histories for our borrowers. The influence of customer-specific risk characteristics and macroeconomic factors on the selected parameters is determined through a regression analysis. The multi-stage selection process for relevant macroeconomic factors, which address various dimensions of the economic environment (economic performance, inflation, unemployment, interest rate environment, currency strength, energy prices), is based on professional discretion, their statistical significance and economic relevance. The selection process is validated annually. Publications of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) and the European Central Bank (ECB) are used as data sources for the historical data and forecasts of the following relevant macroeconomic factors: GDP, inflation, unemployment rate, lending rate, purchasing power parity, gas and oil price index. Due to the limited availability of data as a result of the war, we rely exclusively on data and forecasts from the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) for the bank in Ukraine.

In order to establish the ECL parameters, a probability-weighted average value is calculated based on various scenarios for the macroeconomic factors.

Downside scenario	Country	North											
		Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Germany	Ecuador	Georgia	Kosovo	Moldova	Macedonia	Romania	Serbia	Ukraine
GDP growth in %	2025	2.2	-0.1	1.7	-1.7	0.3	5.9	2.0	-2.8	2.4	-1.2	0.4	-20.0
	2026	2.4	0.2	1.7	-0.9	-1.0	3.9	2.0	-2.3	-	-0.8	1.6	-2.9
	2027	2.4	0.5	1.5	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	0.5	2.6	-
Inflation rate in %	2025	3.9	-	-	-	5.7	7.3	6.5	-	-	10.4	8.3	15.2
	2026	4.2	3.8	-	2.7	3.7	5.9	4.8	11.6	5.1	5.3	7.0	12.1
	2027	4.2	3.8	-	-	3.6	5.9	4.5	11.6	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate in %	2025	8.9	12.8	-	-	-	14.9	-	4.5	12.8	6.4	-	-
	2026	8.9	12.8	-	4.0	-	14.9	-	4.5	-	6.3	10.1	11.2
Change in credit interest rate in %	2025	-	-	-	-	-2.0	-	-0.6	5.1	-	2.0	-	5.1
	2026	-	0.2	0.9	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	2.0	-	1.3
	2027	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-
Change in purchasing power parity in %	2025	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	29.7
	2027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	-
Change in gas price in %	2025	127.1	-	-	-	127.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	127.1
	2026	-	-	-	-	41.8	-	-	-	-	-	41.8	41.8
Change in oil price in %	2025	1.9	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-
	2026	11.9	-	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2027	-	19.9	19.9	-	-	-	-	19.9	-	-	19.9	-
Weight		40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%

Upside scenario	Country	North											
		Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Germany	Ecuador	Georgia	Kosovo	Moldova	Macedonia	Romania	Serbia	Ukraine
GDP growth in %	2025	4.3	3.9	5.1	0.8	5.8	8.9	6.9	7.0	5.4	4.6	4.5	-10.5
	2026	4.6	4.2	5.2	1.5	4.6	7.0	6.9	7.5	-	5.0	5.8	6.7
	2027	4.5	4.5	4.9	-	-	-	6.9	-	-	6.4	6.8	-
Inflation rate in %	2025	0.9	-	-	-	1.2	0.3	2.3	-	-	3.5	1.5	0.7
	2026	1.3	0.2	-	1.2	-0.7	-1.1	0.6	-2.1	0.4	-1.6	0.2	-2.4
	2027	1.2	0.2	-	-	-0.8	-1.1	0.2	-2.1	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate in %	2025	7.9	10.4	-	-	-	12.6	-	2.4	11.2	5.2	-	-
	2026	7.9	10.4	-	2.9	-	12.6	-	2.4	-	5.1	7.0	10.3
Change in credit interest rate in %	2025	-	-0.7	-	-	-3.1	-	-1.9	0.2	-	-1.3	-	-4.0
	2026	-	-0.5	-0.5	-	-	-	-0.5	-	-	-1.3	-	-7.8
	2027	-	-	-	-	-0.7	-	-0.6	-	-	-	-	-
Change in purchasing power parity in %	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-1.3	-	-	-	-	-	12.2
	2027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5.6	-	-
Change in gas price in %	2025	65.8	-	-	-	65.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.8
	2026	-	-	-	-	-19.5	-	-	-	-	-	-19.5	-19.5
Change in oil price in %	2025	-35.4	-	-35.4	-	-	-	-	-35.4	-	-	-	-
	2026	-25.4	-	-25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2027	-	-17.4	-17.4	-	-	-	-	-17.4	-	-	-17.4	-
Weight		10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

The sensitivity of our loss allowances is analysed in terms of the influence of relevant macroeconomic factors. Sensitivity is calculated by simultaneously increasing or decreasing all the applied macroeconomic model factors by 10%, depending on the expected direction of the factor's impact, in order to simulate positive or negative

macroeconomic conditions. The following table presents the loss allowances for the group with the respective macroeconomic changes.

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025		
	Loss allowance Positive macroeconomic change	Loss allowance	Loss allowance Negative macroeconomic change
South Eastern Europe	110,813	113,294	116,684
Eastern Europe	53,872	54,356	54,865
of which contribution of PCB Ukraine	39,507	39,872	40,248
South America	19,940	20,239	20,710
Germany	286	303	320
Total	184,912	188,191	192,579

Changes in the above assumptions can lead to adjustments to the calculated loss allowances over time. In this context, discretionary decisions and estimation uncertainties have a significant impact on the establishment of loss allowances for collectively and individually assessed exposures. Our discretionary decisions reflect, among other aspects, the approach to determining a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) and the selection of relevant macroeconomic factors and scenarios.

Overlays

Overlays are made to account for persisting uncertainty in connection with current global economic and political developments and the effects of the war in Ukraine on the macroeconomic forecasts, as the existing models do not fully reflect these factors.

in EUR m

Overlay description	Impact on	31.12.2024	Change	31.12.2025
Macroeconomic effects of a negative development due to the ongoing Russian invasion in Ukraine	Loan portfolio in all banks except PCB Ukraine in Stage 1, 2 and 3	6.5	-1.6	4.9
Effects of multifactorial crisis on the credit risk parameters	Loan portfolio in all banks except PCB Ukraine in Stage 1, 2 and 3	28.9	-1.8	27.1
Total		35.4	-3.4	32.0

in EUR m

Overlay description	Impact on	31.12.2024	Change	31.12.2025
Increased uncertainty of negative macroeconomic development due to the ongoing Russian invasion in Ukraine	Loan portfolio in PCB Ukraine in Stage 1, 2 and 3	2.6	2.5	5.1
Increased uncertainty of credit risk parameters due to the ongoing Russian invasion in Ukraine	Loan portfolio in PCB Ukraine in Stage 1, 2 and 3	21.5	-8.6	12.9
Total		24.1	-6.1	18.0

The adjustments for all ProCredit institutions except ProCredit Bank Ukraine are described below, followed by a separate presentation for that bank.

Due to the ongoing tense situation in the Russo-Ukrainian War and the potential spill-over effects impacting the economic development of the countries where the ProCredit group operates, the adjusted weighting of scenarios (baseline/downside/upside) for the calculation of loss allowance parameters remained unchanged from the previous year. The base scenario has a weighting of 50%, the weighting of the downside scenario is 40% and the upside scenario is 10%. This adjustment resulted in an overlay in the loss allowances at the level of group banks, excluding ProCredit Bank Ukraine, amounting to EUR 4.9 million as of the balance sheet date.

The current global environment continues to be shaped by geopolitical conflicts, political instability and an increased focus on national interests, which could potentially impact the economic situation in the countries where ProCredit operates.

The extent of increased national and global uncertainty, with potential consequences for price levels, interest rates or energy supply, cannot be reflected in all model parameters due to the lack of statistical correlations in the macroeconomic factors and historical default/loss rates. Therefore, parameter adjustments were made to the PD and LGD for all banks (separate adjustments for ProCredit Bank Ukraine).

The adjustments were based on observations of maximum default and loss rates from historical default events in the global financial crises of 2009-2010 that serve as stress levels. The key parameters, PD and LGD, have been increased using the defined probability of occurrence of the stress level (10%-40%, based on expert assessment). As part of the calculation of LGD, it is assumed that the probability of a defaulted credit exposure migrating back to Stage 1 or 2 is zero. A further measure was the increase in the credit conversion factors for potential receivables from off-balance sheet items by 20%. This resulted in an overlay in the loss allowances at the level of the banks, excluding ProCredit Bank Ukraine, amounting to EUR 27.1 million as of the balance sheet date.

During the financial year, the overlays for loss allowances at the level of the banks, excluding ProCredit Bank Ukraine, declined compared to the previous year by EUR 3.4 million to EUR 32.0 million.

The war in Ukraine still leads to a high level of macroeconomic uncertainty. Economic growth for 2025 remained stable, demonstrating Ukraine's economic resilience. The economic forecasts for the coming years are optimistic, but there remains a high degree of uncertainty regarding the further development of the conflict and its impact on the economy, financial markets and credit risk. The situation in the conflict zone remains tense, with fierce fighting continuing along the front lines. Despite initial diplomatic steps, neither a ceasefire nor a lasting solution to the conflict is in sight.

As the loan portfolio in the occupied areas and surrounding regions is largely allocated to Stage 3 and assessed through individual estimation of losses, the ECL parameters are only applied to the loan portfolio outside that zone. For parameter estimation, the slightly positive GDP values in 2025 are replaced with the most negative historical value of the macroeconomic factors prior to 2022 in order to obtain consistent conservative parameters that reflect the current situation. Estimated model parameters in Ukraine were further adjusted using historically observed stress levels from previous crises.

The LGD adjustment for ProCredit Bank Ukraine is based on our experience from observing relevant LGDs from the Ukraine conflict in 2014/15. The loss ratios were increased by an additional 20%. The LGDs of the portfolio with business activities in the current conflict area are assessed individually under conservative assumptions.

We have also increased the PD on the basis of historical observations. Taking into account the adjustment of the economic forecast in the model, the model parameters were further increased by a stress factor of 30%. The lifetime PDs for exposures with increased default risk since initial recognition (Stage 2) have also been raised to reflect possible negative consequences of the war in the future.

Furthermore, in establishing loss allowances on all exposures, we have not assumed any early repayments. The credit conversion factor is increased by 50% for all empirically determined parameters. This adjustment of model parameters resulted in an overlay in the loss allowances at ProCredit Bank Ukraine amounting to EUR 12.9 million as of the balance sheet date.

Due to increased uncertainty of negative macroeconomic developments resulting from the war, the weighting of the scenarios for calculating loss allowance parameters was retained from the previous year. The weighting is set as follows: 50% (50% in the baseline model) for the baseline scenario, 40% (25% in the baseline model) for the downside scenario and 10% (25% in the baseline model) for the upside scenario. This adjustment resulted in an overlay in the loss allowances at ProCredit Bank Ukraine amounting to EUR 5.1 million as of the balance sheet date.

The overlays in loss allowances for the loan portfolio of ProCredit Bank Ukraine amount to a total of EUR 18.0 million as of the balance sheet date. These overlays declined by EUR 6.1 million compared to the previous year. The overlays

ensure that the risk assessment remains appropriate and conservative, with a slightly positive macroeconomic outlook for Ukraine.

Individually assessed exposures are not taken into account when calculating the overlays, as individual assessment of defaulted exposures is not parameter-based. The volume of the individually assessed portfolio in Ukraine was reduced slightly compared to the previous year, moving to around EUR 12.3 million in December 2025 due to repayments and write-offs. Around 87% of the defaulted portfolio in Ukraine has been individually assessed by credit analysts using conservative assumptions, resulting in a coverage ratio of 79%.

in '000 EUR	12-months PD range	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Internal PD grade 1-6	0% - 1,5%	3,298,650	42.5%	2,898,728	41.4%
Internal PD grade 7-11	1,5% - 4,0%	2,732,406	35.2%	1,600,779	22.8%
Internal PD grade 12-13	4,0% - 7,5%	875,713	11.3%	686,585	9.8%
Internal PD grade 14	7,5% - 10,0%	386,110	5.0%	236,786	3.4%
Internal PD grade 15-19	10,0% < 100%	226,175	2.9%	326,862	4.7%
Internal PD grade 20 (Default)	100%	233,404	3.0%	142,847	2.0%
Unrated*		-	0.0%	1,117,427	15.9%
Gross outstanding amount		7,752,458	100.0%	7,010,013	100.0%

* Loans to private customers and microenterprises were not assigned a PD grade rating before 2025 and are therefore reported as unrated in the previous year. The loan portfolio from the previous year was split according to the adjusted PD ranges.

In 2025, all credit exposures were classified on the basis of the 12-month PD and assigned an internal PD grade based on the corresponding range. The PD grades are assigned according to the internal assessment procedure applicable to the relevant customer segment for the current repayment capacity of the credit exposure, which is based on quantitative and qualitative factors.

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

Quantitative and qualitative information is used to determine whether there is a significant increase in credit risk.

The quantitative test for SICR consists of a comparison between the expected PD over the remaining lifetime as of the reporting date and the expected PD over the remaining time period at initial recognition. A significant increase in credit risk is deemed to exist if the difference between these two PDs exceeds a factor of 2.5. This limit is set by the Management Board, based on a regular analysis of historical data on the risk characteristics of the loan portfolio. In this case, the respective financial instrument is transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2. Conversely, a transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1 is possible once the associated credit risk is no longer significantly elevated.

In addition, qualitative criteria are used for SICR decisions. A transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2 is made when one of the following criteria is met:

- Contractual payments are past due by more than 30 days but not more than 90 days
- Classification of the loan as "restructured" (*forbearance*) pursuant to internal policies (adjustment of contractually agreed conditions)
- Classification of the loan in risk classes 6 or 7, which are associated with an increase in credit risk
- Recognition of a possible increase in credit risk based on information from the early warning system (watch list)

A return from Stage 2 to Stage 1 occurs when no overdue payments are outstanding for more than 30 days and no other Stage 2 criteria are met. Forborne exposures are subject to an additional two-year probationary period during which no payments due may be outstanding for more than 30 days. The period begins with the restructuring of the contract.

Impaired credit exposures

If a credit exposure is deemed to be impaired, it is transferred to Stage 3 accordingly. The definition of impairment according to IFRS 9 corresponds to the definition used for the Defaulted portfolio in internal risk management, and also

to the regulatory definition of default (Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 under (EU) 2019/876 (CRR II), Art. 178). This default definition is applied to all exposures which are part of the loan portfolio of the group. The group considers an exposure to be impaired if at least one of the default definition criteria is met and the expected cash flows have been negatively impacted to such an extent that full repayment of the receivable can no longer be assumed.

When establishing Stage 3 loss allowances, a distinction is drawn between individually significant and individually insignificant credit exposures; the threshold is EUR 250,000 (for all exposures to a client). For indications of impairment of significant exposures, an individual assessment is performed to determine loss allowances, taking account for probability-weighted expected inflows in various scenarios, including collateral liquidation. For individually insignificant exposures, loss allowances are determined using parameters for the collective assessment of credit risk with the ECL model.

Returning an exposure from Stage 3 to a lower stage is possible if the customer can settle outstanding debts in full without recourse to collateral realisation. Unrestructured loans can be repaid no sooner than three months after they are assigned to Stage 3 and a determination is made that repayment ability has improved. Restructured loans can be repaid no sooner than 12 months after they are assigned to Stage 3 and a determination is made that repayment ability has improved. No migration between stages is possible for POCI exposures.

Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI) exposures

In line with IFRS, the group performs separate recognition of POCI exposures. Within our business model, the acquisition of impaired exposures is not permitted. Accordingly, POCI exposures can only arise in the course of a new negotiation through substantial modification of the contractually agreed cash flows. For POCI exposures, no allowances for impairment are made at the time of initial recognition. In subsequent periods, all changes with regard to the expected losses over the remaining maturity period (lifetime ECL) are recognised as an expense in the income statement and reported accordingly as loss allowances for these exposures.

Changes to contractual terms (modifications) and forbearance

Changes to the originally agreed contractual conditions of an exposure are possible, in particular with the aim of improving the prospects of repayment and, if possible, avoiding default, foreclosure or the realisation of collateral. If financial difficulties are identified for the customer at the time of the modifications, they are classified as a forbearance measure. This has an impact on the risk classification, the stage and thus on the calculated loss allowance. We use qualitative and quantitative factors to determine the existence of financial difficulties and the existence of a substantial modification of contractual conditions. As a quantitative factor, the net present value of cash flows is determined in order to assess the changed conditions of an exposure (net present value test). In the event of a substantial change, the original contract is derecognised and a new exposure is recognised at the fair value at the time of modification. In the case of a non-substantial change, the gain or loss is recognised through profit or loss under "Loss allowances" in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

Write-offs

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the corresponding loss allowance which has been set aside, provided there is no justified expectation of repayment. The direct and indirect costs of actively managing credit exposures that have not been written off must be in proportion to the size of the outstanding exposure.

For exposures of any size, the banks carry out an individual assessment of the justified feasibility of repayments. Based on the assessment, the banks may decide to write off the exposure or continue to actively manage the exposure in order to allow for further repayment of the loan. A portion of written-off exposures are still subject to enforcement activities.

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025		
	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Written-off exposures subject to enforcement activity	11,598	-	11,598

in '000 EUR	31.12.2024		
	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Written-off exposures subject to enforcement activity	22,447	130	22,578

The following table provides an overview of the loan portfolio and loss allowances by stage and segment.

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
South Eastern Europe					
Gross outstanding amount	5,476,068	315,800	166,444	538	5,958,849
Loss allowances	-30,878	-13,299	-69,069	-47	-113,294
Net outstanding amount	5,445,190	302,500	97,375	491	5,845,556
Eastern Europe					
Gross outstanding amount	1,137,504	142,060	28,841	214	1,308,619
Loss allowances	-23,139	-10,121	-21,052	-44	-54,356
Net outstanding amount	1,114,365	131,939	7,789	170	1,254,263
South America					
Gross outstanding amount	361,998	47,596	36,644	723	446,961
Loss allowances	-3,355	-3,248	-13,450	-186	-20,239
Net outstanding amount	358,643	44,348	23,195	537	426,723
Germany					
Gross outstanding amount	37,504	524	-	-	38,029
Loss allowances	-190	-113	-	-	-303
Net outstanding amount	37,314	412	-	-	37,726
Total					
Gross outstanding amount	7,013,074	505,980	231,929	1,475	7,752,458
Loss allowances	-57,561	-26,781	-103,571	-278	-188,191
Net outstanding amount	6,955,512	479,199	128,358	1,197	7,564,267
Financial off-balance sheet transactions					
Nominal amount	1,074,999	67,512	516	-	1,143,027
Provisions	-3,122	-899	-387	-	-4,409

in '000 EUR	31.12.2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
South Eastern Europe					
Gross outstanding amount	4,949,756	272,713	81,093	507	5,304,068
Loss allowances	-33,093	-21,747	-40,508	-69	-95,417
Net outstanding amount	4,916,662	250,966	40,586	437	5,208,651
Eastern Europe					
Gross outstanding amount	933,755	219,932	33,982	242	1,187,912
Loss allowances	-16,486	-25,030	-25,718	-124	-67,358
Net outstanding amount	917,269	194,902	8,265	118	1,120,554
South America					
Gross outstanding amount	360,022	75,195	43,757	370	479,344
Loss allowances	-2,980	-2,366	-13,243	-94	-18,683
Net outstanding amount	357,043	72,829	30,514	276	460,662
Germany					
Gross outstanding amount	38,281	407	-	-	38,688
Loss allowances	-296	-4	-	-	-300
Net outstanding amount	37,985	403	-	-	38,389
Total					
Gross outstanding amount	6,281,814	568,247	158,833	1,119	7,010,013
Loss allowances	-52,854	-49,147	-79,469	-287	-181,757
Net outstanding amount	6,228,960	519,100	79,364	832	6,828,256
Financial off-balance sheet transactions					
Nominal amount	1,010,992	66,422	1,614	-	1,079,028
Provisions	-3,115	-1,221	-382	-	-4,719

The following tables show the changes in loss allowances for the respective loan portfolio, broken down by geographical region.

Development of loss allowances in the South Eastern Europe segment

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowances as of 1.1.2025	-33,093	-21,747	-40,508	-69	-95,417
New financial assets originated	-19,648	-	-	-	-19,648
Release due to derecognition	2,950	2,455	4,112	-	9,517
Transfer to Stage 1	-3,043	3,015	28	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	5,111	-5,212	100	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	57	24,357	-24,414	-	-
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	16,542	-17,275	-15,073	22	-15,785
Usage of allowance	-	-	6,731	-	6,731
Exchange rate movements and others	246	1,107	-44	0	1,309
Loss allowances as of 31.12.2025	-30,878	-13,299	-69,069	-47	-113,294

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowances as of 1.1.2024	-36,930	-16,319	-44,934	-494	-98,677
New financial assets originated	-20,373	-	-	-	-20,373
Release due to derecognition	2,844	3,859	6,215	-	12,918
Transfer to Stage 1	-2,473	2,456	18	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	4,083	-4,179	95	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	94	3,394	-3,488	-	-
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	19,617	-11,024	-13,477	425	-4,459
Usage of allowance	-	-	14,380	-	14,380
Exchange rate movements and others	45	65	685	0	794
Loss allowances as of 31.12.2024	-33,093	-21,747	-40,508	-69	-95,417

The increase in loss allowances in the South Eastern Europe segment in the 2025 financial year was mainly due to the transfer of several larger exposures from Stage 2 to Stage 3 and an increase in credit risk in Stage 2 and Stage 3. The transfer of project financing for renewable energy from Stage 2 to Stage 3 was the main factor behind this increase. Usage was lower than additions and thus lower than in the previous year. Loss allowances in Stage 3 in particular increased as a result of transfers, whereas loss allowances in Stage 1 and Stage 2 decreased, mainly due to releases (Stage 2) and a slight improvement in model parameters.

Development of loss allowances in the Eastern Europe segment

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowances as of 1.1.2025	-16,486	-25,030	-25,718	-124	-67,358
New financial assets originated	-13,643	-	-	-	-13,643
Release due to derecognition	845	2,208	2,005	0	5,058
Transfer to Stage 1	-6,340	6,332	8	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	7,427	-7,654	227	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	99	3,526	-3,624	-	-
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	3,405	8,579	-95	79	11,968
Usage of allowance	-	-	4,408	-	4,408
Exchange rate movements and others	1,554	1,919	1,737	0	5,211
Loss allowances as of 31.12.2025	-23,139	-10,121	-21,052	-44	-54,356

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowances as of 1.1.2024	-10,693	-29,927	-40,641	-496	-81,757
New financial assets originated	-15,307	-	-	-	-15,307
Release due to derecognition	710	5,543	4,065	2	10,319
Transfer to Stage 1	-3,087	3,086	0	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	7,773	-8,600	826	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	4	3,678	-3,682	-	-
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	4,057	1,433	206	238	5,934
Usage of allowance	-	-	13,105	130	13,235
Exchange rate movements and others	57	-242	403	2	219
Loss allowances as of 31.12.2024	-16,486	-25,030	-25,718	-124	-67,358

During the financial year, the Eastern Europe segment recorded a decline in loss allowances, mainly due to a decline in credit risk in Stage 1 and Stage 2. In addition, significant exchange rate fluctuations also have an impact. Usage was significantly lower than in the previous year. Furthermore, the update of model parameters and overlays in 2025 resulted in a further reduction in loss allowances, particularly for ProCredit Bank Ukraine.

Development of loss allowances in the South America segment

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowances as of 1.1.2025	-2,980	-2,366	-13,243	-94	-18,683
New financial assets originated	-2,788	-	-	-	-2,788
Release due to derecognition	571	707	3,898	-	5,176
Transfer to Stage 1	-557	510	47	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	1,007	-1,358	351	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	165	75	-240	-	-
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	828	-1,105	-9,408	-107	-9,792
Usage of allowance	-	-	3,401	-	3,401
Exchange rate movements and others	398	289	1,745	15	2,447
Loss allowances as of 31.12.2025	-3,355	-3,248	-13,450	-186	-20,239

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowances as of 1.1.2024	-2,873	-2,019	-10,874	-120	-15,886
New financial assets originated	-1,268	-	-	-	-1,268
Release due to derecognition	713	585	1,663	64	3,024
Transfer to Stage 1	-769	736	33	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	303	-1,682	1,379	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	41	109	-150	-	-
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	1,036	8	-5,426	-32	-4,413
Usage of allowance	-	-	981	-	981
Exchange rate movements and others	-163	-104	-848	-6	-1,121
Loss allowances as of 31.12.2024	-2,980	-2,366	-13,243	-94	-18,683

In South America, loss allowances rose particularly in Stage 2, which is attributable to stage transfers and an increase in credit risk in this stage. Loss allowances in Stage 3 remained largely stable, as the increase in credit risk was largely offset by usage, releases and exchange rate effects. Additions to loss allowances due to newly issued loans showed an increase compared to 2024.

Development of loss allowances in the Germany segment

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowances as of 1.1.2025	-296	-4	-	-	-300
New financial assets originated	-8	-	-	-	-8
Release due to derecognition	7	1	-	-	8
Transfer to Stage 1	-2	2	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	5	-5	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	100	-106	-	-	-6
Usage of allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate movements and others	2	-	-	-	2
Loss allowances as of 31.12.2025	-190	-113	-	-	-303

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowances as of 1.1.2024	-416	-23	-	-	-440
New financial assets originated	-32	-	-	-	-32
Release due to derecognition	0	0	-	-	0
Transfer to Stage 1	-5	5	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	3	-3	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	156	18	-	-	173
Usage of allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate movements and others	-2	-	-	-	-2
Loss allowances as of 31.12.2024	-296	-4	-	-	-300

In the Germany segment, loss allowances remained almost unchanged, with the largest shifts coming from changes in credit risk in the individual stages. Loss allowances in Stage 1 were reduced, whereas Stage 2 increased. As of the balance sheet date, there were still no Stage 3 loss allowances to report.

The tables below show our loan portfolio broken down by internal risk classification for business clients and by economic sector and stage.

in '000 EUR		31.12.2025				
Loan portfolio	Risk class	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Performing	1	67,642	340	-	-	67,983
	2	965,519	11,018	-	-	976,536
	3	1,875,626	40,878	-	-	1,916,504
	4	2,032,821	68,189	-	-	2,101,010
	5	878,832	105,237	-	-	984,069
Underperforming	6	2,884	187,571	-	-	190,455
	7	-	35,993	-	-	35,993
Defaulted	8	-	-	213,154	1,450	214,604
Without risk class*		1,189,750	56,755	18,775	25	1,265,304
Gross outstanding amount		7,013,074	505,980	231,929	1,475	7,752,458

in '000 EUR		31.12.2024				
Loan portfolio	Risk class	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Performing	1	62,729	-	-	-	62,729
	2	887,339	9,220	-	-	896,559
	3	1,757,295	57,900	-	-	1,815,195
	4	1,668,406	92,722	-	-	1,761,128
	5	827,363	98,989	-	-	926,351
Underperforming	6	-	224,062	-	-	224,062
	7	-	63,714	-	-	63,714
Defaulted	8	-	-	141,793	1,055	142,847
Without risk class*		1,078,682	21,640	17,041	64	1,117,427
Gross outstanding amount		6,281,814	568,247	158,833	1,119	7,010,013

* Loans to private customers and microenterprise customers are not assessed with an internal risk classification.

31.12.2025												
in '000 EUR	Business loans								Private loans			Total
	Whole-sale and retail trade	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Production	Transportation and storage	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Construction and real estate	Hotel, restaurant and catering	Other economic activities	Housing	Investment loans	Consumer loans	
Stage 1												
Gross outstanding amount	1,733,083	985,136	1,233,495	313,231	227,226	702,197	206,507	578,481	673,821	82,494	277,402	7,013,074
Loss allowance	-11,890	-12,805	-11,403	-2,622	-1,373	-5,037	-1,159	-3,536	-4,222	-596	-2,918	-57,561
Net outstanding amount	1,721,193	972,331	1,222,092	310,609	225,853	697,160	205,348	574,945	669,599	81,898	274,484	6,955,512
Stage 2												
Gross outstanding amount	99,515	111,486	117,327	16,197	51,917	42,226	10,885	37,219	8,660	1,881	8,666	505,980
Loss allowance	-4,314	-5,919	-7,316	-554	-2,953	-1,516	-635	-2,222	-398	-130	-823	-26,781
Net outstanding amount	95,202	105,567	110,011	15,643	48,963	40,710	10,250	34,997	8,262	1,751	7,843	479,199
Stage 3												
Gross outstanding amount	32,626	22,296	44,122	6,128	79,953	10,870	6,971	16,877	5,300	1,007	5,778	231,929
Loss allowance	-16,203	-12,491	-22,342	-3,154	-22,967	-5,286	-4,154	-10,120	-2,391	-646	-3,816	-103,571
Net outstanding amount	16,423	9,805	21,781	2,974	56,985	5,584	2,817	6,757	2,909	362	1,962	128,358
POCI												
Gross outstanding amount	687	26	15	42	-	6	45	624	7	21	2	1,475
Loss allowance	-106	0	-3	-13	-	-	-45	-107	-3	-1	-	-278
Net outstanding amount	582	26	12	29	-	6	-	517	4	20	2	1,197
Total												
Gross outstanding amount	1,865,912	1,118,945	1,394,960	335,599	359,096	755,299	224,408	633,201	687,788	85,402	291,849	7,752,458
Loss allowance	-32,513	-31,215	-41,064	-6,344	-27,294	-11,839	-5,993	-15,985	-7,014	-1,372	-7,558	-188,191
Net outstanding amount	1,833,399	1,087,730	1,353,896	329,255	331,802	743,460	218,415	617,216	680,773	84,030	284,291	7,564,267

	31.12.2024											
	Business loans								Private loans			
					Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply							
in '000 EUR	Whole-sale and retail trade	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Production	Transportation and storage		Construction and real estate	Hotel, restaurant and catering	Other economic activities	Housing	Investment loans	Consumer loans	Total
Stage 1												
Gross outstanding amount	1,564,428	904,221	1,134,731	292,394	277,589	606,607	191,963	502,342	570,474	71,718	165,348	6,281,814
Loss allowance	-9,325	-11,035	-9,665	-2,247	-2,247	-3,815	-1,100	-3,144	-5,638	-1,170	-3,467	-52,854
Net outstanding amount	1,555,102	893,186	1,125,065	290,146	275,341	602,792	190,862	499,198	564,837	70,548	161,881	6,228,960
Stage 2												
Gross outstanding amount	112,489	137,891	124,007	20,551	85,136	34,177	15,059	27,564	7,962	1,052	2,361	568,247
Loss allowance	-6,744	-10,677	-8,861	-1,685	-13,179	-1,889	-1,006	-4,399	-493	-46	-169	-49,147
Net outstanding amount	105,745	127,214	115,146	18,865	71,957	32,288	14,052	23,165	7,469	1,006	2,193	519,100
Stage 3												
Gross outstanding amount	34,756	28,382	48,760	6,972	4,112	8,471	6,237	12,448	5,440	687	2,567	158,833
Loss allowance	-14,725	-16,419	-26,544	-3,354	-1,545	-4,419	-2,476	-5,216	-2,603	-432	-1,734	-79,469
Net outstanding amount	20,031	11,962	22,216	3,618	2,567	4,052	3,761	7,232	2,837	255	833	79,364
POCI												
Gross outstanding amount	164	114	21	60	-	10	115	599	9	23	4	1,119
Loss allowance	-38	-1	-3	-38	-	-	-115	-87	-2	0	-2	-287
Net outstanding amount	125	112	18	23	-	10	-	513	6	23	2	832
Total												
Gross outstanding amount	1,711,836	1,070,607	1,307,519	319,976	366,837	649,265	213,374	542,954	583,885	73,480	170,280	7,010,013
Loss allowance	-30,832	-38,133	-45,073	-7,325	-16,972	-10,123	-4,698	-12,846	-8,736	-1,648	-5,371	-181,757
Net outstanding amount	1,681,004	1,032,474	1,262,446	312,652	349,865	639,142	208,675	530,108	575,149	71,832	164,909	6,828,256

Credit risk is assessed at portfolio level on a monthly basis and at shorter intervals if necessary. The analysis covers the structure and quality of the portfolio, restructured loans, write-offs, the coverage ratio and concentration risk. Key credit risk indicators, as well as more detailed reports and analyses, are used for this purpose.

A high degree of diversification is ensured in order to limit concentration risk in the loan portfolio. This diversification results in particular from lending to micro, small and medium-sized businesses in various economic sectors and to private clients. In addition, the geographical distribution of the loan portfolio across 13 countries contributes significantly to risk diversification.

31.12.2025						
in '000 EUR	< EUR 100,000	EUR 100,000 - 250,000	EUR 250,000 - 750,000	EUR 750,000 - 1,500,000	> EUR 1,500,000	Total
Business loans	1,122,845	1,433,289	2,110,901	1,064,899	955,485	6,687,419
Wholesale and retail trade	314,054	423,230	602,505	319,917	206,206	1,865,912
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	274,364	287,441	348,657	129,052	79,431	1,118,945
Production	200,495	310,186	481,633	241,127	161,519	1,394,960
Transportation and storage	92,487	84,053	95,859	46,575	16,625	335,599
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7,763	22,490	85,958	44,797	198,088	359,096
Construction and real estate	70,400	120,400	244,463	154,059	165,976	755,299
Hotel, restaurant and catering	40,984	46,232	60,949	33,150	43,093	224,408
Other economic activities	122,298	139,257	190,876	96,222	84,548	633,201
Private loans	615,593	292,161	141,098	14,555	1,633	1,065,039
Housing	271,820	270,911	128,869	14,555	1,633	687,788
Investment loans	69,586	10,291	5,525	-	-	85,402
Consumer loans	274,187	10,958	6,704	-	-	291,849
Gross outstanding amount	1,738,438	1,725,449	2,251,999	1,079,454	957,117	7,752,458

31.12.2024						
in '000 EUR	< EUR 100,000	EUR 100,000 - 250,000	EUR 250,000 - 750,000	EUR 750,000 - 1,500,000	> EUR 1,500,000	Total
Business loans	1,016,324	1,340,659	1,981,454	946,030	897,901	6,182,368
Wholesale and retail trade	296,656	392,124	575,644	272,098	175,314	1,711,836
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	254,032	280,403	320,696	131,503	83,972	1,070,607
Production	181,487	293,435	479,185	212,812	140,600	1,307,519
Transportation and storage	84,881	76,792	90,490	46,444	21,370	319,976
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7,319	20,218	88,512	48,428	202,360	366,837
Construction and real estate	59,954	113,431	208,142	126,835	140,903	649,265
Hotel, restaurant and catering	33,100	42,592	62,245	29,411	46,027	213,374
Other economic activities	98,896	121,664	156,539	78,499	87,357	542,954
Private loans	471,577	240,020	105,056	10,992	-	827,645
Housing	252,146	224,477	96,269	10,992	-	583,885
Investment loans	61,897	7,793	3,791	-	-	73,480
Consumer loans	157,534	7,750	4,996	-	-	170,280
Gross outstanding amount	1,487,901	1,580,679	2,086,509	957,022	897,901	7,010,013

In addition, the ProCredit banks limit the concentration risk of their portfolios by means of requirements that are standardised across the group. Large credit exposures (those exceeding 10% of regulatory capital of the respective ProCredit bank) are approved by the bank's Supervisory Board and the Group Risk Management Committee. Furthermore, individual large credit exposures may not exceed 25% of regulatory capital of a bank, and the sum of all large credit exposures may not exceed 150% of its regulatory capital.

The quality of the loan portfolio in all client categories is monitored by credit control units at the individual bank level. They assess the quality of the credit analysis as well as compliance with internal procedures and identify signs of fraudulent activity.

Counterparty risk, including issuer risk

The counterparty risk of the ProCredit group includes issuer risk. We define counterparty risk as the risk that a counterparty/issuer cannot fulfil its contractual obligations at all, not in full or not on time. Counterparty risk in the ProCredit group mainly arises from keeping highly liquid assets for the purpose of managing liquidity. There are also structural exposures towards national central banks in the form of mandatory minimum reserves. We limit counterparty risk within the ProCredit group through our investment strategy.

Typically, our counterparties are central banks, central governments and commercial banks. The main exposures are account balances, short-term TDAs, highly liquid securities, and, on a limited scale, simple derivative instruments for liquidity management and hedging purposes (mostly interest rate swaps and foreign currency forwards and swaps).

Counterparty risk is managed according to the principle that our liquidity must be placed securely and in the most diversified manner. While the group tries to generate some income from these assets, the overriding objective is to ensure secure placement and timely availability, i.e. risk considerations predominate. For this reason, we only work with carefully selected, reliable banks which normally have high credit ratings, we typically place our money for short terms and we use only a very limited number of simple financial instruments.

Issuer risk is likewise managed according to these principles. Within the ProCredit group, it is prohibited to engage in speculative trading. Liquidity in domestic currency is predominantly invested in central bank papers or sovereign bonds in the respective country. EUR or USD, on the other hand, are generally invested in OECD sovereigns or securities issued by multilaterals with a high international rating. The impact of market price changes on the group is limited.

A key aspect in determining the risk is therefore the rating of the counterparty/issuer. In doing so, we are closely monitoring developments in Ukraine and Ecuador in particular.

In December 2025, the long-term issuer default rating (IDR) for Ukraine was upgraded from 'Restrictive Default, RD' to 'CCC'. The main drivers for the rating upgrade were the normalisation of relations with commercial creditors, the restructuring of GDP warrants and a new EU support agreement. The group's counterparty and issuer risk in Ukraine consists mainly of exposures towards the National Bank of Ukraine in local currency. In addition, the ProCredit Bank in Ukraine holds benchmark government bonds in local currency to fulfil the minimum reserve requirements.

Ecuador's issuer default rating of 'CCC+' from Fitch has remained unchanged since August 2024, so the risks to counterparties/issuers in Ecuador were not affected by a downgrade.

At year-end 2025, the group still had EUR 0.5 million in balances with banks domiciled in Russia. Due to the sanctions currently in place, the ProCredit banks still do not have access to these funds. These remain assigned to rating category 'D' with loss allowances established in the amount of the total balance.

Compared with the previous year, the group's counterparty and issuer risks have decreased slightly overall, which is primarily attributable to the higher share of insured minimum reserves. Balances with central banks declined due to stronger focus on investment securities.

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	in %	31.12.2024	in %
Central bank balances	1,504,643		1,600,811	
Mandatory reserve	900,094		960,644	
of which covered by insurance	-423,796	49.1	-361,567	51.9
Other balances with central banks	1,030,491		1,005,687	
Loss allowances for central bank balances	-2,146		-3,952	
Loans and advances to banks	507,670	16.5	514,035	16.6
Loss allowances for loans and advances to banks	-554		-449	
Derivative financial assets	6,847	0.2	6,660	0.2
Investment securities	1,050,240	34.2	967,300	31.3
Loss allowance for investment securities	-1,995		-1,755	
Total	3,066,850	100.0	3,086,602	100.0

The exposure to banking groups contains repurchase agreements in the amount of EUR 89.6 million. For these, collateral items were obtained with a fair value in approximately the same amount. None of them were replighted or sold.

Creditworthiness of a counterparty is impaired if one or more events with an adverse effect on the expected future cash flows have occurred. Examples of such events are a breach of contract (such as default or overdue payment), significant financial difficulties of a party to a contract, or a significant deterioration of the external rating. None of our

investment securities was past due nor showed any signs of impairment. They are thus assigned to Stage 1 (performing).

The tables below provide a breakdown of the balances with central banks, loans and advances to banks, and of the investment portfolio by rating category and corresponding loss allowances. Counterparties are assigned to rating categories based on the “long-term issuer default rating” from Fitch; if unavailable, then from S&P or Moody’s, or according to our own methodology.

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Ratings	Gross outstanding amount	Loss allowance	Gross outstanding amount	Loss allowance
AAA	862,468	-37	822,854	-10
BBB+	146,642	-67	-	-
BBB	395,741	-10	226,198	-115
BBB-	94,281	-20	265,132	-28
BB+	160,123	-60	244,840	-85
BB	70,275	-11	13,688	0
BB-	15,982	-4	57,464	-2
B+	105,857	-182	133,759	-284
CCC	79,215	-1,755	202,396	-3,429
Central bank balances	1,930,585	-2,146	1,966,330	-3,952

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Ratings	Gross outstanding amount	Loss allowance	Gross outstanding amount	Loss allowance
AA	23,524	0	34,890	0
AA-	148,449	-2	143,718	0
A+	64,875	-1	53,366	-2
A	44,576	-2	27,757	0
A-	57,277	-1	31,083	-1
BBB+	2	0	19,016	0
BBB	-	0	355	0
BBB-	9,499	0	509	0
BB+	89,632	-1	145,297	-2
BB	23,305	-1	23,581	0
BB-	12,108	0	6,515	0
B-	3,262	0	2,860	0
CCC	30,621	-3	24,646	-2
D	542	-542	441	-441
Loans and advances to banks	507,670	-554	514,035	-449

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Ratings	Gross outstanding amount	Loss allowance	Gross outstanding amount	Loss allowance
AAA	252,302	-4	270,760	-6
AA+	74,315	-2	145,584	-4
AA	45,242	-2	-	-
AA-	-	-	17,920	0
A+	48,982	-16	-	-
BBB+	30,473	-14	-	-
BBB	-	-	9,558	-5
BBB-	64,862	-34	55,927	-27
BB+	142,053	-47	125,549	-52
BB	73,318	-16	30,967	-11
BB-	22,448	-15	39,815	-12
B+	47,137	-25	54,879	-10
B	9,452	-19	-	-
CCC	239,655	-1,802	216,342	-1,628
Investment securities	1,050,240	-1,995	967,300	-1,755

The exposure towards counterparties and issuers is managed on the basis of a limit system. ProCredit banks conclude transactions only with counterparties that have previously been analysed and for which a limit has been approved. The total limit for banks or banking groups is also set, with a distinction being made between banks and banking groups based in an OECD country and those outside of the OECD. Exposures to shadow banks are limited to 20% of total group capital. Essentially, these comprise transactions in the framework of ordinary business activities with locally regulated commercial banks in those countries where we operate whose banking regulations (supervisory and regulatory requirements) are not considered to be equivalent to CRR.

In order to avoid risk concentrations on group level, additional maximum limits towards each banking group and each state group (total exposure towards central bank, government and state-owned entities) are defined. Due to mandatory minimum reserves, a concentration exists at group level with regard to exposures towards central banks. The group has therefore insured a significant share totalling EUR 423.8 million (previous year: EUR 361.6 million) of the amount via guarantees from the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). The requirements for large exposures were met at all times.

Country risk

We define country risk as the risk that the group is not able to enforce rights over certain assets in a country or that a counterparty in that country is unable to perform an obligation due to convertibility or transfer restrictions on its cross-border obligations. Country risk thus arises solely from cross-border transactions.

Country risk is a material risk mostly for ProCredit Holding and the ProCredit bank in Germany, because these companies conduct cross-border transactions with other group banks or clients abroad. The other ProCredit companies are only exposed to country risk to a very limited extent, particularly through their nostro accounts with ProCredit Bank Germany or selected third-party banks. Furthermore, they only carry out cross-border transactions in exceptional cases and only with prior approval from the Group Risk Management Committee.

We set country limits in order to diversify cross-border transactions as much as possible. These country limits are defined taking into account both the risk perspective and the strategic business perspective. All cross-border transactions and developments in the ProCredit countries of operation are monitored regularly, as is compliance with internal country limits. External ratings and country-specific information are also used for this purpose. Additionally, we closely follow the developments in all countries where we operate, including through regular communication and exchange of information with our colleagues in the ProCredit banks and through publications by economic research institutes.

Country risk remained stable overall for the group in 2025. The risk situation in Ukraine is a significant factor due to the ongoing war, but it is not materially impacting the group's overall performance.

In December 2025, the long-term issuer default rating (IDR) for Ukraine was upgraded from 'Restrictive Default, RD' to 'CCC'. The Fitch 'country ceiling', which corresponds to the risk of conversion or transfer restrictions, remains unchanged at 'B-', because the ongoing capital and foreign exchange restrictions have not prevented companies from servicing their external debt.

The group's cross-border exposures to Ukraine mainly comprise transactions between ProCredit Holding and ProCredit Bank Ukraine. Under the martial law in effect since February 2022, the National Bank of Ukraine has imposed restrictions which also apply to international payment transactions. However, the timely settlement of ProCredit Bank Ukraine cross-border liabilities has not been affected.

The long-term IDR for Bulgaria was upgraded by Fitch from 'BBB' to 'BBB+' during the year, and for Greece from 'BBB-' to 'BBB' in November. In addition, S&P Global upgraded the long-term IDR for Albania from 'BB-' to 'BB'. The country ceiling for Bulgaria was also upgraded from 'A-' to 'AA+', for Greece from 'AA-' to "AA" and for Albania from 'BB+' to 'BBB-'. Ratings agencies maintained the sovereign ratings for our other countries of operation during the year. At the end of 2025, Serbia had a 'positive' outlook from Fitch, while Romania had a 'negative' outlook, in particular to reflect the increasing political uncertainty. The outlook for our other countries of operation remained 'stable'. Fitch does not generally assign rating outlooks to countries with a rating of 'CCC+' or lower, which applies to Ecuador and Ukraine.

The cross-border transactions generally take place between group companies, with country risk consisting of potential conversion or transfer restrictions. As a result, we do not consider provisions to be necessary for cross-border transactions within the group.

Market risks

Market risks comprise the risk of potential losses from shifts in market prices, such as exchange rates or other parameters which influence prices. Relevant market risks for us are foreign currency risk and interest rate risk in the banking book. All ProCredit banks are non-trading book institutions. We manage market risks in such a way that their impact is as limited as possible from an overall risk perspective. In accordance with our risk strategy, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk may not be incurred for speculative purposes. Foreign currency and interest rate derivatives are used exclusively for hedging or liquidity purposes.

Foreign currency risk

We define foreign currency risk as the risk that a group company or the group as a whole incurs losses due to exchange rate fluctuations or that the group's equity is reduced through currency translation effects.

At the level of individual banks, foreign currency risk can have adverse effects on income and can thus lead to a decline in regulatory capital ratios. This is the case when the volume of its assets and liabilities denominated in the corresponding foreign currency does not match and the exchange rates move unfavourably. The key risk indicator that captures the balance sheet discrepancy for each currency is the open currency position (OCP). Limits for OCP are set at bank level.

Domestic currency depreciation can reduce regulatory capital ratios at bank level in cases where the capital of a bank is held in a different currency than many of the assets it supports: foreign currency assets appreciate (from a local perspective) and the bank therefore has higher risk-weighted assets but the capital remains unchanged. To mitigate this risk, the group aims to keep a high share of assets in the domestic currency of the respective banks.

Foreign currency risk at group level arises as a result of the equity investments that ProCredit Holding maintains in its subordinated companies whose domestic currency is not the euro. The ProCredit banks hold their equity in the respective domestic currency, which results in open currency positions from a consolidated group perspective that, prior to hedging with derivatives, roughly correspond to the amount of the respective equity. The group's regulatory capital and the risk taking potential are subject to corresponding fluctuations due to changes in exchange rates

between domestic currencies and the euro. Unless these risks are hedged using derivatives, they are recognised in consolidated equity in the translation reserve. These fluctuations are generally accompanied by a corresponding change in the euro equivalents of the loan portfolios. Since the last financial year, the group has been using derivatives to hedge capital ratios against exchange rate fluctuations, where this is appropriate from an economic perspective. This applied in December 2025 to the Serbian dinar, North Macedonian denar, Albanian lek and convertible mark (Bosnia and Herzegovina).

The translation reserve changed from EUR -80.1 million at the end of 2024 to EUR -111.7 million in December 2025. This was mainly influenced by the weak US dollar, which depreciated by approximately 13.1% against the euro and dragged down the Ukrainian hryvnia (depreciation of 13.5%) and the Georgian lari (depreciation of 8.1%).

Within the scope of the group's capital adequacy calculation in the economic approach, with a confidence level of 99.9% and a holding period of one year, a value-at-risk procedure is defined for fluctuations in the translation reserve. This amount rose by EUR 5 million during the year and stood at EUR 86.5 million as of December 2025.

Interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will have a negative impact on the economic value, interest income and, ultimately, the capital of the group. It includes the gap risk, the basis risk and the option risk. The ProCredit group's objective in interest rate risk management is to ensure the most balanced interest rate structure possible across all maturities. This is particularly relevant against the background of the limited opportunities to manage this risk using interest rate derivatives, especially in the local currencies of our banks. In addition, interest rate swaps can be used to hedge the interest rate risk arising primarily from long-term, fixed-interest investment loans in euros and US dollars (micro fair value hedge). These are designated as hedging instruments in hedging relationships (hedge accounting) in accordance with IFRS 9. In addition, interest rate floors have been agreed for some of our customer loans (automatic options).

The measurement, monitoring, limiting and management of interest rate risk in the group is based on both the economic value impact (EVI) and P&L-oriented perspectives. The risk is measured on a regular basis, at least quarterly. The assets and liabilities are distributed across time buckets according to the contractual terms, thereby aggregating individual contracts into homogeneous groups. Customer deposits with unspecified contractual fixed interest are included in the gap analysis according to country- and currency-specific analyses of historical data. In addition, assumptions are included (if applicable) regarding the early repayment of fixed-interest customer loans or the early termination of fixed-term deposit accounts, as well as for unused credit commitments. Modelled country-specific, risk-free yield curves are used in a multi-curve approach to discount the cash flows. In addition, regularly updated assumptions on planned business developments are used to calculate the P&L indicator.

At the bank level, we assume a +/- parallel shift of the yield curves. The magnitude of the interest rate shock is essentially determined on the basis of a historical analysis of the corresponding yield curves. For each currency, only the parallel shift which results in a loss is considered in the calculation. Limits are set in relation to regulatory capital for the economic value impact and in relation to the forecast net interest income for the P&L effect. In addition, further scenarios are considered in which a non-parallel shift in the yield curves is assumed.

At group level, account is taken for EVI effects within the scope of the capital adequacy calculation in the economic approach. The effect of interest rate floors on variable credit products (automatic options) is only taken into account when determining the risk amount if this would lead to an increase in the risk amount. This effect is determined using the Bachelier model, which also takes into account the possible impact of a negative interest rate environment. In addition, a potential 12-month P&L effect is determined. The indicators are calculated using Value-at-Risk models with a holding period of one year and confidence level of 99.9% (EVI) or 99% (P&L effect). The maturity-specific interest rate shocks per curve are based on the historical daily development of the reference curves over the last ten years.

in '000 EUR

31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Economic Value Impact	12 month P&L-Effect	Economic Value Impact	12 month P&L-Effect
78,175	11,680	105,564	12,617

As of year-end 2025, the negative economic value impact stood at EUR 78.2 million, which is EUR 27.4 million below the previous year's figure. The decrease is due to the switch to a measurement model that evaluates automatic options on a scenario basis rather than adding their value to the risk amount as a lump sum surcharge for losses. The risk amount calculated in this way is only applied if it exceeds the risk amount without automatic options. The 12-month P&L effect decreased by EUR 0.9 million to EUR 11.7 million. Both indicators remained within their limits.

In addition, the calculation of the present value of the interest book, of the economic value impact and of the changes in net interest income are implemented and limited according to the regulatory interest shock scenarios from BaFin.

Liquidity and funding risk

Liquidity and funding risk addresses the ProCredit group's short- and long-term ability to meet its financial obligations in a complete and timely manner, even in stress situations.

Liquidity risk

We assess short-term liquidity risk in the ProCredit banks on the basis of a liquidity gap analysis, among other instruments, and we monitor this risk using numerous indicators. These include a 30-day liquidity indicator (Sufficient Liquidity Indicator, SLI), a survival period, and the liquidity coverage ratio stipulated by CRR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio, LCR). The SLI measures whether institutions have sufficient liquidity in relation to the expected inflows and outflows of funds in the next 30 days. The survival period is the timeframe during which the banks are able to fulfil all payment obligations, despite reduced liquidity inflows and elevated outflows. The calculation applies outflows derived from historical analyses of deposit movements from the ProCredit banks. LCR indicates whether the ProCredit banks and the group have sufficient liquidity to cover the net outflows expected in the next 30 days, even in the event of a specified severe economic shock scenario.

Market-wide, institution-specific (idiosyncratic) and combined stress tests are conducted monthly and ad hoc. Each ProCredit bank should keep sufficient liquid funds to meet its obligations, even in difficult times. Moreover, each bank has a contingency plan. If unexpected circumstances arise and an individual bank proves not to have sufficient liquid funds, ProCredit Holding would step in as a "lender of last resort". ProCredit Holding keeps an adequate liquidity reserve available for this purpose. The amount of the liquidity reserve is determined on the basis of group stress tests and monitored on a regular basis. In addition, ProCredit Holding has developed a liquidity contingency plan.

Liquidity is managed on a daily basis by the respective treasury departments, based on the ALCO-approved cash flow projections, and is monitored by risk management and ALCO as well as monthly by Group ALCO. Liquidity movements within the group are coordinated by Group ALCO in order to utilise liquidity as efficiently as possible.

Despite the comfortable liquidity position overall, developments at group and bank level will be closely monitored in order to identify and be able to address potential issues in a timely manner. The liquidity situation of the group remained adequate over the course of the year. The liquidity buffer has increased further, mainly due to deposit growth. The banks and the group generally had sufficient liquidity available at all times in 2025 to meet all financial obligations in a timely manner. This also applies to ProCredit Bank Ukraine in light of the ongoing war. In 2025, the frameworks for liquidity stress tests were fundamentally updated at both the individual bank and group levels. The new provisions are effective from 1 January 2026. The following tables show the undiscounted cash flows of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the group according to their remaining contractual maturities. The remaining contractual maturity is defined as the period between the balance sheet date and the contractually agreed due date of the asset or liability, or the due date of a partial payment under the contract for an asset or liability.

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025							Maturity not applicable
	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/outflow	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	4 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	over 5 years	
Assets								
Cash	237,390	237,390	237,390	-	-	-	-	-
Central bank balances	1,928,439	1,928,541	1,928,541	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	507,116	507,348	494,858	833	9,048	2,504	105	-
Derivative financial assets	6,847	8,412	127	4,766	609	1,665	1,247	-
Investment securities	1,048,371	1,097,507	284,601	171,238	306,089	335,504	75	-
Loans and advances to customers	7,564,267	8,991,085	295,799	554,404	2,467,912	3,802,046	1,893,138	-22,214
Other assets	62,806	62,806	20,760	3,695	3,411	658	5,678	28,603
Total assets	11,355,236	12,833,088	3,262,076	734,936	2,787,068	4,142,377	1,900,242	6,389
Liabilities								
Liabilities to banks	814,142	898,803	39,035	49,249	165,478	596,931	51,484	-3,373
Derivative financial liabilities	1,622	1,574	29	25	154	848	518	-
Liabilities to customers	9,136,232	9,211,958	6,086,268	743,385	1,797,990	557,529	26,787	-
Debt securities	167,065	186,016	531	1,295	8,230	154,773	22,927	-1,740
Other liabilities	74,068	74,068	26,149	2,182	9,146	19,311	9,261	8,019
Subordinated debt	298,877	486,629	8,135	5,260	47,036	106,311	321,982	-2,095
Total liabilities	10,492,006	10,859,049	6,160,148	801,394	2,028,033	1,435,703	432,959	811
Off-balance sheet transactions								
Performance guarantees, payment guarantees and letters of credit		463,136	463,136	-	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments (revocable)		921,505	921,505	-	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments (irrevocable)		28,400	28,400	-	-	-	-	-
Total off-balance sheet transactions		1,413,041	1,413,041	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual liquidity surplus (+)/gap (-)			-4,311,113	-66,459	759,035	2,706,674	1,467,284	5,577

in '000 EUR	31.12.2024							Maturity not applicable
	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/outflow	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	4 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	over 5 years	
Assets								
Cash	201,316	201,316	201,316	-	-	-	-	-
Central bank balances	1,962,378	1,962,473	1,962,473	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	513,586	514,004	473,124	35,725	4,200	850	105	-
Derivative financial assets	6,660	6,660	475	-	54	639	5,491	-
Investment securities	965,644	994,079	247,974	145,496	346,861	252,806	942	-
Loans and advances to customers	6,828,256	8,136,995	261,403	495,277	2,251,958	3,592,232	1,556,387	-20,262
Other assets	67,048	67,069	21,501	3,729	2,889	1,378	5,335	32,237
Total assets	10,544,886	11,882,596	3,168,267	680,226	2,605,962	3,847,905	1,568,260	11,975
Liabilities								
Liabilities to banks	946,425	1,018,443	30,499	50,180	292,677	580,959	67,590	-3,463
Derivative financial liabilities	1,246	1,246	13	-	-	-	1,234	-
Liabilities to customers	8,291,358	8,380,019	5,477,335	509,947	1,632,797	612,326	147,615	-
Debt securities	90,545	103,743	237	736	28,234	31,659	43,776	-901
Other liabilities	62,708	62,708	25,647	1,291	7,558	18,234	5,785	4,194
Subordinated debt	255,204	440,714	1,830	3,962	26,627	106,793	303,450	-1,948
Total liabilities	9,647,487	10,006,874	5,535,561	566,116	1,987,892	1,349,972	569,449	-2,117
Off-balance sheet transactions								
Performance guarantees, payment guarantees and letters of credit		402,709	402,709	-	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments (revocable)		884,568	884,568	-	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments (irrevocable)		22,045	22,045	-	-	-	-	-
Total off-balance sheet transactions		1,309,323	1,309,323	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual liquidity surplus (+)/gap (-)			-3,676,617	114,110	618,070	2,497,933	998,810	14,092

When presented by contractual maturity, there is a contractual liquidity shortfall in the first maturity band, in particular due to sight deposits, overnight deposits and contingent liabilities. However, contractual liquidity shortfalls presented here do not represent the group's liquidity risk. In order to take appropriate account of liquidity risk, assumptions are made about inflows and outflows based on statistical models or regulatory benchmarks. Guarantee commitments usually expire without being called upon.

At group level, short-term liquidity risk is measured particularly by means of LCR. As of 31 December 2025, the LCR was 156.9% (2024: 174.0%) at group level, and thus above the regulatory requirement of 100% and our internally defined early warning threshold. This indicates an appropriate liquidity situation for the group. It should be emphasised that, for the majority of ProCredit banks, the LCR at individual institution level is significantly higher than the consolidated LCR at group level. Due to liquidity transfer restrictions, which are mainly based on national regulatory requirements in the countries where we operate, a portion of the banks' liquidity buffer is not included in LCR consolidation.

Pledged assets

Assets are deemed to be pledged when they are committed to collateral agreements or agreements to improve the credit assessment of on- or off-balance sheet transactions and it is not possible to withdraw these assets from the terms of such agreements.

Our banks have a limited amount of pledged assets, as they largely fund their activities through deposits. These comprise primarily assets which are pledged on a portfolio basis for special-purpose funding. These pledges would be

exercised in case of default of interest or principal payment on the respective loans; the maturities of these pledges are the same as the maturities of the respective liabilities. The maturities of these pledges are in line with the related liabilities. As of 31 December 2025, the pledged assets of the ProCredit group amounted to EUR 73.5 million (see also note 24 to the consolidated financial statements). This corresponds to 0.6% of total assets.

Funding risk

Funding risk is the danger that additional funding cannot be obtained, or can only be obtained at higher costs. This risk exists at ProCredit group level and for ProCredit Holding. It therefore covers parts of the non-systemic effect of interest rate changes. This risk is mitigated by the fact that we finance our lending operations primarily through deposits; our deposit-taking operations focus on our target group of business clients and private clients/savers. These are supplemented by loans from international financial institutions (IFIs). The funding of our group has proven to be resilient. As of end-December 2025, the largest funding source was deposits with EUR 9,136.2 million. Liabilities to banks are the second-largest source of funding, accounting for EUR 814.1 million.

We manage, measure and limit funding risk through business planning, maturity gap analysis and several indicators. This includes the structural liquidity ratio (net stable funding ratio, NSFR). As of 31 December 2025 the NSFR was 150.0% (12.2024: 153.5%).

The funding needs of the banks, identified in the business planning process, are monitored and regularly reviewed at group level. Group ALCO monitors the progress of all individually significant transactions with external funding providers, especially international financial institutions. ProCredit Holding and the ProCredit Bank in Germany also offer bridge financing. A key indicator for limiting funding risk is the deposit concentration indicator. In addition, funding via the interbank market is limited by two indicators (share of interbank liabilities and overnight liabilities in total liabilities).

Operational risk

In line with the *Capital Requirements Regulation* (CRR), we define operational risk as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems (e.g. failure of data-processing systems, embezzlement, human error, faulty processes, structural weaknesses, insufficient monitoring) or from external events (e.g. criminal activities, natural disasters). This definition also takes into account fraud risk, IT risk, legal risk, reputational risk and outsourcing risk. Operational risk management aims to identify, analyse and assess all material risks at an early stage and to avoid their recurrence.

One of the key components of operational risk management is the detailed recording of risk events arising from operational risks. In this context, a Risk Event Database was developed to ensure that all risk events identified in the group with realised or potential losses from operational risks are recorded, analysed and communicated effectively. Through this uniform, pre-defined structure for the documentation of risk events, it is ensured that adequate attention is paid to the implementation of necessary corrective and/or preventive measures for reducing or avoiding operational risk. The number of loss events during the financial year was 251 (12.2024: 280). The table below provides an overview of the gross and net losses due to operational loss events.

in EUR m	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Gross loss	4.1	2.7
Current net loss	2.8	2.5

Figures as of 31 December 2025 are based on our Risk Event Database (RED) as of 28 January 2026; figures as of 31 December 2024 are based on the RED as of 21 January 2025.

In addition, risk assessments are carried out annually throughout the group. In contrast to the ex-post analysis of risk events as recorded in the Risk Event Database, these risk assessments are systematically performed in order to identify and evaluate key risks and to assess the adequacy of the control processes. Risk mitigation measures are defined for the areas identified as high risk. These two control components complement each other and provide an overall picture of the operational risk profile for each ProCredit bank, ProCredit Holding and the group as a whole.

In addition, early warning indicators have been defined centrally for all ProCredit banks, in order to identify areas of banking business with increased fraud risk. These can be expanded upon by the subsidiary banks. The early warning indicators are analysed regularly and, where needed, preventive measures are agreed upon.

To complete the management of operational risk, all new products and/or activities, as well as outsourcing activities, need to be analysed to identify and manage potential risks before implementation.

Operational risk is accounted for and monitored within the scope of the group's capital adequacy calculation in the economic approach. In this context, scenario analyses are used to supplement the historical risk events from the risk event database.

The group has defined detailed guidelines and standards to ensure the confidentiality, availability and integrity of all information and information-processing IT systems requiring protection. Regular controls of information security and business continuity are part of existing processes and procedures. The ProCredit banks carry out a classification of their information assets and conduct a risk assessment on their critical information assets each year. The business continuity framework implemented in the group ensures that these risks are understood by all members of staff, that critical processes are identified and that resources are allocated to restore operations, in line with the prioritisation of processes. The IT service provider, Quipu, is part of the ProCredit group and supports all group companies with respect to software and hardware.

The war in Ukraine represents an additional risk from an operational risk perspective. Thanks to the measures taken to protect our employees and ensure business continuity, we were able to maintain our business activities and ensure the availability of IT systems without any loss of performance.

Risks arising from money laundering, terrorist financing, fraud and other acts punishable by law

Responsible behaviour is an integral part of our values-oriented business model. This is reflected in the Code of Conduct for the group's employees as well as in the contents of the introductory courses for new staff and in the curricula of the ProCredit academies. The prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing, fraud and other acts punishable by law is a key component of our self-perception. This is illustrated by the criteria used to select customers and by the few cases of internal fraud within the group.

ProCredit banks are in full compliance with all regulatory requirements concerning the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. Moreover, our banks have implemented the group-wide guidelines on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, which can be stricter than the legal requirements prevailing in the individual countries of operation. The implementation is regularly reviewed by the anti-money laundering officers of the individual ProCredit banks and the group's anti-money laundering officer.

As the ProCredit group is supervised by the German financial supervisory authorities, we implement the requirements stipulated by the German Money Laundering Act, as well as the requirements applicable at the European level, across the group as minimum requirements in all of our banks. As the superordinated company for the ProCredit group, ProCredit Holding is responsible for ensuring group-wide compliance with these requirements. All ProCredit banks also have their own independent money laundering officers, who in turn implement both group-wide requirements and national regulations for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing in the respective banks.

Our ethical responsibility is documented in the form of our Code of Conduct and Exclusion List, which contain the core rules and regulations that all employees of ProCredit banks are obliged to observe. The group-wide guidelines on the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing and fraudulent activities, together with their subordinate directives, specify how these basic rules are to be implemented in practice.

Besides identifying all contracting parties and clarifying the purpose of the business relationship, at our banks the collection of client data always also entails identifying the beneficial owner of all funds that are managed in customer accounts. Beneficial owners are natural persons who substantially profit from a business structure, even if they are not personally in evidence during our business relationship with a client.

All ProCredit banks use specialised software to identify payments that give cause for suspicion of money laundering, terrorist financing, fraud or other acts punishable by law. Anti-money laundering officers in all of our banks work closely with the responsible law enforcement authorities and report regularly to the Group Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Officer at ProCredit Holding, who in turn is the main contact for supervisory and law enforcement authorities in Germany and other countries.

ProCredit Holding's management and supervisory bodies monitor the group-wide programme for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. The adequacy and effectiveness of control measures are assessed quarterly at all ProCredit banks and undergo a comprehensive review at least once a year.

Other material risk

Other risks that are assessed as material include business risk and model risk.

Business risk is the risk of reduced profitability due to external and internal factors. These include deteriorating economic conditions, unanticipated regulatory interventions and disadvantageous business decisions. In order to mitigate this risk, the ProCredit group has a structured process for the planning, implementation, assessment and adjustment of the business strategy and risk strategy. In addition, there is regular and close interaction between the Management Board of ProCredit Holding and the management team in the banks. Another risk-mitigating factor is the group's own IT service provider, Quipu, which provides standardised software solutions for the group. In addition, our internal training programmes help to ensure and continuously develop the high level of expertise of our managers and employees.

Model risk refers to the risk that inaccurate foundations for decision-making will be used, due to modelling errors or inadequately used models, which may result in higher risks being taken unintentionally. The basic principles of model risk management are the identification and avoidance of model risks (e.g. through the use of proven standard market models) and the appropriate consideration of known model risks (e.g. through conservative calibration). Model risks that are not known and therefore cannot be mitigated are accepted as an inherent risk of the business model. As part of the governance of model risk management, clear requirements are defined for model use, model validation and model changes, among other things.

Capital management

Capital management in the group is guided by the principle that neither a ProCredit bank nor the group as a whole may incur greater risks than they are able to bear. In this context, the group has the following objectives:

- Compliance with regulatory capital requirements (normative perspective)
- Ensuring adequate capitalisation in the economic perspective
- Compliance with the internally defined capital requirements and creation of a sufficient capital buffer to ensure that the group and the banks are able to act
- Support for the banks and for the group in implementing their plans for sustainable growth

The principle of capital adequacy is monitored using different indicators for which early warning indicators and limits have been established.

Whereas the capital requirements for the ProCredit group are imposed and monitored by BaFin and by the Supervisory College pursuant to section 8a KWG, the individual ProCredit banks are subject to the requirements imposed by the respective national supervisory authorities.

Capitalisation in the economic perspective

Ensuring sufficient capitalisation in the economic perspective is a key element of ProCredit's risk management and capital management processes. In the context of the economic perspective, the capital needs arising from our specific risk profile are compared with the available capital resources to assure that the ProCredit group's capitalisation is sufficient. The required capitalisation in the economic perspective was adequate at all times during the course of 2025.

The included material risks and the limits set for each risk reflect the specific risk profile of the group and are based on the annually conducted risk inventory. The group's economic capital requirements are determined for the following risks:

Material Risk	Quantification/treatment
Credit risk, comprising: • customer credit risk • counterparty risk • country risk	Portfolio model based on a Monte Carlo simulation (VaR)
Foreign currency risk	Monte Carlo simulation (VaR)
Interest rate risk	Historical simulation (VaR)
Operational risk	Quantitative model based on a Monte Carlo simulation
Model risk	Qualified expert assessment

When calculating the economic capital required to cover risk exposures we apply a one-year risk assessment horizon. The methods we use to calculate the amount of economic capital required to cover the different risks the group is exposed to are based on statistical models, provided that appropriate models are available. The countries in which we do business have a relatively volatile history. Therefore, our datasets include various periods of stress.

The risk taking potential amounted to EUR 989.1 million at the end of December 2025 (2024: EUR 974.8 million). From this amount, the management buffers for business risk, funding risk¹⁵, ESG risk and the sum total of non-material risks are subtracted in order to define the resources available to cover risk (RAtCR). The RAtCR was set by the Management Board at EUR 885.0 million (2024: EUR 875.0 million). This reflects the maximum acceptable risk amount for the ProCredit group. The economic capital required to cover the risks is compared with the internal capital available for each risk and for covering all risks.

The table below shows the distribution of RAtCR among the different risks and the limit utilisation. In the standard scenario, which is calculated with a 99.9% confidence level, the ProCredit group needs 75.3% of its RAtCR (2024: 72.7%) to cover its risk profile.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
in EUR m	Limit Used	Limit Used
Credit Risk	428.6	376.7
Interest Rate Risk	78.2	105.6
Foreign Currency Risk	86.5	82.7
Operational Risk	24.3	23.2
Model Risk	49.0	48.0
Total	666.7	636.2
Total limit used in %	75.3%	72.7%

Stress tests

Stress tests are performed regularly, at least once per quarter and ad hoc, to test the group's capacity to withstand shock conditions. Various types of analysis are applied, from simple sensitivity analysis for individual risk types to scenario analyses in which multiple or all risk factors are stressed simultaneously. The stress tests are supplemented by reverse stress tests and, if applicable, by ad hoc stress tests.

A range of stress scenarios are adopted and tested in order to analyse the impact of extraordinary but plausible events. The scenarios apply to both historical and hypothetical stress situations. They are based on, among other things, assumptions depicting significant deterioration of worldwide macroeconomic conditions and include an analysis of a severe economic downturn. The selection of the scenarios takes account for the group's strategic orientation and the

¹⁵ Funding risk encompasses the potential negative effects arising from (1) higher costs for outstanding funding from institutional investors, or (2) higher costs in the event that such outstanding funding has to be replaced prematurely (due to idiosyncratic reasons on the part of the borrower).

economic environment. Against the backdrop of the current war in Ukraine, we have analysed further stress scenarios. In addition, our concept includes scenarios with ESG risk and a cyber/blackout scenario. The results of stress testing show that the capitalisation of the group in the economic perspective would be adequate under the defined stress conditions.

Capitalisation in the normative perspective

The normative perspective analyses whether regulatory and supervisory capital requirements have been met on a continuous basis. This was the case at all times during the reporting period. The group's regulatory capital ratios are presented below:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	13.1%	13.1%
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.1%	13.1%
Total capital ratio	16.3%	16.1%

The ProCredit group does not have any AT1 instruments. Therefore, as of 31 December 2025 our entire Tier 1 capital consisted of Common Equity Tier 1 capital.

Our (CET1) Tier 1 capital ratio is stable at 13.1% during the reporting period. The total capital ratio increased from 16.1% to 16.3%.

Tier 1 capital increased by EUR 23.2 million, primarily due to the recognition of the previous year's result and two thirds of the interim profits reported as of 30 September 2025. Total capital increased by EUR 41.6 million due to newly issued subordinated debt.

Risk-weighted assets (RWA) increased by EUR 148.7 million compared to December 2024, in particular due to higher RWA for credit risks based on our strategic reorientation and the growth of the loan portfolio. This was partially offset by RWA optimisation measures concerning market risks (we refer to the information in the section "Market risks") and by the decline in RWA from operational risks.

During the reporting period, the level of capitalisation in the ProCredit group constantly exceeded the regulatory requirements, which include an SREP requirement of 4.25% as of 31 December 2025. As of year-end 2025 the ProCredit group reported a comfortable leverage ratio of 8.0%.

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Equity	955,922	932,693
Assets	11,978,598	11,093,809
Leverage ratio	8.0%	8.4%

Internal control system and risk management system in the financial reporting process

The internal control system and risk management system in the ProCredit Holding and ProCredit group's financial reporting process comprises the principles, procedures and measures for the effective, cost-efficient and rule-compliant application of financial reporting requirements. The main risks in due and proper financial reporting are the improper representation of financial position and financial performance or delayed publication. The internal control system in the financial reporting process is subject to the general principles of our risk management approach and is thus an integral component of the risk management system.

Primary responsibility for the internal control system and risk management system in the financial reporting process, and thus for its effectiveness and monitoring, lies with the Management Board. The Management Board establishes the general principles and defines areas of responsibility. The finance area implements the requirements of the Management Board and defines the specific parameters within the framework provided. Group Operational Risk Management identifies and assesses risks on a regular basis. Risk assessment comprises an evaluation of operational

and fraud risks as well as a review of the effectiveness of the respective controls. If necessary, appropriate measures are defined and implemented in order to limit the risks identified.

The financial reporting process aims to standardise, to the greatest extent possible, the application of the main international financial reporting standards and related processes. The Group Accounting & Taxes department establishes the accounting manual, which applies throughout the group, and defines the material processes in the respective policies, taking account for the principle of dual control. The processes for report preparation are largely automated and the functionalities of the key IT applications have been defined on a centralised basis. IT permissions are defined and regularly monitored in accordance with the respective policies.

The financial reporting process is supported by a multi-step control system. This ensures compliance with legal requirements and the implementation of internal policies. The units in the group prepare information relevant for financial reporting with the support of IT applications which are uniform throughout the group. The information packages from units in the group for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are reviewed locally, taking account for the dual control principle, and then subject to standardised quality checks. Consolidation is carried out using standard software support.

In addition, Internal Audit supports the Management Board and the Supervisory Board in their control functions through independent and objective risk-oriented audits. Regular audits are performed on the financial reporting processes in the ProCredit Holding and ProCredit group to determine whether they are effective, orderly and cost efficient.



Above: Craftbox, provision of printing services for t-shirts and textiles, manufacture of gifts and souvenirs, and advertising services.

Client of ProCredit Bank Georgia

Below: Pablik Media Viral (Akcija), the country's first online shop for self-assembly furniture. Client of ProCredit Bank North Macedonia

DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY TAKEOVER LAW PURSUANT TO SEC. 289a SENTENCE 1, SEC. 315a SENTENCE 1 GERMAN COMMERCIAL CODE (HANDELSGESETZBUCH)

Capitalisation

The share capital of ProCredit Holding AG (the Company) is divided into 58,898,492 registered shares with no par-value. Each share entitles its holder to one vote.

Restrictions affecting voting rights or the transfer of shares

In principle, the shares of the Company can be freely traded. Shares acquired under the investment programme for managers, "Management Reinvests", are subject to a holding period which concludes three years after the acquisition date.

Shareholdings exceeding 10% of the voting rights

As of 31 December 2025, the following shareholders held (directly or indirectly) 10% or more of the voting rights according to their last voluntary notification:

- Zeiting Invest GmbH, Frankfurt/Main, Germany: 10,764,973 voting rights and thus 18.28% of the total voting rights (voluntary notification dated 13 April 2023)
- Federal Republic of Germany (indirectly via KfW, Frankfurt/Main, Germany): 7,774,248 voting rights and thus 13.20% of the total voting rights (voluntary notification dated 17 April 2023)
- DOEN Foundation, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (indirectly via Amsterdam, The Netherlands): 7,367,362 voting rights and thus 12.51% of the total voting rights (voluntary notification dated 14 April 2023)

For holdings that exceed 3% of the voting rights, we have listed voting rights notifications in the Notes to the Company's annual financial statements, which are available on the Company's website at <https://www.procredit-holding.com/investor-relations/reports-and-publications/financial-reports/>.

Parties holding shares with special rights conferring power of control

There are no shareholders holding shares with special rights conferring power of control. However, in accordance with Article 8 (2) of the Articles of Association of the Company, ProCredit Staff Invest GmbH & Co. KG is entitled to appoint one member of the Supervisory Board as long as ProCredit Staff Invest GmbH & Co. KG is a shareholder of the Company and there is no employee representation on the Supervisory Board of the Company pursuant to statutory provisions. Furthermore, pursuant to Article 8 (3) of the Articles of Association of the Company, Zeiting Invest GmbH is entitled, insofar as it holds in excess of 15% of the total number of shares issued by the Company, to appoint one member of the Supervisory Board, provided that such appointee meets the respective personal requirements set forth in the Articles of Association of the Company.

Type of voting rights control when employees hold capital shares and do not directly exercise their control rights

As of 31 December 2025, employees of the Company and consolidated entities held 1.56% of the voting rights, with the shares being administered in a collective custody account by the service provider J.P. Morgan Workplace Solutions (formerly Global Shares) and by ProCredit Razvitie Bulgaria AD, Sofia, Bulgaria. ProCredit Staff Invest GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main, exercises, on the basis of corresponding voting trust agreements, the voting rights for the shares held by J.P. Morgan Workplace Solutions and ProCredit Razvitie on behalf of employees. As far as employees are direct shareholders in the Company, they themselves exercise the voting rights control.

Statutory regulations and provisions of the Articles of Association regarding the appointment and removal of members of the Management Board and amendments to the Articles of Association

The members of the Management Board are appointed and removed by the Supervisory Board of the Company in accordance with sec. 84 and 85 AktG and Art. 6 (3) of the Articles of Association of the Company. Pursuant to sec. 179 (2) sentence 2 AktG in conjunction with Art. 20 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Articles of Association of the Company can be amended upon resolution of the Company's General Meeting with simple majority of the share capital represented at the time of the resolution.

Authorities of the Management Board, in particular regarding the possibility of issuing or buying back shares

In accordance with Art. 4 (3) of the Articles of Association, the Company's Management Board is authorised, with the approval of its Supervisory Board, to increase the Company's share capital by up to a total of EUR 29,449,245.00 by issuing up to 5,889,849 new non-par value registered non-par value shares against contributions in cash and/or in kind once or in several smaller amounts until the end of 4 June 2028 (Authorised Capital 2023).

The Company is authorised, until 3 June 2030, to acquire treasury shares in accordance with section 71 (1) no. 8 AktG for any permissible purpose within the scope of the statutory restrictions and in accordance with the following provisions. This is limited to a total of 10% of the share capital existing at the time of the resolution by the General Meeting on 4 June 2025 or - if this value is lower - of the share capital existing at the time the authorisation is exercised.

The Management Board is authorised to use shares in the Company acquired on the basis of the aforementioned authorisation for all legally permissible purposes, once or several times, in whole or in part, individually or jointly. This also covers the utilisation of shares in the Company that are acquired by third parties for the account of the Company.

Significant agreements with the Company that are subject to a change of control of the Company following a takeover bid

The Company has concluded agreements for promissory note loans (PNL) and bearer bonds (BB) and for a registered bond (RB), each of which contains a change-of-control clause that allows creditors to demand early repayment of these funds in the event of a change in control. The change of control is linked to the terms of control defined in more detail in the agreements and to a rating downgrade occurring within a change-of-control period. This applies to the following agreements:

- PNL for EUR 5 million, final maturity 3 August 2026
- PNL for EUR 5 million, final maturity 21 December 2026
- PNL for EUR 5 million, final maturity 10 February 2027
- PNL for EUR 5 million, final maturity 18 September 2029
- PNL for EUR 2 million, final maturity 29 April 2030
- PNL for EUR 15 million, final maturity 18 December 2030
- BB for EUR 25 million, final maturity 11 June 2027
- BB for EUR 100 million, final maturity 5 May 2028
- BB for EUR 20 million, final maturity 14 August 2030
- BB for EUR 5 million, final maturity 21 February 2034
- BB for EUR 5 million, final maturity 19 September 2034
- RB for EUR 10 million, final maturity 18 March 2041

In addition, the Company has concluded a loan agreement with an outstanding volume of EUR 20 million, maturing on 8 November 2027. The creditor can demand early repayment of the outstanding loan amount under this contract in the event of a change of control. A change of control is deemed to occur if one or more persons directly or indirectly hold more than 50% of the shares or economic interest in the Company or otherwise acquire control of the Company.

Compensation agreements with the Company and the members of the Management Board or with any employees in the event of a takeover bid

There are no compensation agreements with the Company in place with the members of the Management Board or with any employees of the Company in the event of a takeover bid.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT¹⁶

The corporate governance statement, which also includes the statement on the German Corporate Governance Codex required by sec. 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG), is published on our website (<https://www.procredit-holding.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-statement/>).

¹⁶ The corporate governance statement is not part of the audit of the financial statements.



Above: Employee in front of the head office of ProCredit Bank Georgia
Below: Event organised by ProCredit Bank North Macedonia

GROUP SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT¹⁷

General basis for preparation of the group sustainability statement

This group sustainability statement was prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) and the applicable legal provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB) for the implementation of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD); the statement complies with the requirements of sections 315b and 315c HGB in conjunction with sections 289c to 289e HGB. The reporting period is 1 January to 31 December 2025, unless otherwise stated. The group sustainability statement is prepared on a consolidated basis.

The scope of consolidation for the information in this group sustainability statement covers the scope of consolidation of the group's annual financial statements and also Pro Energy L.L.C., Kosovo. Pro Energy L.L.C, Kosovo, is included in here due to its ecological and social materiality, but is not included in the scope of consolidation for the consolidated financial statements due to its immaterial influence on the financial position and financial performance of the group. ProCredit Reporting DOOEL, North Macedonia, is not included in the scope of consolidation for the information in this group sustainability statement nor in the scope of consolidation for the consolidated financial statements due to its immateriality in terms of environmental, social and financial materiality.

ProCredit Bank Romania, ProCredit Bank Bulgaria and ProCredit Bank Germany are, pursuant to Articles 19a(9) or 29a(8) of Directive 2013/34/EU and Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (2020/852), included in the scope of consolidation and therefore do not report individually under the CSRD and the EU Taxonomy.

This statement covers ProCredit's own operations as well as the upstream and downstream value chain. No piece of information corresponding to intellectual property, know-how or the results of innovations has been omitted.

Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances

Time horizons

ProCredit's group sustainability statement follows the time horizons defined in ESRS: short term (up to 12 months), medium term (1-5 years) and long term (above 5 years). However, one exception is made to this definition. For Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) metrics, near-term is up to 2030 and long-term is until 2050.

Value chain estimations

ProCredit's group sustainability statement includes an emissions estimate for the loan portfolio using the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) methodology. For that calculation, sector-average emissions factors from an external database were used. We operate in countries where data availability is limited in some cases. Therefore, we have defined proxies for these regions based on comparable market characteristics. Where there are methodological limitations or limited data availability, PCAF relies on transparency, which means that, despite the use of proxies, the accuracy level is deemed to be high due to adherence to the methodology.

Sources for estimation and outcome uncertainty

In its group sustainability statement, ProCredit did not identify any quantitative parameters or monetary amounts that are subject to a high degree of measurement uncertainty.

Use of phased-in disclosure requirements in accordance with Appendix C of ESRS 1

Based on the number of employees, the ProCredit group is not subject to phase-in provisions in accordance with Appendix C of ESRS 1. The E4, S1, S2, S3 and S4 standards have been included in the double materiality assessment. The assessment indicated that E4, S2 and S3 are not material, whereas S1 and S4 are material. For details on these sustainability topics, we refer to the section "Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with

¹⁷The group sustainability statement is subject to a limited assurance audit for the 2025 financial year. The previous year's figures were already audited in the previous financial year. For the EU taxonomy, data from both 2024 and 2025 are included in the review.

strategy and business model" and the corresponding disclosure sections. The phase-in option on disclosure requirements for the above standards was not utilised.

Incorporation of information by reference

ProCredit Holding has made use of the option to incorporate the following ESRS disclosure requirements pursuant to ESRS 1 sections 119-122 and ESRS 2 BP-2 section 16 by reference in the Group Sustainability Statement. The relevant information is contained in the following sections of the combined management report and consolidated financial statements:

- Business model and strategy (ESRS 2 SBM-1): The group's business model, strategy and value chain are described in the section "Fundamental information about the group" of the combined management report.
- Risk management framework (ESRS 2 IRO-1, G1-1): The general risk management system, including the three-lines-of-defence model of the risk strategy and the management of ESG, credit and operational risks, is disclosed in full in the risk report within the combined management report.
- Financial indicators and segment reporting (ESRS 2 SBM-1): Information on revenues, segment results and financial impacts is provided in the consolidated financial statements (consolidated statement of profit or loss as well as note 13 "Segment reporting" in the notes to the consolidated financial statements).



Above: B-A Kompani, processing of and trade in paper. Client of ProCredit Bank North Macedonia
Below: Butnic Comexim SRL, cultivation of crops and farming of hens. Client of ProCredit Bank Romania

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Above: Novagros, production of crops. Client of ProCredit Bank Ukraine
Below: LLC Farconi, production of spices. Client of ProCredit Bank Georgia

General Disclosures

Governance

The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

ProCredit Holding AG (“ProCredit Holding”) is the parent company of the ProCredit group and holds controlling stakes in its subsidiaries. ProCredit Holding is responsible for the strategic guidance of the group, for maintaining an adequate level of equity and for ensuring that the reporting, risk management, anti-money laundering and compliance obligations required under German and European banking regulations are met. Risk management and compliance systems are in place across the group.

ProCredit Holding has a two-tiered board structure, consisting of the Management Board and Supervisory Board. The Management Board ensures that ProCredit Holding fulfils its role within the group, as described above. Several committees are in place to support the Management Board in its duties. ProCredit Holding’s Management Board members are represented in the supervisory boards of all its subsidiaries, further strengthening operational and strategic alignment throughout the group.

Share of Board Members per Board Types and Gender	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Management Board	Supervisory Board	Management Board	Supervisory Board
Female	1	3	1	3
Male	5	5	5	5
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	6	8	6	8
Diversity Ratio*	20%	60%	20%	60%

Share of Board Members per Board Types and Age Range	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Management Board	Supervisory Board	Management Board	Supervisory Board
30-50 years old	3	1	4	1
over 50 years old	3	7	2	7

*Adjustment of previous year's figures: The calculation method for 2024 has been retroactively corrected to comply with the requirements of ESRS 2 Paragraph 21(d) (ratio of female to male members instead of the proportion of the total number).

The Supervisory Board and its committees do not include representatives of employees or other workers. The work of the Supervisory Board is supported by its Risk Committee, Audit Committee, Remuneration Control Committee and Nomination Committee.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Share Independent Board Member of Non-executive Board	88%	88%

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Proportion of variable remuneration dependent on sustainability-related targets and/or impacts	n/a	n/a

We attach great importance to transparent corporate governance and open communication, in accordance with the principles of our Code of Conduct (we refer to the section “Business conduct policies and corporate culture”). By incorporating these principles into the internal rules of procedure of our management and supervisory bodies, the Code of Conduct is anchored throughout the organisation. Further information on our governance structure is provided in our Corporate Governance Statement.

The Supervisory Board assesses on an annual basis the knowledge, skills and experience, including sustainability-related topics, of the individual Management Board and Supervisory Board members and of those boards.

Details about the experience, qualification and background of the members of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board are publicly available on our webpage. The Management Board and Supervisory Board are responsible for ensuring that they participate in training and further education measures that are necessary for the performance of their duties. This includes topics related to corporate governance and other sustainability-related topics, among others (we refer to the ProCredit Holding Supervisory Board Report in the Annual Report).

Information provided to, and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies

The ProCredit group is managed by ProCredit Holding in Germany, while our operational business is conducted in the countries of South Eastern and Eastern Europe, as well as in Ecuador and Germany. The Management Board of ProCredit Holding steers the group primarily via two governance mechanisms: organisational structure and management structure. In the organisational structure, responsibilities are defined for all teams within ProCredit Holding. These teams are responsible for establishing group-wide frameworks for specific functions within the group's organisation. Furthermore, within the governance structure of ProCredit Holding, there are committees in place to support the Management Board in its task of managing the impact, opportunities and risks in the group. This includes fulfilling due diligence requirements and evaluating the results and effectiveness of the adopted strategies, measures, metrics and targets.

Approach of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

The key to ProCredit's success is our people and a company purpose that goes beyond mere profit-generation. A key element here is operational dialogue. ProCredit Holding's Group Human Resources (HR) team organises periodic workshops with all of the HR departments in the group, in order to discuss and further develop the group standards. These workshops enable the regular exchange of ideas and observations between the HR decision-makers from the various subsidiaries. On the level of ProCredit Holding, topics related to human resources are discussed and decided in the Management Board. Furthermore, the Management Board reports to the Supervisory Board on a quarterly basis about the advancements made in mobilising new talent, both on the level of the group and at ProCredit Holding, as well as any strategic changes with regard to recruitment, training or remuneration. For detailed information about our HR strategy, business model and "Hausbank" approach, we refer to the sections "Fundamental information about the group" and "Own workforce".

At ProCredit Holding, the Group MSME and Group Retail teams are responsible for structuring the group-wide approach towards ProCredit's clients. The Group Credit Risk Management Team defines the credit risk framework under which lending business can be conducted; the Group Sustainability Team develops the group-wide environmental management policy, which also includes green finance standards. These teams regularly organise group workshops with decision-makers from the banks on topics covering the impact, risks and opportunities of the group's business. We consider these workshops to be the most effective means to further develop the existing frameworks. They ensure that all innovations are both relevant to and supported by the ProCredit subsidiaries. They also keep the new developments in line with the group's impact orientation. The banks report to ProCredit Holding on their impact, risk and opportunity performance using group-wide, standardised templates. They also present their results to the respective supervisory boards using a predefined reporting format. These synergies and structures ensure that ProCredit consistently adheres to its clearly defined impact orientation.

Committees related to impact, risks and opportunities

Members of the Management Board of ProCredit Holding are involved in all activities that fall under their responsibility. The Management Board as a whole has also established specialised committees to structure its approach to seizing business opportunities, amplifying positive impact, limiting negative impacts and effectively managing risks.

In the Group Risk Management Committee (GRMC), the group's Risk Strategy is discussed and recommended for Management Board approval. This committee supports the Management in implementing the Risk Strategy and monitoring strategy implementation. Compliance with the Risk Strategy is reported via a scorecard of pre-defined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Management Board members are informed of material risks through a monthly risk report. Furthermore, risk events are reported to the Management Board as needed through the group's ad hoc reporting framework.

The ESG Risk Management Sub-Committee (ESGRC), as a sub-committee to the GRMC, advises and supports the Management Board on all issues related to ESG risks. The Committee's main purpose is to provide a platform for discussion and decision-making on ESG risk assessment as part of the group's risk management approach (we refer to the "Risk Report") and in line with Pillar 2 and Pillar 3 of the group Environmental Management System (EMS) (we refer to the paragraph "Environmental Management System" of the section "Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model").

The Group Sustainability Steering Committee (GSSC) reports to the Management Board on environmental and social impact and the sustainability-related business opportunities of the group's operations on a quarterly basis. The Committee advises and supports the Management Board in establishing priorities for the ProCredit group in the areas of energy and resource efficiency, renewable energy, green finance and managing environmental and social risks. In this committee as well, specific KPIs for impact are enshrined in the group's Business Strategy in the form of a scorecard with a short- and medium-term view.

The Group Compliance Committee serves as the central platform for exchanging information about compliance risks, thus ensuring implementation of legal requirements. It assesses compliance risks, discusses the impact of changes in legal regulations and prioritises identified risks.

The Group Internal Audit and Ethics Committee focuses on annual internal audit plans and on monitoring the measures to remediate findings. It also monitors compliance with the group's Code of Conduct and advises the Management on ethics issues, which is essential for managing governance risks.

The GSSC, together with the ESGRC, is the platform where the process and results of the double materiality analysis according to ESRS are discussed and subsequently reported to the Management Board for their approval. The outcome of the analysis is also presented to the Audit Committee and the Supervisory Board for their acknowledgement. The group sustainability statement is prepared by the Management Board.

The Supervisory Board endorses the Business Strategy put forth by the Management Board, including the short- to medium-term impact, risk and opportunity targets defined therein. The Supervisory Board meets at least every quarter. On these occasions, the Management Board presents the progress made with respect to the Business Strategy and the respective targets. The Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board advises the Supervisory Board on the group's current and future overall risk appetite and Risk Strategy and supports the Supervisory Board in monitoring the implementation of the Risk Strategy.

Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

To ensure fair and quality-oriented service, we only grant variable remuneration components in exceptional cases and to a limited extent. Such components are not linked to general or sustainability-related targets or metrics. This applies to all employees, including members of the Management Board.

Remuneration for our employees includes, depending on the local regulations, various social benefits such as health, life and accident insurance coverage, pensions, family support and measures to foster a sustainable and ecological way of life.

Our remuneration system is updated by our Group HR team and approved by the Management Board.

Statement on due diligence

As a provider of responsible banking services in transforming economies, we see it as an opportunity to integrate sustainability into our corporate governance, strategy and business model. Whereas our approach in the past was primarily based on the GRI initiative, we adapted our group sustainability reporting to the requirements of the CSRD already in the 2024 financial year. Building on this experience, we reviewed and updated our materiality analysis in 2025 to align our methodology with best practices in the market. The various stages of this due diligence are outlined in the table below.

Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model	Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies
	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes
	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
Engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps of the due diligence	Interests and views of stakeholders
	Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities
	Policies related to own workforce
	Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts
	Policies related to consumers and end-users
	Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts
Identifying and assessing adverse impacts	Business conduct policies and corporate culture
	Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities
	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns
Taking actions to address those adverse impacts	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns
	Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies
	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions
	Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions
Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating	Management of relationships with suppliers
	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns
	Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts
	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns

Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

Risks and the internal control system for sustainability reporting are part of the group-wide risk management approach. This encompasses all regulatory requirements for the group and the associated reporting, including the group sustainability statement. Risks may arise, for example, from a misrepresentation of information, late reporting or compliance violations.

Group-wide risk assessments are carried out annually as part of the internal control system, in order to identify material risks and to assess the appropriateness of the control processes. This includes risks from incorrect or delayed reporting, as well as compliance risks, including those related to the group sustainability statement. In a further step, the effectiveness of the defined countermeasures for these risks is assessed. Possible control measures include regular follow-up by the responsible teams, the dual control principle, the creation of process descriptions, system support in the creation of reports, the clear assignment of responsibilities and the reconciliation of data with other sources. Additional risk mitigation measures are defined for the areas identified as high risk. The control mechanisms described were also adhered to in the context of the group sustainability statement. The evaluation of the annual risk assessment is reported to the Group Risk Management Committee.

In addition to the risk assessment, a compliance risk analysis is carried out twice per year. The analysis covers regulatory risks, among other things; risks associated with the implementation of new or amended laws and regulations are reviewed, monitored and analysed. These compliance risk assessments are reported to the Group Compliance Committee.

Strategy

Strategy, business model and value chain

Our business strategy focuses on our role as the “Hausbank” for MSMEs and private clients in South Eastern and Eastern Europe, as well as South America and Germany, combining sustainable economic success with a positive development impact.

For a detailed description of our strategic orientation (including material products, markets and client groups), organisational structure and value chain, we refer to the section “Fundamental information about the group” in the combined management report.

We act as a financial intermediary in our value chain. The upstream value chain comprises external IT services and international financing partners. Our qualified employees are the foundation of our value creation. As a central component of our human resources strategy, we continuously develop their skills with the support of the ProCredit Academy. This enables us to provide responsible financial services for our downstream value chain, which consists of MSMEs and private customers. The main result of our business activities is the promotion of growth and economic development in the countries where we operate.

For information on the total number of workers, we refer to the section “Own workforce” in this statement. For information on revenues, we refer to the consolidated financial statements (note 13 “Segment reporting”).

Sustainability-related goals

We frame our sustainability goals in the context of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In line with our defined business strategy, we are committed to making a positive contribution to sustainable transformation in our countries of operation. The focus here is on the following SDGs:

- **Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 7:** Generating clean and renewable energy is central to the fight against climate change. ProCredit is an important provider of financing for renewable energy projects, particularly for solar energy. Moreover, given the typical size of projects financed (1 to 2 MWp¹⁸), ProCredit banks cater to a segment often neglected by larger-scale investors. Our strategic efforts will continue to focus on the provision of green loans. Our business strategy, which was updated in 2024, also envisages greater diversification of our loan portfolio in the upcoming years through lending to small and very small businesses and private clients. This could lead to a decline in the share of loans to medium-sized companies in the overall portfolio. This client segment accounts for the largest share of green loans, and our experience shows that larger companies are better able to make more substantial investments in advanced technologies. A relative contraction of this client segment in the portfolio thus means that the share of green loans in the total portfolio might also fall. As part of the net-zero strategy, issuing green loans is a key part of our business and we continue to expect good growth in green loans in the medium term. In addition, we remain committed to limiting our energy project financing activities to providing financial support for renewable energies.
- **Climate Action, SDG 13:** Moving forward, producing clean energy will not be enough to limit global temperature increases to 1.5°C (max. 2°C) from pre-industrial levels by 2050, despite the commitments made by governments and companies alike in the 2015 Paris Agreement. Therefore, the need for climate action is real and urgent. ProCredit has committed to a net-zero path for its Scope 1, Scope 2 and, of particular relevance, its Scope 3 emissions¹⁹ in line with the Paris Agreement. Meeting these targets requires us, as banks, to measure greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to our financing activities, and over time to improve the accuracy of reporting by

¹⁸ The maximum electrical output of a solar system with optimum solar irradiation is referred to as peak capacity or peak output. This is measured in kilowatt peak (kWp) or, for larger systems, in megawatt peak (MWp) or gigawatt peak (GWp). It enables a comparison of the electrical performance of modules and systems.

¹⁹ The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard classifies a company's GHG emissions into three “scopes”. Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions from owned or controlled sources. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Scope 3 emissions are all indirect GHG emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream GHG emissions.

moving from a portfolio-based approach (based on the PCAF methodology) to a more granular, client-level assessment.²⁰ It also means engaging with all clients in order to support them in reducing their GHG emissions in line with the 1.5°C target.

Our climate strategy is supported by specific, science-based emissions-reduction targets for Scope 1, 2 and 3 (validated by SBTi). A detailed description of these targets and the measures for achieving them can be found in the “Climate change” section.

- **Decent work and economic growth, SDG 8 & Industry, innovation and infrastructure, SDG 9:** Despite intensified global action, challenges such as poverty, inequality of opportunity and discrimination remain, particularly in the emerging markets where ProCredit operates. The group has its roots in finance, providing funding to entrepreneurs with limited access to the formal banking sector. ProCredit regards the private sector as being of crucial importance for the creation of prosperity and opportunity. Particularly in the middle-income markets which now make up the majority of South Eastern and Eastern Europe, MSMEs create jobs and, via their investments, drive innovation. Moreover, compared to other banking groups in the region, ProCredit has a higher share of long-term lending to fund capital formation, which ultimately drives productivity and innovation. The group has set as its target that long-term investment loans should account for the majority of the loan portfolio (2024: 55.0%).
- **Gender equality, SDG 5:** It is not only job creation that should be targeted, but also fair jobs in particular. This starts with having a labour market that is open and welcoming to all, regardless of gender, religious affiliation or sexual orientation. The focus is to measure and promote women’s participation in the economy, both in terms of employment and in terms of ownership in the private sector. ProCredit has supported and joined global initiatives such as “2X Global”²¹ and will continue to analyse market opportunities, make a performance commitment, set targets and engage with the public and customers on this important topic. Gender representation in management positions at group level is an important indicator for internal purposes. A noticeable imbalance serves as a warning sign for group-wide human resource management. As of 31 December 2025, this internal indicator was within the range deemed acceptable by the Management Board.

Outlook

In the coming years, ProCredit wants to position its banks more strongly as attractive partners for private clients. This will serve to complement ProCredit’s strong market position in the MSME segment. We want to meet all the banking needs of our private clients, including transaction-based banking, savings and loans, and to differentiate ourselves through innovative, secure and efficient electronic channels as well as transparent pricing. Retail deposits help finance the group’s MSME business. In this way, we aim to promote sustainable economic development by providing appropriate banking services. MSMEs play a crucial role in creating stable jobs and they make a significant tax contribution in the countries where ProCredit operates. We want to drive the transition towards a decarbonised future by engaging with our clients on their net-zero pathways and by supporting investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency. As we believe that sustainable development should be just and accessible to everyone, we will continue to focus on promoting gender equity by supporting, among other things, women-owned businesses.

Interests and views of stakeholders

The ProCredit group’s main stakeholders include affected stakeholders and users of the group sustainability statement and comprise:

- Customers
- Employees
- Shareholders, investors & analysts
- Funding providers
- Suppliers

²⁰ PCAF is an industry-led initiative that enables financial institutions to assess and disclose GHG emissions associated with their activities.

²¹ 2X Global is a global membership and field-building organisation for investors, capital providers, and intermediaries working in public and private markets, across both developed and emerging economies.

- Public

While regulators are also crucial stakeholders due to their role in ensuring compliance with laws and regulations, they were not included in the stakeholder engagement process. This exclusion is due to the distinct nature of their oversight functions, which are not geared toward collaborative and feedback-oriented exchange.

Our stakeholders strongly value our commitment to environmental, social, and governance practices. They seek transparency in sustainable operations, ethical investments, and contributions to societal well-being, ensuring positive impact on the community and environment.

We have engaged with the stakeholders listed above as part of our double materiality assessment. Our internal representatives, who are in regular contact with these counterparties, assessed sustainability-related topics from the perspective of each stakeholder using a detailed questionnaire. The feedback provided important insights about the priorities of the various groups. Integrating these perspectives ensures that our decision-making reflects the interests of our stakeholders. Each aspect was carefully reviewed before the double materiality assessment was completed, thus identifying material topics. The outcome of the stakeholder engagement, as part of the group sustainability statement, was discussed during the Audit Committee with the Management Board and Supervisory Board of ProCredit Holding.

Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

During the due diligence in accordance with CSRD, four standards and 11 subtopics were identified as material for ProCredit. The assessment was performed based on an evaluation of our business model, strategy and value chain, leading to the identification of different environmental, social and financial impacts. All identified impacts, risks and opportunities are covered by ESRS Disclosure Requirements. Based on our current assessment, we do not expect any significant risks in the next year that would require material adjustments to the amounts of assets and liabilities in connection with identified risks and opportunities. In the 2025 reporting year, the identified sustainability risks had no material financial impact on the financial position and financial performance. According to current estimates, there are no significant risks of material adjustments for the next reporting period either.

Topic/Subtopic	Material IROs	Upstream	Own Operations	Downstream
Climate Change (E1)				
Climate Change Adaptation	Risk/Opportunity: Financial losses & business interruptions vs. organizational resilience			
	Impact (+/-): Promotion of climate-resilient practices vs. Lack of resilience of financed infrastructure	● ●	● ●	● ○
Climate Change Mitigation	Risk/Opportunity: Credit defaults vs. Income from Green Loans			
	Impact (+/-): Climate protection (Transformation) vs. Contribution to climate change (Financed Emissions)	● ●	● ●	● ●
Energy	Risk: Ising energy costs, destabilization of the power grid & efficiency requirements			
	Impact (+/-): Energy efficiency measures vs. Energy consumption (IT)	● ○	● ○	● ●
Own Workforce (S1)				
Working Conditions	Risk/Opportunity: Skills shortage & loss of productivity vs. Employer attractiveness			
	Impact (+/-): Safe working environment vs. Health/Safety risks	-	● ●	-
Equal Treatment and Opportunities for All	Risk/Opportunity: Reputational damage vs. Talent acquisition through diversity			
	Impact (+/-): Promotion of Diversity & Inclusion vs. Discrimination	-	● ●	-
Other Work-related Rights	Impact (+): Stronger trust & inclusive decision-making	-	● ○	-
Consumers & End-Users (S4)				
Information-related impacts	Risk/Opportunity: Legal risks & loss of customers vs. Trust through transparency			
	Auswirkung (-): Data privacy breaches & lack of transparency	● ●	● ●	○ ○
Social Inclusion	Impact (+): Promotion of financial inclusion (Access to finance)	○ ○	● ○	○ ○
Governance (G1)				
Corporate Culture	Impact (+): Responsible conduct along the value chain	○ ○	● ○	○ ○
Political Engagement	Risk/Opportunity: Weakened regulatory and institutional frameworks vs. Internal governance and compliance mechanisms.			
	Impact (+): Transparency and integrity of business activities	● ○	● ○	● ○
Corruption & Bribery	Risk/Opportunity: Structural corruption and bribery vs. internal Know Your Customer/Customer Due Diligence (KYC/CDD) standards			
	Impact (+): Protection against illegitimate financial flows and promotion of ethical business behavior	● ○	● ●	● ○

● Impact Materiality

● Financial Materiality

According to our analysis, the ESRS topical standards listed below are not material, following the reasoning provided in the respective section:

- E2 Pollution
- E3 Water and marine resources
- E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems
- E5 Resource use and circular economy
- S2 Workers in the value chain
- S3 Affected communities

Environmental Information

As a financial institution, our own operations and upstream value chain are limited to office operations. As a result, material impacts, risks and opportunities arise primarily within our portfolio and in relation to specific sectors.

Due to the diversification and composition of our MSME portfolio, the topics of pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, and resource use and circular economy, were not found to be material for the ProCredit group. Due to their size, MSMEs have a limited impact on the environment compared to larger companies or economic sectors. In addition, the screening processes applied to our portfolio ensure that particularly environmentally harmful activities are excluded from financing, our clients' environmental impact is assessed and, where necessary, measures to reduce environmental impact are defined in coordination with the client. Our approach is described in detail below:

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The environmental management policy of the ProCredit group aims to take comprehensive account of environmental aspects in our internal operating processes and in credit decisions. This applies to all ESRS standards. The policy comprises an internal environmental management system (EMS) and a screening process for credit decisions, and is divided into three pillars.

Pillar I – internal Environmental Management System

The EMS system enables ProCredit to systematically monitor and steer its own environmental impact. The system is focused on the environmental impact of our organisation collectively and incorporates all group entities. All environmental data is collected across the group and managed using the “iEMS” software, which was developed internally for this purpose. The EMS is supported by policies and strategies, including the Group Environmental Management Policy.

Pillar II - Management of the environmental and social risk and impact in lending

The screening and assessment process for lending decisions is implemented through the Group Standards for Managing the Environmental and Social Risk and Impact of Lending. They apply at group level and define minimum requirements for the management of risks and impacts on environmental and social aspects in lending for all ProCredit banks. The following components are part of this process:

- **Exclusion List:** We screen potential loan clients for economic activities with possible adverse environmental or social impacts that are included in our Exclusion List. If such activities are identified during the review of the loan application, we do not provide financing to the respective client. The list covers all relevant environmental topics and can be found in our Code of Conduct, which is published on our website.
- **Category A screening list for environmental and social impact:** Economic activities that are not on our exclusion list are assessed against the criteria set out in the screening list to determine whether they are to be classified as Category A projects with significant environmental impact. If a Category A project is identified, the respective activities are subject to an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD).
- **Borrower-level Environmental and Social Assessment criteria:** Before granting a business loan, our clients' economic activities are classified into environmental risk categories based on the environmental impact inherent in

their sector. The scope of the environmental impact assessment depends on the environmental risk category and the loan amount for that client. The information required to assess the environmental risk is collected on the basis of sector-specific criteria and documented in the "Environmental and Social Assessment Form (ESAF)". The social impact assessment is mandatory for all business clients, regardless of environmental risk category or loan volume.

- **Consultation with local communities:** We focus primarily on lending to MSMEs, which, due to their size, have a relatively small social and environmental impact. Public consultations are therefore generally not carried out.

Pillar III - Green credit services

In order to reduce the ProCredit group's indirect environmental impact and promote environmental opportunities, we offer specialised credit services for investments in energy efficiency, renewable energies and other environmentally friendly measures. Classification as a green loan is based on the "Group Guidelines for Green Finance" and takes into account both technical criteria and local market conditions. Investments are eligible to be classified as green across a broad range of economic sectors and business activities.

Climate change

As a financial services provider, we can contribute to decarbonisation by promoting investments in energy efficiency and renewable energies. At the same time, we address the risks arising from climate change, including the physical risks resulting from extreme weather events and chronic shifts in climate as well as the transition risks arising in connection with regulatory developments, technological innovations and changes in consumer behaviour. With many years of experience developing sustainable financial solutions, we actively support our clients in making their business models more climate-friendly. Green loans already account for 18.3% of our overall portfolio.

The risk materiality assessment indicates a significant but limited impact of climate risk drivers on credit risk and operational risk in the group. Both physical and transition risks are consistently included, as part of ESG risks, in the assessment of operational risks. Of the two risk types, credit risk is the one which interacts more closely with ProCredit's strategy and business model; therefore, credit risk will be the focus in the following paragraphs.

Our strategy and business model address climate risk as a driver of credit risk by steering the loan portfolio towards investments with lower emissions. In view of the high proportion of green loans and the exclusion of many emissions-intensive activities, we expect only a limited impact on the materiality of credit risk in the short term. We are focusing on risk reduction and monitoring ESG regulations in all markets, in order to actively manage transition risks through dialogue with clients and the provision of information on climate risks.

Climate risks in the short term arise primarily from physical risks, especially extreme weather events. We are adapting our business model and strategy to these circumstances by incorporating climate risks into our credit risk processes and collateral valuation as part of an ESG risk score. Here, we analyse the extent to which clients are exposed to climate-related risks. Particularly in the case of physical risks, location-specific factors relating to the secured assets are directly included in this assessment. In addition, we advise clients to insure their business activities and assets against climate-related natural hazards, and we promote preventive measures through our lending, such as drip irrigation systems in agriculture. The climate scenarios used for risk analysis and strategy development (e.g. the 1.5°C scenario) are compatible with the key climate-related assumptions in the consolidated financial statements. As our scenario analyses do not indicate any risks to the business model in the short term, the assumptions made in the consolidated financial statements – in particular with regard to the valuation of assets and the estimation of useful lives – are consistent with the results of these analyses.

Reason for classification of environmental topics as non-material

As part of the materiality analysis, other environmental topics were assessed alongside climate change and classified as non-material. The process for identifying these topics followed the methodology outlined in the section "Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities".

As presented in the "Environmental Management System" section, the group manages potential negative impacts by implementing the "Group Standards for Managing the Environmental and Social Risk and Impact of Lending". Based on

these processes and the limited direct impact of our business model (office operations), the following topics were classified as non-material:

ESRS Topic	Reasoning: Own Operations	Reasoning: Portfolio
E2 Pollution	Focus on financial transactions and services, which do not cause significant direct pollution. Direct impacts are monitored using the iEMS tool.	MSMEs have comparatively low impacts due to their size. Activities with high pollution potential (e.g. PCBs, asbestos, pesticides) are excluded from lending via the Exclusion List. Financed activities are assessed using the ESAF.
E3 Water & Marine Resources	No significant water consumption, as core functions comprise financial services. Indoor water consumption is monitored via the iEMS tool.	Low share of water withdrawal due to the size of the businesses. Exclusion via Category A screening (e.g. large dams, large-scale groundwater extraction). Promotion of water savings through green loans.
E4 Biodiversity & Ecosystems	No direct impacts, as operational activities are limited to office operations in urban areas.	Financing of activities within or adjacent to IUCN Protected Areas (Categories I–IV) is prohibited. Relatively low impacts due to the small size of business clients' operations. Risk assessment (e.g. genetically modified organisms, deforestation) via ESAF; opportunities identified through reforestation.
E5 Resource Use & Circular Economy	Exclusively low-resource-intensive office activities. Monitoring of printing paper and electronic waste.	Focus on MSMEs, which are generally less resource-intensive. Exclusion of the production of single-use plastic items. Opportunities related to resource use through the provision of green loans (e.g. recycling, resource efficiency).

Social Information

Own workforce

The ProCredit group places a high value on the ethical principles of fairness and transparency in treatment of its employees. All workers within the scope of consolidation of the ProCredit group for the information in this group sustainability statement (both employees and non-employees) are part of our analysis concerning the material impact, risks and opportunities. Accordingly, these groups are taken into account in the following indicators.

The term “employee” refers to all persons working for the ProCredit group, regardless of whether they are part-time or full-time employees (including members of the Management Board and Managing Directors, who are considered senior (top) management in the ProCredit group)²². “Non-employees” are either self-employed persons who have an employment contract with the ProCredit group or persons who are supplied by external companies. These individuals primarily carry out work activities in the group and are recorded by each group institution separately based on their internal processes.

Our materiality analysis highlights the following topics in particular: working conditions, equal treatment and equal opportunity, and further work-related rights. These aspects can have positive effects, but they also harbour risks if they are not given adequate consideration. Our corporate culture, which provides exclusively positive effects, is also of great importance to us, safeguarding our core values and identity. For each of the above topics there are short-, medium- and long-term effects. In the 2025 reporting year, there was no material financial impact arising from risks related to our own workforce on the group's financial position and financial performance. We do not anticipate any significant financial risks or need for adjustments in the future either, as these topics are already firmly anchored in our corporate culture and are continuously reinforced through measures, such as training and staff planning.

As an ethical bank with a strong focus on fairness and transparency, we ensure that salary levels at ProCredit are fair and adequately reflect the institution's position in the respective local markets. Gender equality and inclusion are an integral part of our Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) and HR strategies, as we pursue the principle of meritocracy, with due regard for appropriate gender representation and a zero-tolerance policy for discrimination. We recognise the right of our employees to join trade unions and to participate in collective bargaining. At the same time, we want to make sure that all our employees have the best possible working conditions, above market standards.

²² Throughout the text, the term “Management Board” refers to the members of the Management Board and Managing Directors. In the ProCredit group, the Management Board level is the highest management level and thus one level below the administrative and supervisory bodies.

We are convinced that good cooperation with employees is based on continuous training and development. For this reason, we as a group invest heavily in training. In 2025, training expenditures in the ProCredit group amounted to EUR 8.0 million (previous year: EUR 9.7 million). In the coming years, we plan to expand these investments. In doing so, we will take a prudent approach and ensure that all potential risks, such as staff turnover rates, are considered. Despite the acknowledged risks, we will continue to invest in the development of our staff who want to stay with ProCredit and develop further. We see this as a key strength and an opportunity to secure highly qualified teams for the long term.

In addition to training measures, members of the Management Boards throughout the group hold regular, structured dialogues with all employees. The responsible HR teams follow up on the results of these discussions and assess the effectiveness of the employee engagement measures, making sure that feedback from our colleagues is duly taken into account.

We recognise that all employees are exposed to certain risks and opportunities, although certain groups may be more affected by these than others. This applies in particular to ensuring appropriate working conditions, fair wages, gender equality and inclusion, freedom of association, and the right to collective bargaining. Employee dissatisfaction stemming from working conditions can lead to increased staff turnover, adversely affecting business operations. Effective management of these risks and opportunities enables ProCredit to maintain a motivated and well-trained workforce. This is essential to achieving strategic goals and sustainable growth.

Although our workforce, as part of a service undertaking in the banking industry, is not directly affected by child labour or forced labour, they are exposed to certain indirect impacts. Due to the sensitivity and widespread importance of these topics, they are still considered to have potentially negative impacts and are thus monitored closely. We do not tolerate forced, bonded or compulsory labour, human trafficking, child labour, or other forms of slavery and servitude within our institutions, our clients' businesses, or within our supply chains.

A specific example of the impacts, risks and opportunities for the workforce is climate change. In order to address and adapt to these challenges, we have developed a transition plan for the ProCredit group that guides our pathway to our own decarbonisation. Our employees play a crucial role in this process. Implementing our transition plan requires new skills, adjusted roles and strong employee commitment. We are aware that this may be accompanied by challenges such as resistance to change or additional training costs. Therefore, we will rely on clear communication, comprehensive training programmes and employee engagement initiatives to ensure a smooth transition and create a resilient workforce.

For more information on impacts, risks and opportunities, we refer to the section "Own workforce".

Consumers and end-users

All our clients may be affected by our material impact, risks and opportunities. We categorise our relevant target clients as follows:

- Business clients, including MSMEs
- Retail clients, including private clients
- Institutional clients, strictly as deposit clients

These groups are the foundation of our client structure. Regardless of the client group, the following principle applies: We do not provide funding for activities or business models that are potentially harmful to human health or increase the risk of chronic disease within the population.

Even though we work diligently to make our services secure, transparent and fair, certain risks may still exist. These include, in particular, potential infringements relating to privacy, data protection and non-discrimination. Nevertheless, all of our clients depend on accurate and accessible service-related information, such as the terms and conditions of all services offered.

Certain groups such as elderly people, financially vulnerable clients, and other financially underrepresented groups could be at greater risk of discrimination if such diversity is not considered in the development of products and services.

Financially vulnerable clients can be more negatively impacted by banks' marketing and sales strategies. These strategies carry the risk of exploiting such financial uncertainty and misleading clients into making unfavourable decisions. Furthermore, financially underrepresented groups such as women or young people may struggle to secure adequate financing due to non-inclusive marketing and sales strategies. Additionally, privacy practices that do not adequately protect sensitive information can further expose these and other groups to risks.

Certain conditions and situations can have an unfavourable impact on consumers; these can be divided into two groups: (i) widespread or systematic or (ii) relating to individual incidents.

These main categories can be further broken down as follows:

- **Large-scale data breaches (DDoS attacks in the country):** Banks collect personal data from their clients for purposes such as loan applications and account openings. In the event of a large-scale data breach, clients' personal and financial information could be exposed. This could lead to financial loss due to unauthorised transactions, identity theft, loss of privacy, and reputational damage. Such breaches could be triggered by external attacks targeting multiple banks in the country or specifically ProCredit banks.
- **Product flaws when introducing new products:** ProCredit offers various products and continuously develops new ones to better serve its clients. Such special offers often require system changes, such as parameter adjustments, which carry the risk of incorrect fee settings.
- **Client privacy:** Security flaws in existing digital banking channels such as electronic banking and mobile banking can lead to unauthorised access to accounts, thereby compromising the confidentiality of client data. The consequences for consumers are similar to those described for DDoS attacks.
- **Credit risk assessment and approval processes:** Inadequate credit risk assessment and approval processes during loan applications can lead to client over-indebtedness.
- **Regulatory compliance:** ProCredit operates under various regulations concerning consumer protection, anti-money laundering (AML), and financial conduct. Violations can result in substantial fines, legal consequences and restrictions on business operations. Inadequate communication of product information can also lead to misunderstandings and unexpected costs for consumers, posing both legal and reputational risks for ProCredit.
- **Application of internal regulations:** Inconsistent application of internal ProCredit regulations can have a significant negative impact on clients. Differing decisions in comparable cases can be perceived as unfair and lead to confusion and dissatisfaction.
- **Consumer trust and ethical practices:** Clear and transparent communication regarding product information is of great importance to ProCredit in order to maintain the trust of our clients. Miscommunication can lead to confusion and dissatisfaction. It is equally important to take a responsible approach to lending in order to avoid over-indebtedness. If client feedback is not dealt with promptly and appropriately, this can undermine trust and lead to ongoing dissatisfaction and reputational risks.

Material impact on consumers and end-users

ProCredit has a significant positive impact on economic development in the countries where we operate, primarily through our dedicated support for MSMEs and their formalisation as well as our commitment to green finance. By providing tailored financial services to MSMEs, we help these businesses to grow, innovate, and contribute to local economies. Additionally, our green finance initiatives promote sustainable practices and environmental responsibility among our clients, which helps make them more resilient to the potential negative impacts of environmental problems such as climate change. The types of consumers positively affected by our activities include all MSME clients, who have increased access to capital and resources, as well as clients using green loans. In 2025, we provided our clients with EUR 1,135.9 million for green investments. These positive effects are evident in all our markets and make a contribution to economic stability and sustainable development.

Risks and opportunities arising from consumer and end-user dependencies

ProCredit identifies several material risks and opportunities arising from our impacts and dependencies on consumers and end-users. One significant risk is the potential for economic downturn, unstable political situations or inflation, which could influence our business activities. Other external factors can lead to increased demand for digital solutions, such as the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Additionally, changes in regulatory environments could pose compliance challenges and affect our operations. One of the most important regulations is the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which aims to ensure the protection of clients' personal data. This regulation mandates stringent data privacy and security measures, which help build trust and confidence among our clients.

Our focus on MSMEs, green finance, and supporting underrepresented groups, such as women and young entrepreneurs, presents significant growth potential. Investments in women-led businesses in particular close existing financing gaps and promote innovation and economic development. Through tailored financial solutions, we contribute to gender equality and access a previously underutilised market, enabling additional growth and diversification.

Our commitment to green finance opens up new markets and client segments, particularly in terms of adapting to climate risks and among environmentally conscious consumers and businesses. These opportunities enable us to make a positive impact on communities while enhancing our reputation and long-term profitability.

Understanding and assessing consumers and end users at higher risk of harm

As highlighted above, there are certain groups of clients with particular characteristics that can be at greater risk of harm. This includes in particular:

- **Individuals with low stable income and those with poor credit scores:** These people are at a higher risk of over-indebtedness. ProCredit banks follow the principles of transparency and social responsibility in lending. This entails considering the specific situation of a borrower and avoiding over-indebting clients. The "Group Credit Risk Standards for Private Clients" define the creditworthiness assessment process and criteria to be applied by ProCredit banks in lending to private clients.
- **Elderly consumers:** ProCredit aims to provide user-friendly and efficient direct banking channels to its clients. We already offer a wide range of transactions via our e-Banking and m-Banking. Elderly clients could, however, have greater difficulties in adapting to digital banking platforms. To mitigate this risk, ProCredit banks continue to have physical presence in the form of branches and 24/7 zones. In addition, contact centres provide access to advisory services.
- **Consumers relying heavily on digital banking services:** The security flaws described above expose this group to an increased risk of harm. To mitigate this risk, the banks provide information security advice to clients to raise awareness about threats (e.g. Trojan horses, phishing, fraudulent calls, etc.).
- **Other financially underrepresented groups (e.g. women, young people):** These groups often face significant challenges in securing financing due to different obstacles. With the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Strategy, ProCredit aims to specifically address these challenges and provide financial services that have been adjusted to the needs of underrepresented groups in order to close existing financing gaps.

Our material risks and opportunities arising from impacts and dependencies on consumers do not relate to a specific group. Such risks relate to all our target clients.

Governance information

Company policy

Our governance policies on whistleblowing, political activities and lobbying, and on anti-corruption and bribery are an integral part of our commitment to ethical business practices. We continuously review and improve these policies to ensure that they meet the highest standards for integrity and transparency. In this way, we protect the interests of our stakeholders and foster a sustainable and responsible banking environment.

As the ProCredit group is mainly active in South Eastern and Eastern Europe and in South America, the impact of our governance policies is particularly significant. In these markets, we encounter challenges such as regulatory peculiarities, increased corruption risks and political influence. By implementing robust governance frameworks, we want to set high standards for ethical conduct and transparency in these markets. This not only protects our organisation and strengthens stakeholder confidence, but also contributes to the stability of local financial systems.

Such strong governance is essential in order to address the specific risks of these regions. These include complex and frequently changing laws, high levels of bureaucracy and sector-specific taxation, which can lead to uncertainty. In particular, the risk of arbitrary legislation requires us to have strict compliance structures and a high degree of adaptability in our strategic planning.

Political instability is another critical risk that has historically been elevated in the countries where we operate and can affect business continuity and the investment climate. The ongoing war in Ukraine is an extreme example of this and has also had a significant impact on the country's financial sector. Even on an international level, the conflict has led to heightened geopolitical tensions and greater uncertainty and disruption in financial markets, affecting investor confidence and economic stability. Furthermore, corruption remains a widespread problem in some areas, posing risks to ethical business practices and requiring robust counter-measures.

By managing these risks through our comprehensive governance policies, ProCredit aims to mitigate any potential negative impacts and ensure sustainable business operations. Our proactive approach to risk management and our commitment to ethical standards help us to overcome these challenges and maintain the trust of our stakeholders.

Whistleblowing

The ProCredit group strives to promote a culture of transparency and accountability. Our Whistleblowing Policy is a cornerstone of our governance framework and provides a secure and confidential mechanism for employees, clients and other stakeholders to report any unethical, illegal or suspicious activity. An effective whistleblowing mechanism is an important part of our operations. It enables us to identify potential problems at an early stage and to resolve them before they become major risks. By promoting a culture of open communication based on trust, we can ensure that all concerns are taken seriously and dealt with appropriately. This not only contributes to the integrity and stability of our business activities, but also strengthens stakeholder trust in our organisation. Whistleblowing is essential to our operations as it is a key tool for detecting and preventing misconduct, fraud and other unethical behaviour. This is especially important in the countries where we operate, where regulatory environments can be complex and corruption levels can be relatively high.

Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

Measures to counter corruption and bribery are of the utmost importance for ProCredit, as they are crucial to maintaining the integrity and trustworthiness of our operations. Corruption and bribery can lead to significant legal, financial and reputational risks. By implementing robust anti-corruption measures, we protect our organisation and also contribute to a fair and transparent business environment. This is essential to build trust with local communities, regulators and stakeholders.

At ProCredit, we have a zero-tolerance stance regarding corruption and bribery. Our policy is designed to prevent, detect and respond to corrupt practices within our operations and among our business partners. Our internal control system includes regular audits and risk assessments to identify and mitigate potential corruption risks. We have established clear procedures for reporting and investigating suspected cases of corruption or bribery and take swift and decisive action to mitigate negative impact. In addition to our internal measures, we require all third parties, including suppliers and contractors, to comply with our ethical standards. We conduct due diligence checks on these third parties to ensure that they comply with our policy against corruption and bribery.

Political influence and lobbying activities

Political activities and lobbying are an important topic, as they can significantly influence our reputation and the way we are perceived by our stakeholders. In our countries of operation, where the political landscapes can be volatile and

regulatory conditions are still developing, political activity or lobbying can create conflicts of interest and undermine our commitment to ethical behaviour and neutrality. By taking a clear stance on political neutrality, we ensure that our actions are aligned with our values and that we act transparently and ethically.

We do not engage in political activities or lobbying that could be perceived as an attempt to influence public policy in our favour. Our governance framework includes clear guidelines that prohibit the use of company resources, including financial contributions, for political purposes.

Impact, risks and opportunity management

Disclosures on the materiality assessment process

Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

ProCredit's due diligence follows a holistic approach that takes into account both the inside-out and outside-in perspectives in accordance with ESRS standards. Within the framework of double materiality, our impact and relevant business risks and opportunities are considered. In doing so, we take into account the interactions between these perspectives: Significant negative impacts on the environment and society (e.g. through unsustainable practices of financed customers) can cause financial risks for the group, such as reputational damage or increased probability of credit default. This integrated method leads to a comprehensive understanding of the issues that are material to our business and our stakeholders, and ensures that our sustainability initiatives are robust, transparent and effectively aligned with regulatory requirements.

Initially, our list of sustainability topics covered by ESRS is assessed across the ProCredit group's value chain. The downstream value chain is analysed on the basis of the major economic sectors and loan purposes in our loan portfolio. This shows the possible financial impact. By mapping the output to the Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposures (ENCORE) and United Nations Environmental Programme – Financial Initiative (UNEP-FI) database, preliminary materiality levels are identified.

Based on preliminary results, experts from various departments have defined drivers for impact, risks and opportunities for each sustainability topic from different angles of the value chain. The negative impacts have been evaluated based on their relative severity and likelihood; the positive impacts based on their relative magnitude, scope and likelihood; and the risks and opportunities based in turn on their likelihood and potential magnitude. Here, our experts consider the ProCredit business model, along with the economic markets where we operate, our products and client types. In particular, our environmental management framework, including the Exclusion List, and our Code of Conduct were taken into consideration, setting clear expectations for ethical business practices for both internal parties and third-party behaviour. Other contextual characteristics such as geographical areas of operation, availability of technology, regulatory context and technological and market trends were likewise taken into consideration.

A central part of evaluating the sustainability aspects in the outside-in perspective is the consistency with our business and risk strategies. This is achieved by aligning the double materiality analysis with the ESG risk driver assessment as part of our risk inventory, the basis of our risk management. The results are reviewed and validated by an additional expert.

Based on a defined materiality threshold²³, we identify material sustainability topics subject to environmental, social and/or financial materiality.

Those results are discussed and validated with our stakeholders (we refer to the section “Interests and views of stakeholders”).

Compared to the previous year, the basic methodology of the materiality analysis was retained, with the results being updated in the reporting year. Materiality is reviewed annually; a comprehensive reassessment is carried out every four years or as required in the event of significant changes in business activities.

²³ The assessment is based on a scale of 1 to 5. The materiality threshold is a score of 2.5.

Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement

The list of disclosure requirements that were observed when preparing the group sustainability statement based on the results of the materiality assessment can be found in the section “General basis for preparation of the group sustainability statement”. Material information is defined using the dual materiality analysis and the ESRS disclosure requirements. Topics are considered material if they have a strong or severe impact, risk or opportunity based on a defined threshold.

For a table of all the data points in the listed EU legislation, we refer to the “Group Sustainability Statement Appendix”.



Above: Employees of ProCredit Bank Bulgaria
Below: Graduation ceremony at the ProCredit Academy

Environmental Information

EU Taxonomy

In general, the EU taxonomy eligibility criteria refer to economic activities that could potentially contribute to one of the six environmental objectives (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, prevention and reduction of environmental pollution, and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). In the financial year 2025, total assets amounted to EUR 11.8 billion (2024: EUR 10.9 billion). Around 75% of our total assets in the year 2025 (73% in 2024) are considered for calculation of Green Asset Ratio under the EU Taxonomy. For the classification of economic activities, the NACE sector codes were applied.

Majority of our assets consist of loans and advances to customers, with the bulk of the customer loan portfolio located outside the European Union. At the group level, the relevant key performance indicators (KPI) are disclosed based on prudential consolidation, in line with the methodology established in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178. For the reporting year 2025 (unchanged to the previous year) the methodology as per the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 is applied for the disclosure of the group's assets that are eligible and aligned with the EU taxonomy criteria.

The 4th Commission Notice published in December 2025 has provided clarification on the obligation of credit institutions to publish two new KPIs, namely 'fees & commission income' and 'trading book'. It is clarified that Article 10(5) of the Disclosures Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 is amended by Article 1(8) of the Omnibus Delegated Act, thereby postponing the application of reporting requirements for these KPIs by two years, up to January 2028. Hence these two KPIs are not disclosed in this year's taxonomy report.

The ProCredit Group prioritizes climate change adaptation and mitigation as important elements of sustainability strategy, actively engaging clients to guide them on their decarbonization paths. Green lending is a key tool we use to support decarbonization efforts of our clients. At the group level, our policies are continuously updated to ensure alignment with the EU taxonomy framework. Additionally, our internal assessment processes incorporate the environment and social assessment, following an approach that is moving in the direction of DNSH principles.

Nearly 1.3% of our total assets are taxonomy eligible in 2025 (1.2% in 2024). The eligible assets contribute to the objectives of climate change mitigation. The sector that contributed to the eligible activities is households. In terms of stock KPI, assets amounting to EUR 159 million are taxonomy eligible whereas based on the flow KPI, EUR 56 million are taxonomy eligible. On the balance side, EUR 8.9 billion exposures are included in the calculation of the Green Asset Ratio (GAR). Exposures to central banks, central governments and supranational issuers, amounting to EUR 2.9 billion, are excluded from the GAR calculation in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements. On the off-balance side, financial guarantees amounting to EUR 193.2 million are considered for GAR calculation. However, no eligible exposures have been reported. The group does not have a trading portfolio in the conventional sense.

Based on the nature and geographic profile of ProCredit Group's business and client portfolio, no EU Taxonomy-aligned assets have been identified for the current reporting period. Due to the limited availability of data, the assessment of the technical screening criteria - including the criteria for substantial contribution, the Do-No-Significant-Harm (DNSH) criteria, and the minimum safeguards - could only be performed to a limited extent for the reporting year 2025, despite the Group's reasonable efforts to obtain the necessary information. For the forthcoming reporting year, the Group intends to further enhance and refine its assessment methodology.

In 2025, the ProCredit group is reporting the tables on nuclear energy and fossil gas activities for the first time. ProCredit Bank Ukraine has issued a small number of loans related to the financing of power plants that run on fossil gas. The total amount of these exposures is EUR 2.3 million. These transactions are not eligible under the EU taxonomy. We therefore only publish the tables for ineligible exposures. All other tables are not published.

The following table shows the consolidated group figures.

Tables relating to the publication of the EU Taxonomy according to annexes 6 and 12 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 can be found in the appendix to the group sustainability statement.

in EUR m	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Total assets*	11,786.5	10,936.2
of which		
Total covered assets in GAR	8,861.3	8,015.1
Assets covered in numerator of GAR	1,319.8	1,328.9
Assets covered in denominator of GAR	7,541.5	6,686.3
Assets excluded from GAR calculation	2,925.2	2,921.1

*Calculation done based on data from Finrep & manual data collection from bank (before provisions).

Summary of KPIs to be disclosed by credit institutions under Article 8 Taxonomy Regulation

Year 2025		Total environ- mentally sus- tainable asset (in EUR)	KPI Turnover (%) ⁴	KPI Capex (%) ⁵	% coverage (over total assets) ³	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Main KPI	Green Asset Ratio (GAR) stock	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.0	24.8
Year 2025		Total environ- mentally sus- tainable asset (in EUR)	KPI Turnover (%)	KPI Capex (%)	% coverage (over total assets)	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Additional KPI	GAR flow	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.6	28.1
	Trading Book ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	x	x	x
	Financial guaran- tees	0.0	0.00	0.00	x	x	x
	Assets under management	0.0	0,0	0,0	x	x	x
	Fees and com- missions income ²	0.0	N/A	N/A	x	x	x
Year 2024		Total environ- mentally sus- tainable asset (in EUR)	KPI Turnover (%) ⁴	KPI Capex (%) ⁵	% coverage (over total assets) ³	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Main KPI	Green Asset Ratio (GAR) stock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.1	26.7

1 For credit institutions that do not meet the conditions of Article 94(1) of the CRR or the conditions set out in Article 325a(1) of the CRR.

2 Fees and commissions income from services other than lending and AuM.

3 Institutions shall disclose forward-looking information for these KPIs, including information in terms of targets, together with relevant explanations on the methodology applied.

4 Based on the Turnover KPI of the counterparty.

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

A Fees and Commissions and Trading Book KPIs shall only apply starting 2026. SMEs' inclusion in these KPI will only apply subject to a positive result of an impact assessment.

B Total environmental sustainable assets represents the taxonomy aligned activities based on the Turnover KPI.

C Turnover KPI % - calculated as the percentage of taxonomy aligned exposures over total GAR assets.

D CapEx KPI % - calculated as the percentage of taxonomy aligned exposures over total GAR assets.

E Percentage Coverage - % of assets covered by the taxonomy aligned exposures based on Turnover KPI over Bank's total assets.

F Percentage of assets excluded from numerator - % of exposures that are excluded from numerator (i.e. exposures that only form part of the denominator for the Green Asset Ratio calculation) over the Group's total assets.

G Percentage of assets excluded from denominator - % of assets not covered for GAR calculation over the Group's total assets.

Climate change

Strategy

Transition plan for climate change mitigation

The ProCredit group aligns its long-term emissions reduction target for 2050 with internationally recognised frameworks, including the UNEP-FI guidelines and the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB). Our emissions reduction targets have been set based on the measured impact – in line with the guidelines of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) – and risks, and are a central component of the ProCredit Climate Action Strategy. In addition, we have developed our near-term targets using the SBTi methodology and had them validated. All emissions reduction targets for the ProCredit group are in line with the 1.5°C scenario of the Paris Climate Agreement.

We are committed to maintaining transparency and adhering to the highest standards of environmental responsibility. As part of our ongoing efforts to align with global sustainability goals, we are part of the Paris Climate Agreement-aligned EU Benchmarks.

The climate resilience of the group's strategy and business model was assessed as part of the risk inventory conducted in the first quarter of 2025. It encompasses the group's lending and deposit business (downstream value chain) as well as its own operations in all of the group's geographical markets. The analysis, based on a climate scenario with high GHG emissions (Representative Concentration Pathway, RCP 8.5), is based on both qualitative and quantitative methods. The following assumptions are made in the applied scenario:

- GHG emissions are rising due to the fossil fuel-intensive energy mix.
- Globally, temperatures are rising above the 1.5° target set in the Paris Climate Agreement.
- Extreme weather events are occurring more frequently and with greater intensity.

Limitations of the analysis exist due to assumptions made in the scenario analysis, inherent uncertainties in the modelling of climate risks, and limited availability of data for MSME customers. The analysis showed that climate change, in the form of transitional and physical climate risks, currently has only a minor impact on traditional risk types.

To prevent potential negative impacts on the business model, climate risks have been integrated into group-wide risk management. The anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and climate-related opportunities were not fully quantified in the reporting year and were thus not included in the resilience analysis.

In 2025, the group-wide transition plan for climate action was approved by the Management Board. The plan sets out how we intend to achieve our decarbonisation targets based on scientifically sound scenarios and how we intend to manage physical and transition risks. The goals are a resilient loan portfolio, net-zero emissions and sustainable business practices. The transition plan emphasises the group's long-standing commitment to environmental and social responsibility, as well as our contribution to the 1.5°C target of the Paris Climate Agreement. Key components of the plan include engaging with clients to promote sustainability and climate resilience, setting science-based targets for reducing GHG emissions, and integrating climate risks into the group's risk management framework. The plan also highlights the importance of transparent corporate governance, regular training sessions on climate risk topics, and comprehensive reporting on sustainability initiatives.

Our near-term (2027, 2030) and long-term (2050) GHG emissions targets are aligned with a 1.5°C-compatible emissions pathway over the entire target period, based on the International Energy Agency's (IEA) "Net Zero by 2050" scenario and the SBTi's Absolute Contraction approach. We are committed to reducing the carbon footprint of the ProCredit group by implementing decarbonisation measures. One of the primary measures is to increase the share of renewables in our energy supply by utilising guarantees of origin. This ensures that the energy consumed is sourced from renewable options such as solar, wind and hydro power. In addition, we are dedicated to the electrification of the ProCredit vehicle fleet, and by switching to electric vehicles we significantly reduce GHG emissions from company-owned automobiles. We also actively support our customers with advice and financing to help them convert to climate-

friendly practices and achieve their decarbonisation targets. For further information, we refer to the section “Strategy, business model and value chain”.

To ensure that our targets are realistic and that their achievement is not jeopardised by bound GHG emissions, we have conducted a qualitative assessment of the status of our decarbonisation levers in relation to our targets. We have made significant progress by implementing energy efficiency measures, such as upgrading equipment, improving building insulation, installing heat pumps and using LED lighting. In addition, we have installed photovoltaic rooftop systems on our head office buildings wherever possible. Guarantees of origin for electricity from renewable sources are intended to ensure future emissions reductions. Currently, 33% of our locations use guarantees of origin, compared with 22% in 2024.

Our transition plan is an integral component of our business strategy and financial planning. This plan is designed to reduce our carbon footprint and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. By integrating the transition plan into our strategic framework, we aim to enhance our market positioning and meet regulatory requirements.

As a financial institution, we report the KPIs required under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy, in particular the Green Asset Ratio (GAR). At group level, our policies are continuously updated to ensure alignment with the EU taxonomy. Furthermore, our internal assessment processes comprehensively integrate environmental and social aspects and are increasingly guided by Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) principles. We currently have no targets or plans (revenue, capital expenditure, investment plans, operating expenditure) to deliberately increase the taxonomy alignment of our economic activities; accordingly, we do not expect any planned changes to the relevant indicators under Article 8 in the short to medium term. Any changes would be market- or regulation-driven; reporting will continue in accordance with Article 8.

To ensure the effectiveness of our strategy, we monitor financial forecasts at bank level using KPIs that are derived from our business strategy. These KPIs also cover environmental goals such as our green loan portfolio performance. In this way, we create a coherent link between our financial planning and our business strategy, thereby ensuring that our financial goals are aligned with our sustainability goals.

We were able to achieve progress in the implementation of our transition plan during the reporting period. The proportion of electricity sourced through guarantees of origin increased by 50.5% in terms of number of branches and by 40.0% in terms of consumption, underlining our commitment to renewable energy. At the same time, we have expanded the use of electric vehicles in our fleet by 1.4% in terms of number of vehicles and by 5.4% in terms of kilometres driven. To support our customers in their own decarbonisation efforts, we have introduced a carbon calculator in all our banking subsidiaries that companies can use to measure their impact on the climate. These measures reflect our comprehensive approach to our climate strategy, which combines operational improvements with customer engagement to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Impact, risks and opportunity management

Description of the process to identify and assess material climate-related impact, risks and opportunities

The process to calculate emissions within the ProCredit group makes a differentiation between scopes 1, 2, and 3, in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) protocol. An exception is made for category 15 – financed emissions, which are calculated outside of the iEMS. Here, the PCAF standard is used as a best industry practice for sourcing emissions data and estimating client emissions. Additionally, using the iEMS tool we continuously monitor environmentally relevant data, including energy consumption, transport, waste management and water usage. The data is recorded monthly or yearly, depending on its type, and is validated in accordance with the dual-control principle. Emission factors are applied to the collected data to calculate GHG emissions, using standards from the GHG Protocol and guidelines from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

The risk inventory serves as the basis for the forward-looking identification of significant physical climate risks and transition risks. This process is initiated annually or on an ad hoc basis by the risk control function at group level; it is then shared in the GRMC and approved by the Management Board. The risk categories include: credit risk, market

risks, operational risk, liquidity risk and other risks. A separate risk category has not been defined for ESG risks, which includes physical climate risks and transition risks. Instead, ESG risks are taken into account in our materiality assessment as drivers of existing risk types, since they can have a significant impact on the materiality of these risks.

Physical risks and transition risks in our own operations

The materiality of the effects from potential business interruptions and damage to our assets as a result of climate risk factors is determined as part of the risk inventory. In order to identify the potential impact of climate events on our operations and to be able to respond to them in a timely manner, we determine the severity of various weather phenomena and other natural disasters in our threat analysis. The goal of the analysis is to identify the most relevant threats based on the assessment of the probability of their occurrence and their impact. In addition, the Business Impact Analysis is prepared in order to identify the processes that are critical for maintaining the group's key products and services. Results from both analyses support the business continuity strategy.

Events in our own operations that are attributable to physical risks are documented in the internal Risk Event Database (RED). The respective gross risk amount must also be recorded. We then use this data to continuously refine our risk identification and risk management approaches.

Physical risks and transition risks upstream and downstream in the value chain

As presented in the section "Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model", business clients in the ProCredit group are subject to an environmental and social risk assessment. The individual assessment process considers physical climate risks, transition risks and opportunities arising from climate change. Furthermore, climate risks are assessed based on the economic sector and region in which customers operate and are incorporated into an ESG risk score as part of the individual risk assessment and other relevant factors.

Locked-in GHG emissions may arise when the group provides long-term financing for emissions-intensive, long-lived assets that cannot be decarbonised in the short term. As ProCredit does not provide long-term financing in emissions-intensive sectors, the portfolio is not affected by locked-in GHG emissions.

Due to the exclusion of environmentally harmful business activities from our lending and due to our established processes for assessing environmental and social risks, we consider our exposure to climate change-related transition risks to be limited. In addition, transition risks are regularly monitored with indicators as part of the risk reporting process and are discussed in the GRMC.

At group level, an analysis of the loan portfolio is carried out annually with a focus on physical climate risks. The analysis is based on a scenario with very high GHG emissions, as derived from IPCC RCP 8.5. The analysis uses the geographical coordinates of the assets in the loan portfolio to assess their exposure to 15 climate risk drivers (e.g. drought, river flooding), taking into account the probability of occurrence and recurrence period in each case. This serves to identify potential risk concentrations.

In addition, a climate risk stress test was conducted on the business loan portfolio during the reporting year. The potential effects of a drought and the introduction of Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)-like legislation are simulated in terms of their impact on loss allowances.

Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

We have developed various policy documents where we formulate strategies to achieve our targets for climate action. These are applicable throughout the group.

- **Environmental Management Policy:** Outlines our commitment to mitigating climate change through a comprehensive EMS. The policy is structured around three key pillars: internal environmental management, management of environmental and social risk in lending, and green finance. The German ProCredit institutions are certified according to the EMAS standard and all other institutions according to ISO 14001:2015 (we refer to the section "Environmental Management System").

- **Standards for project financing in the renewable energy sector:** Provide a comprehensive framework, including technical and financial requirements as well as detailed guidelines for assessment, financing structure and risk management.
- **Guidelines for Green Finance:** Provide detailed principles for lending operations, eligibility criteria for green loans, and reporting requirements to monitor the development of the green loan portfolio. We observe the criteria of the Green Bond Principles and the EU taxonomy.
- **Group Climate Action Strategy & Transition Plan:** Set out how we achieve our decarbonisation targets and how we manage physical and transition risks. In doing so, we are aligned with the guidelines of the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) and follow the standards and recommendations of PCAF and SBTi (we refer to the section “Transition plan for climate action”).

We have set up committees, with Management Board participation, to monitor the implementation of and compliance with our environmental policies and standards (we refer to the section “Corporate governance”).

The ProCredit group policies set out the framework for limiting environmental and social risks in lending, for climate change mitigation and adaptation and for the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energies.

Actions and resources in regard to climate change policies

Our strategy is built on a foundation of measurable actions and targets, reflecting our dedication to reducing our environmental impact and supporting our clients in their sustainability journeys.

Implemented Actions

- **Raising Stakeholder Awareness:** Annual internal ESG training for staff has been implemented to ensure all employees are knowledgeable about environmental, social, and governance standards.
- **Emissions Measurement and Target Setting:** We have implemented robust systems to measure our GHG emissions and set targets in our operations to reduce our environmental impact. From 2015 to 2025, we cut 11,129 tCO₂eq in our own operations, which corresponds to a reduction of 70%.
- **Sustainability Assessment of Suppliers:** We have maintained a system to assess our suppliers in terms of sustainability, ensuring that our supply chain aligns with our environmental values.
- **Portfolio Emissions Reporting:** We report our portfolio emissions using the “PCAF Part A – Financed emissions 2nd edition (2022)” standard, ensuring transparency and accountability regarding our environmental impact. The asset class of listed shares and corporate bonds was excluded, as it is not relevant to the ProCredit group’s business model and accounts for only around 0.1% of the balance sheet total.
- **Green Loan Portfolio:** In 2025, we successfully achieved a 18.3% share (EUR 1,419.6 million) of green loans in our total portfolio, demonstrating our commitment to sustainable investments. Additionally, through our lending portfolio we have financed projects with installed capacity of 1 GW as of 2025.
- **Renewable Energy Projects:** Our 3 MWp photovoltaic power plant in Kosovo has been generating solar energy since 2023. In 2025, 3,924 MWh were produced, thereby avoiding 3,344 tCO₂eq.
- **Adaptation measures in the agricultural sector:** To support our customers in the agricultural sector in adapting to climate change, we developed the Sustainable Agriculture Guide in 2025. This guide is used when serving customers and is the basis for optimal advice on nature-based, engineering and technological solutions.

Planned Actions

- **Reduction of our Own GHG Emissions:** We aim to reduce the GHG emissions emerging from our own operations. This process is validated by SBTi. A detailed description can be found below.
- **Client Support for GHG Emissions Reduction:** We support our clients in setting and achieving their own emissions reduction targets, with a particular focus on the agriculture and manufacturing sectors.
- **Steering the Business Loan Portfolio:** We will steer the growth of our business loan portfolio towards less carbon-intensive activities, promoting sustainable business practices.
- **Continued financing of renewable energy projects:** We will continue to finance renewable energy projects, contributing to the global energy transition.

- **Green Loan Portfolio:** Our green loan portfolio is continuously expanded and optimised to provide clients with financial products that support their environmental goals.

These measures reflect our commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and building a climate-resilient loan portfolio. We believe that through these efforts we can make a significant positive impact on the environment and support our clients in their sustainability goals. Our net-zero pathway also includes interim targets, which are included in our planned measures and are to be achieved by 2030. Measures to reduce our own GHG emissions are being implemented at group level and in all our subsidiaries. The described measures to reduce our financed GHG emissions are being implemented in the ProCredit banks in all regions. At present, none of the measures are subject to any specific deadlines. For more information regarding the implementation timelines, we refer to the section “Metrics and targets”.

We have not set fixed amounts for capital expenditures or operating expenditures related to our climate strategies at the group level. We believe it is important to be flexible and adaptable in our financial decisions, given the dynamic and uncertain market conditions associated with climate change. In addition, consideration was given to how target achievement was dependent on the allocation of resources, using existing financial planning processes. This includes the operating budget for utility bills and investments in facility renovations, as well as the transition to a more environmentally friendly vehicle fleet. Moreover, ESG and climate change are embedded as institutionalised topics throughout the processes and policies of the group. We can therefore confirm that there were no significant capital or operating expenses in connection with the measures to achieve our climate strategies during the reporting period.

Metrics and targets

Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

In order to achieve our net-zero targets, we use the tools established in our EMS (we refer to the sections “Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model” and “Measures and resources in connection with climate strategies”). This minimises our general transition risk. To manage residual risks, we identify assets with high transition risk and measure their share of the business loan portfolio. When developing our targets, we involved all relevant stakeholders through seminars and regular updates. This inclusive approach allowed us to gather valuable insights and foster a collaborative environment. In addition, our Business Client Advisers informed our customers about our decarbonisation targets.

In line with our Business Strategy, and particularly our Climate Action Strategy, we have set ourselves the target of cutting our market-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42.0% by 2030, compared to the 2022 baseline (see table below). To achieve this target, we want to electrify our vehicle fleet and increase the share of renewable energy sources through guarantees of origin. Our Scope 3 target follows a linear modelling approach: For the near-term goal, by 2027 the business clients responsible for 28.0% of financed emissions must have SBTi-validated targets; the long-term goal is for the entire loan portfolio to have validated targets by 2040. For Scope 3 emissions as well, 2022 is the baseline year to which a value of "0" has been assigned. The reported emissions targets apply on a consolidated basis to the ProCredit group and, where relevant, to the upstream and downstream value chain.

We have chosen 2022 as the reference year for our decarbonisation targets because it allows a comparison with the years before the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular 2018 and 2019. Those years represent a period of stable operations and typical emissions levels, allowing for a more meaningful assessment of progress towards our environmental goals.

Our near-term targets were validated by SBTi in 2024. The 1.5°C-aligned reduction pathways are based on the IEA scenario ‘Net Zero by 2050’ (2021) in the version adapted by the SBTi for company-wide targets. For Scope 1 and 2, the 1.5° reference path was calculated in accordance with the SBTi absolute contraction approach, using 2022 as the baseline year. For Scope 3 (Category 15), we use two methods specified by the SBTi. In financing projects for power generation, we apply the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA) in which our financed projects follow a 1.5°C-compatible, sector-specific emissions pathway. Moreover, we will exclusively finance renewable energy projects until 2030. For MSME loans, we use the “portfolio coverage approach”: by 2027, 28% of financed GHG emissions should come from companies whose targets have been validated by the SBTi.

The targets were defined in collaboration with SBTi experts and internal stakeholders, particularly for Scope 3 emissions.

Although we measure impact for business travel and financed activities, for the group's Scope 3 target we exclusively considered the bound GHG emissions related to our loan portfolio, as these comprise the majority (99.95%) of our Scope 3 emissions. Primary data – our business travel – therefore accounts for 0.05% of the total basis for our Scope 3 emissions data. By 2027, we will intensify our work with the clients responsible for 28.0% of our financed GHG emissions, supporting them in the definition of their own emissions-reduction targets. We also support our customers in decarbonisation by providing advice, calculating GHG emissions and through decarbonisation investment measures.

This approach to client engagement is a multi-step process where clients first commit to setting science-based targets, then calculate their GHG emissions and lastly have their targets validated by SBTi. In addition, we will support our clients to implement strategies to meet their decarbonisation targets, including through our green loan services. This means that the target in our subsidiary banks is only applied to their long-term business loan portfolio.

The client engagement approach was selected for our Scope 3 (financed GHG emissions) targets, as it is the most effective method to reach our decarbonisation targets in alignment with our Business Strategy and in consideration of our loan portfolio structure. Our focus on MSMEs makes it essential for the group to adopt a customer-centric approach where we support borrowers on their path to net-zero. We want to steer the business loan portfolio towards less carbon-intensive sectors, strengthen green investments and, in particular, provide financing options for renewable energy projects.

Cross-sector reductions pathway (2022 as baseline)	2030	2050
Scope 1 & 2	-42.0%	-90.0%
Client engagement pathway (2022 as baseline)	2027	2040
Scope 3 (Financed Activities)	28.0%	100.0%

New technologies (efficient energy management for buildings, rooftop PV systems, electrification of vehicle fleet) play an important role in achieving our decarbonisation goals and are being gradually implemented in all banks.

There are currently no quantifiable calculations of the expected emissions reductions for the measures described. However, it can be assumed that implementation – in particular the expansion of renewable energies, the electrification of the vehicle fleet and the integration of customers into science-based targets – will have an emissions-reducing effect.

To derive and prioritise our decarbonisation levers, we consider a 1.5°C-aligned scenario (IEA “Net Zero by 2050”) for target benchmarking and the target/actual comparison; in addition, a climate scenario with high GHG emissions (RCP 8.5) is used to analyse physical climate risk and in stress tests (scenarios: “Net Zero 2050”, drought/heat wave) to account for technology-, market- and policy-related developments. These analyses inform the selection and timing of our levers.

Our targets are to reduce, by 2030, our Scope 1 emissions by 386 tCO₂eq compared to the reference year 2022²⁴ (920 tCO₂eq). For Scope 2 emissions, we plan a reduction of 1,454 tCO₂eq, down from 3,461 tCO₂eq in 2022. Overall, combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are expected to fall by 1,840 tCO₂eq, from 4,381 tCO₂eq (2022) to 2,541 tCO₂eq (2030). In 2025, our absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions amounted to 4,813 tCO₂eq, representing an increase of 9.9% compared to our 2022 baseline. In relative terms, however, our emissions per employee fell by 20.3% over the same period. With regard to our linear reduction target for 2025, we are deviating by 30% due to the

²⁴ In 2025, the historical emissions for the 2022 baseline year were updated to reflect the revised emissions factors. This changed Scope 1 emissions from 918 tCO₂eq to 920 tCO₂eq and Scope 2 emissions from 3,250 tCO₂eq to 3,461 tCO₂eq. In accordance with the requirements of the SBTi and ESRS E1, we have recalculated the absolute targets for 2030 and 2050 while maintaining the validated reduction targets of 42% and 90%, respectively. The impact of these updates on the target pathways is negligible.

group's continued growth. In general, it is evident that, despite higher absolute emissions, the significant improvement in emission intensity indicates significant efficiency gains in operating activities during the reporting year.

The most important assumptions for target achievement include the continuous availability of renewable energy sources and the aforementioned introduction of electric vehicles into our fleet.

We are currently unable to provide an estimate of our Scope 3 emissions target or commit to a specific reduction path for our clients. The current quantification of our clients' GHG emissions is based on average emissions factors (we refer to the section "Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions"). We anticipate a decline in the amounts as more precise data on our customers' GHG emissions becomes available. Our customers receive support in calculating their emissions with a CO₂ calculator that we developed. Using this application, customers will be able to set their own goals and implement decarbonisation measures, with our expertise and financing to support them.

Any changes to the targets and the corresponding indicators, underlying measurement methods, key assumptions, limitations, sources and data collection methods applied will be disclosed transparently. Progress towards the targets is monitored and reported annually. Scope 1 and 2 emissions are measured regularly and included annually in the scorecard for the Supervisory Board. Adjustments to the targets are made as needed to ensure that our long-term objectives are achieved.

To monitor the impact of our decarbonisation targets, we perform a comprehensive process that involves regular data collection, verification, reporting and review. This process is described in our transition plan for climate action. The reduction of emissions from our own operations is measured on the basis of GHG emissions (tCO₂eq), and the progress of our strategy for engaging with clients with a significant carbon footprint is measured based on the percentage of customers who have been included in our client engagement approach.

For more information on our strategic measures for climate action, we refer to the item "Climate action measures, SDG 13" in the section "Strategy, business model and value chain".

Energy consumption and mix

Based on our business strategy and with a special focus on diversifying our loan and deposit portfolios, we grew our branch network in 2025 by 7 branches and 11 service points, and this expansion is reflected in our overall figure for resource consumption. Simultaneously, the number of employees increased by 0.6%, likewise contributing to an increase in total energy consumption.

The total energy consumption of the ProCredit group in 2025 is presented in the table below, broken down into fossil fuels, nuclear products and renewable energies.

in MWh			
Consumption of	1.1-31.12.2025	1.1-31.12.2024	Change
Coal and coal products	0	0	
Crude oil and petroleum products	2,251	2,463	
Natural gas	1,648	1,584	
Other non-renewable sources	581	552	
Purchased energy from non-RE sources*	5,099	5,427	
Fossil fuel consumption*	9,578	10,026	-4.5%
Consumption from nuclear products*	610	540	12.9%
RE fuel incl. Biogenics	45	70	
Purchased energy from RE sources*	9,495	8,636	
Self-Generated non-fuel RE*	431	445	
Renewable energy consumption*	9,972	9,151	9.0%
Total energy consumption*	20,159	19,718	2.2%
Share per source in total energy consumption			
Fossil sources*	47.5%	50.8%	
Nuclear sources*	3.0%	2.7%	
Renewable sources*	49.5%	46.4%	
Generation of			
Non-Renewable energy	4,479	4,599	
Renewable energy*	4,421	4,738	
Total energy generation*	8,900	9,337	-4.7%

* Some of the 2024 energy consumption values are based on updated information due to corrected energy data from one of our institutions. These updates affected the calculated energy mix and emissions; however, the overall impact remained insignificant.

Our total energy consumption in 2025 increased by 2.2% compared to the previous year. The consumption of renewable energy increased by 9.0%. Fossil fuel consumption declined by 4.5% for the period due to the combined effect of a higher number of employees and the composition of electricity grids in our countries of operation. The consumption of nuclear energy rose by 12.9%.

Electricity from non-renewable energy sources and fuel for vehicles represent the largest share of our fossil fuel consumption. This is another area where our decarbonisation measures have made a difference. There has been a reduction in the consumption of non-renewable energy by an average of 1.4% in each of the last five years.

In terms of renewable energies, our focus is on clean electricity; we have been able to steadily increase the share of clean electricity we produce ourselves in recent years.

Our 3 MWp PV plant in Kosovo produced 3,924 MWh in 2025 and consumed 53.2 MWh. Although this activity is classified as electricity generation, it contributes to climate protection by providing renewable energy. As the entity is not included in the scope of financial consolidation and is still in its first years of operation, the (net) sales revenue was used in the intensity figures shown below. Energy intensity showed a 2% change compared to the previous year, from 181 MWh/EUR million to 184 MWh/EUR million.

in EUR m

Operating income	31.12.2025
from activities in high climate impact sectors	0.3
used to calculate GHG intensity	439.3
other from previously stated	0.0
Total operating income (Financial statements)	439.3

We estimate our overall energy intensity based on our operating income and total energy consumption. For further information on operating income, we refer to the “Consolidated statement of profit or loss” in the consolidated financial statements. With regard to total operations, our energy intensity changed by only 3.0%, from 44.4 MWh/EUR million to 45.9 MWh/EUR million, despite the increase in consumption.

Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions

In order to evaluate our performance and effectiveness in relation to material impacts, risks and opportunities associated with climate change, we analyse our group-wide Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions every year. As presented in the section “Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model”, our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are calculated using the internal iEMS tool in accordance with the GHG Protocol and IPCC guidelines. Scope 3 (financed emissions) is determined in accordance with the PCAF standard, using sector-specific emissions factors. In terms of total assets, 62.6% have been assessed using this methodology.

For us as a financial institution, our main impact arises from Scope 3 emissions, in particular the emissions financed through our loan portfolio, Category 15 in the GHG Protocol. In addition to financed emissions, business travel (Category 6) was also classified as material for our own activities. All other Scope 3 categories can be assessed as non-material for the ProCredit group as a financial institution.

When evaluating other subsidiaries for consolidation, we apply qualitative criteria, such as the significance of their contribution to the group's environmental impact and to the group's sustainability strategy and objectives. For example, the PV power plant Pro Energy is included due to its contribution to electricity generation from renewable sources.

in tCO₂eq

Impact from	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024	1.1.-31.12.2022
Biogenic Scope 1 emissions	243	236	218
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions	944	1,027	920
Biogenic Scope 2 emissions	0.76	0.73	0.67
Location-based Scope 2 emissions*	6,773	6,568	5,846
Market-based Scope 2 emissions*	3,869	4,024	3,461
Business travels	2,860	4,591	3,012
Financial investments	5,383,958	3,805,279	4,061,910
Business loans	4,165,943	3,665,967	4,058,379
Motor vehicle loans	145	120	90
Mortgages	8,277	6,647	3,441
Project finance	127,912	132,546	-
Sovereign Debt	1,081,682	-	-
Gross Scope 3 GHG emissions	5,386,818	3,809,870	4,064,922
Total location-based GHG emissions*	5,394,535	3,817,466	4,071,688
Total market-based GHG emissions*	5,391,631	3,814,921	4,069,303

* Some of the 2024 energy consumption values are based on updated information due to corrected energy data from one of our institutions. These updates affected the calculated energy mix and emissions; however, the overall impact remained insignificant.

- **Scope 1 emissions:** These increased by 8.1% compared to the previous year, due to increased business activity, and account for 0.02% of our total emissions. As a financial institution, we do not participate in the regulated emissions trading system.
- **Scope 2 emissions:** These are shown in the above table are for both market-based and location-based approaches. Nevertheless, we believe that the market-based approach provides a more realistic picture of our group's impact, as it takes into account the energy sources purchased. From 2025, 33% of our sites have received guarantees of origin. Of these, 12% are bundled certificates (4,070 MWh) and 21% are unbundled certificates (3,437 MWh). Overall, energy from bundled and unbundled certificates accounted for 29% and 25% of electricity consumption, respectively.

Despite the increase in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2025, as compared with the 2022 baseline year, the average annual reduction in emissions over the last ten years was 10% and the decline compared to the previous year was 4.7%.

- **Scope 3 emissions:** In 2025, our Scope 3 gross emissions amounted to 5,386,818 tCO₂eq, with 2,860 tCO₂eq attributable to business travel. This increase of 41.4% is mainly due to the introduction of government bonds as a new asset class, accounting for 20% of total assets. The emissions from the business loan portfolio also rose slightly due to business growth and changes in the composition of the loan portfolio. Despite careful analysis of the data, there remains an increased risk of inaccuracies and double counting due to the methodological complexity of financed emissions and the reliance on third-party sources that are sometimes incomplete or inconsistent. Across the assessed asset class, the Scope 3 emissions of our clients total 5,383,958 tCO₂eq. The results for Scope 3 emissions from our business loan portfolio, by economic sector, can be found in the appendix to this statement under "Distribution of financed emissions from business loans per sector".

Our emissions intensity increased by 43%, from 8,586.4 tCO₂eq/EUR million to 12,273.2 tCO₂eq/EUR million. Total emissions intensity is estimated with the market-based approach using operating income as a reference value. For further information on operating income, we refer to the "Consolidated statement of profit or loss" in the consolidated financial statements.

GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits

We have decided not to provide any information on carbon removals relating to the (active) capture and storage of greenhouse gases, as there is great uncertainty about measuring the impact of our implemented projects. We are therefore focusing primarily on reducing GHG emissions.

Internal carbon pricing

The ProCredit group does not apply an internal carbon pricing scheme. At the time of this disclosure, no plans to introduce an internal carbon price have been formulated.

Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities

In the current reporting year, physical climate risks and transition risks had no significant financial impact on the group; no adjustments to book values were necessary. With regard to the quantitative disclosure of future financial effects, we make use of the phase-in option in accordance with ESRS 1.



Above: Private client of ProCredit Bank North Macedonia
Below: Icon Tower branch of ProCredit Bank Kosovo in Pristina

Social Information

Own workforce

Policies related to own workforce

Our employees are crucial to our long-term success. The ProCredit Group Human Resources Strategy is developed in line with the group's business model and its business and risk strategy. Its purpose is to define overarching long-term HR directions and objectives for the entire group, to strengthen shared core beliefs and synergies, and to promote a unified approach to HR topics. The strategy also encompasses the management of our culture, values and ethics and, like our business model, it also shapes the behaviour and attitudes of both our employees and our stakeholders. Strategic decisions can either enhance or impair well-being, productivity and commitment.

Despite treating all employees equally, we recognise that certain material risks and opportunities could apply to individual groups of employees rather than to the entire workforce. By effectively managing these risks and opportunities, ProCredit can maintain a motivated and well-trained workforce. This is essential for achieving long-term strategic goals and sustainable growth.

The following strategies and guidelines are used for this purpose:

- Group Human Resources Strategy
- Code of Conduct (we refer to the section “Governance policies and processes”)
- Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) Strategy
- Statement on Human Rights

As part of our DEI strategy, we support initiatives that promote diversity and strengthen collaboration among our employees across our subsidiaries. This includes, for example, conducting courses on DEI topics in our Academy and in our Onboarding Programme, as well as the provision of additional support for staff with family members in need of care. In addition to various teams from their respective departments, the Management Board of ProCredit Holding is also involved in implementing these initiatives.

In our General Declaration of Human Rights, we commit to the following international laws, principles and standards on human rights:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- European Convention on Human Rights
- International Labour Organization's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- Principles of the UN Global Compact
- UN Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB)
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- IFC Performance Standards
- IFC/MIGA Joint Policy Statement on Forced Labour and Harmful Child Labour
- EBRD performance requirements

As declared in our Statement on Human Rights, our employees are at the heart of our actions; therefore, our commitment to human rights begins with them and extends to further stakeholders.

- **Forced labour and child labour:** We do not tolerate forced, bonded or compulsory labour, human trafficking, child labour, and other forms of slavery and servitude within our own operations, in our clients' operations, or within our supply chain. ProCredit is committed to taking appropriate measures to ensure that everyone who works with us benefits from a working environment in which their fundamental rights and freedoms are respected.
- **Discrimination:** All employees are required to respect the fundamental principle of human dignity and therefore avoid any form of discrimination based on ethnicity, gender, religion, origin, sexual orientation, etc. This is a

categorical imperative of ProCredit values and is not negotiable. This is explicitly stated in our Code of Conduct, which is part of our employment contracts and applied uniformly throughout the entire group. For further information on the processes related to discrimination, we refer to the sections “Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers’ representatives about impacts” and “Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns”.

Our strategies and policies apply to all our employees throughout the group, without exception. They are communicated either via the internal employee portals or through regular training sessions and discussions. In addition, each subsidiary has policies for the prevention of occupational accidents, which are described in the section “Health and safety metrics”.

Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers’ representatives about impacts

A transparent and effective internal communication process is an essential basis for the involvement of our employees. We promote a culture of open communication, supported by an “open door” policy and simple organisational structures with small teams and flat hierarchies. In addition, regular one-on-one meetings with direct supervisors and members of the Management Board enable open dialogue about performance, goals and the working atmosphere. Moreover, formats such as the “Staff Talk” and Town Hall meetings create space for direct exchange with the Management Board. These discussions provide a valued platform where employees can share their ideas and actively contribute to the further development of the company. Employees are encouraged to seek dialogue when needed, and to discuss with the Management Board or other managers about questions, concerns, suggestions, problems or worries.

The effectiveness of our staff engagement approach is evaluated through regular feedback and dialogue formats. This includes the group-wide employee survey, which provided important insights into satisfaction, communication and company culture in 2025, as well as a variety of events that strengthen exchange and a sense of community. Group-wide and local events remain a central part of our culture and promote cooperation, shared values and team spirit. We consider fair, safe and respectful working conditions to be a basic right. They are the foundation for motivation, commitment and long-term business success. Working conditions do not differ between employees, regardless of whether or not they are covered by collective agreements.

Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns

The well-being of our staff is our highest priority. In line with our commitment to upholding human rights, we have implemented strict procedures to avoid negative impacts on our employees, to protect their well-being and ensure fair working conditions. When deciding between mitigating negative impacts on the workforce and other business constraints such as short-term profits, the well-being of employees takes precedence. The group aligns its business decisions to its core values of respect, fairness and transparency. The following measures are in place to counteract negative impacts:

- **Preventive measures:** We have a comprehensive Code of Conduct that sets out our ethical expectations and safeguards against exploitative practices or harmful conditions. All employees are informed of this when they join the company. We also carry out annual refresher courses. In addition, we maintain health and safety policies to prevent physical harm or psychological stress to our employees.
- **Procedure for remediation of deficiencies:** If a significant negative impact is identified (e.g. injury in the workplace, harassment or discrimination), we initiate a structured process. In addition, our employees are informed about their rights and possible next steps for confidentially reporting incidents, either through direct contact with the HR department or through a third-party complaint mechanism. Through these channels, the group also provides a whistleblowing mechanism that can be used to securely and anonymously report potential misconduct or violations of ethical standards (we refer to the section “Business conduct policies and corporate culture”).
- **Evaluating the effectiveness of remedial action:** To ensure that the offered remedial measures are effective, we conduct follow-up investigations in the form of feedback sessions and interviews with the persons concerned. In this way, we ensure that employees receive appropriate support. For further information about handling labour-

related grievances, we refer to the sections “Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts” and “Interests and views of stakeholders”.

- **Commitment to transparency and accountability:** We make disclosures on cases of negative impacts that are reported within our workforce, using clear internal procedures. The respective HR departments are in charge operationally, whereas the Management Board bears ultimate responsibility. These transparent measures help us to maintain trust and remain accountable to our employees and stakeholders.

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

At ProCredit, we are committed to taking active measures to address material impacts on our workforce. This includes identifying, mitigating and managing material risks and opportunities related to our employees. Our approach is guided by the principles of fairness, inclusion and continuous improvement.

- **Identifying Material Impacts:** We conduct regular assessments to identify material impacts on our workforce. These assessments consider various factors, including employee feedback, industry trends, and regulatory requirements. We engage with our employees to understand their concerns and priorities, ensuring that our actions are aligned with their needs.
In order to evaluate the effectiveness of our measures and strategies, the Group HR team regularly monitors the most important performance indicators, such as staff recruitment, turnover rate and salary development. These key figures are reported to the Management Board of ProCredit Holding. If a need for action arises in one of the subsidiaries or in the entire group, the necessary measures are defined.
These measures also aim to ensure that our business practices do not have any negative impact on our employees.
- **Mitigating Material Risks:** To mitigate material risks, we have implemented several initiatives aimed at improving working conditions, enhancing employee well-being and promoting a positive work environment. These include:
 - **Health and Safety:** We implement comprehensive health and safety programmes and ensure full compliance with the respective local regulations.
 - **Diversity and Inclusion:** We are committed to fostering a diverse and inclusive workplace. Our diversity and inclusion initiatives aim to eliminate discrimination, promote equal opportunities, and create a supportive environment for all employees.
- **Pursuing Material Opportunities:** We actively pursue opportunities to enhance the overall employee experience and drive positive impacts. This involves:
 - **Professional Development Programmes:** We invest in the professional development of our employees by offering internal and external training programmes. These programmes are designed to help employees to acquire new skills, advance their careers and achieve their professional goals. For example, all employees seeking further development are invited to attend our ProCredit Banker programme in Germany. We also provide position-specific training. In addition, in 2025 we offered courses for our employees on the proper use of artificial intelligence-based tools.
 - **Employee Engagement Initiatives:** Our employee engagement initiatives include regular feedback mechanisms and team-building activities. These initiatives are for all ProCredit group employees. They promote a sense of belonging and encourage a high level of commitment.
- **Monitoring and Evaluating Effectiveness:** We continuously monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of our actions to ensure that they are achieving the desired outcomes. This involves:
 - **Performance Metrics:** Recruitment, staff turnover, the share of employees with disabilities, the average number of training hours per employee, the total annual remuneration ratio, employee satisfaction, participation rate in the employee survey, and gender representation in management positions are our KPIs for assessing performance and effectiveness in relation to the impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with our own workforce. These metrics provide valuable insights into the impact of our initiatives and help us identify areas for improvement.

- Regular Reviews: We conduct regular reviews of our policies and practices to ensure that they remain relevant and effective. These reviews involve input from employees, the Management Board and external stakeholders, ensuring a comprehensive evaluation of our actions.

By taking these actions, we demonstrate our commitment to addressing material impacts on our workforce and creating a positive and supportive work environment for all employees. HR departments, managers and Management Board members are involved in these measures at company and group level. We also ensure that these measures are part of our existing risk management processes, such as the reporting by our operational risk and compliance teams.

Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

The ProCredit objectives are set out in our Group Human Resources Strategy. They concern various staff areas, such as turnover rate, proportion of employees with disabilities, training hours per employee, and annual remuneration ratio. We continuously monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of our objectives and adjust them as necessary. We maintain regular communication with our institutions to monitor progress towards our goals and apply flexible timeframes that reflect the complexity of each project. All targets are time-bound and measurable. While many goals are defined for the long term, some are planned for the medium term and others are set annually. The baseline values for these objectives are included in the relevant sections of this report. These targets are linked to KPIs that are set by the Group HR team in cooperation with the local HR teams, approved by the Management Board of ProCredit Holding and subject to regular reporting. This process ensures that employees from throughout the group are involved and informed about the goals. Transparent and comprehensible targets and associated quantitative measures help to identify progress. In addition, the necessary financial means are determined, planned over a five-year period and approved annually in order to achieve the goals set out in our strategy. In 2025, there were no significant capital or operating expenditures related to the implementation of the S1 strategy. Minor expenditures (e.g. employee survey) are included in general operating expenses and are not reported separately.

Characteristics of the undertaking's employees

The number of employees is reported in headcounts in this report. This means that every employed person is counted as one unit, regardless of the number of hours they work. Accordingly, the number of employees in this section includes full-time or part-time employees and employees with non-guaranteed working hours as of the reporting date. It corresponds to the number of employees listed in note 10 in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, plus the members of the Management Board.

The total number of employees in the ProCredit group was 4,660 ²⁵ as of 31 December 2025.

²⁵ The indicators used in this report have not been validated by external auditors, with the exception of the auditors of the financial statements.

Number of employees by country	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Albania	272	233
Bosnia and Herzegovina	253	250
Bulgaria	671	755
Germany*	526	665
Ecuador	331	353
Georgia	365	373
Kosovo	534	535
Moldova	202	189
North Macedonia*	417	249
Romania	193	188
Serbia	476	478
Ukraine	420	421

* Due to a change in allocation, the figures are only comparable with the previous year to a limited extent. In 2024, Quipu North Macedonia was consolidated in the Quipu Germany subgroup and therefore allocated to Germany. In 2025, it is reported under North Macedonia.

Reflecting our approach to diversity and inclusion, 64.2% of our employees are female.

Number of employees by gender	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Female	2,990	2,980
Male	1,670	1,709
Other	0	0
Total employees	4,660	4,689

	31.12.2025					31.12.2024				
	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe	South America	Germany	Total	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe	South America	Germany	Total
Number of permanent employees	2,342	961	331	497	4,131	2,257	934	353	549	4,093
Number of temporary employees	474	26	0	29	529	431	49	0	116	596
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of full-time employees	2,781	983	330	464	4,558	2,604	977	349	600	4,530
Number of part-time employees	35	4	1	62	102	84	6	4	65	159
Number of employees	2,816	987	331	526	4,660	2,688	983	353	665	4,689

	31.12.2025				31.12.2024			
	Female	Male	Other	Total	Female	Male	Other	Total
Number of permanent employees	2,659	1,472	0	4,131	2,625	1,468	0	4,093
Number of temporary employees	331	198	0	529	355	241	0	596
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of full-time employees	2,912	1,646	0	4,558	2,866	1,664	0	4,530
Number of part-time employees	78	24	0	102	114	45	0	159
Number of employees	2,990	1,670	0	4,660	2,980	1,709	0	4,689

Within the group, our long-term goal is to achieve a turnover rate of between 7% and 10% by 2029 (baseline value in the baseline year 2024: 14.3%). This percentage relates the number of employees who left the ProCredit Group during the respective year to the average number of employees (calculated from the headcount at the beginning and end of the year).

Employee turnover	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Total number of employees who have left the undertaking	880	620
Rate of employee turnover	18.9%	14.3%

Characteristics of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce

Non-employees are either self-employed individuals with an employment contract with the ProCredit group or individuals provided by external companies who primarily carry out work activities with the group. Non-employees are recorded separately by each institution in the group according to internal processes. The number of non-employees is reported in headcounts in this report.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Self-employed people	246	322
People provided by undertakings primarily engaged in employment activities	67	70
Other types	112	11
Total number of non-employees	425	403

Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue

We recognise the right of our employees to join trade unions and to participate in collective bargaining within the framework of the applicable legal provisions. In addition, we work closely with our employees to assess and manage the material impacts on our workforce. For details about this process, we refer to the section “Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers’ representatives about impacts”.

	31.12.2025			31.12.2024		
	Collective bargaining coverage		Social dialogue	Collective bargaining coverage		Social dialogue
Coverage rate	Employees EEA countries	Employees Non-EEA countries	Workplace representation (EEA only)	Employees EEA countries	Employees Non-EEA countries	Workplace representation (EEA only)
0-19%	Bulgaria, Germany	South Eastern Europe, South America	Bulgaria, Germany	Bulgaria, Germany	South Eastern Europe, South America	Bulgaria, Germany
20-39%		Eastern Europe			Eastern Europe	
40-59%						
60-79%						
80-100%	Romania		Romania	Romania		Romania
Global percentage of employees covered	12.4%		33.2%	12.2%		11.4%

Diversity metrics

Decisions on employee recruitment and promotion are based on values, commitment, competence and professionalism. Women held 54.0% of our middle manager positions in 2025; at Management Board level the figure was 37.7%. Although this indicator remains stable, there is room for further progress. This breakdown is not the result of a planned strategy to achieve quantitative targets, but is based on individual professional development and decisions about employee promotion.

	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Female	20	37.7%	20	38.5%
Male	33	62.3%	32	61.5%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Number of employees in Management Board	53	100.0%	52	100.0%

	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Under 30 years old	1,208	25.9%	1,371	29.2%
30-50 years old	3,079	66.1%	3,029	64.6%
Over 50 years old	373	8.0%	289	6.2%
Total employees	4,660	100.0%	4,689	100.0%

Adequate wages

In 2025, all employees of the group received appropriate remuneration in line with the applicable benchmarks. Our salary framework is designed to be transparent and fair, providing a clear structure for salary development based on experience and commitment. We bring individual perspectives into alignment with the common good of the group.

Social protection

All ProCredit employees are covered by social protection through public programmes or benefits offered by the company, ensuring they are protected, starting from when the worker is employed by ProCredit, against loss of income due to sickness, unemployment, work injury and acquired disability, parental leave, and retirement. The programmes and benefits vary between countries and depend on the needs of the employees. In some countries, the programmes and benefits relate to pension provision, for example, while in others they concern health insurance. These social security measures are reviewed regularly, with no specific timeframe for their implementation. Appropriate measures are implemented as necessary. This comprehensive coverage reflects ProCredit's commitment to the well-being and security of its employees.

Persons with disabilities

In line with our Code of Conduct, we are committed to the fair treatment and inclusion of people with disabilities.²⁶ Our long-term goal is to increase the proportion of employees with disabilities to at least 3% by 2029 in order to strengthen our commitment and awareness as a socially responsible company. As of 31 December 2025, people with disabilities account for 1.6% (baseline value in baseline year 2024: 1.3%) of total staff and are still underrepresented in our group. We are aware that this group of people is at greater risk of discrimination. Therefore, we are striving to create the necessary opportunities for greater inclusion of people with disabilities and consider this as one of our most important priorities.

Training and skills development metrics

At ProCredit, we offer a comprehensive training curriculum that includes specialised courses, group-wide trainings, and advanced programmes like the ProCredit Banker Programme and ProCredit Management Programme at the ProCredit Academy in Germany. These programmes cover topics such as corporate governance, employee development, credit risk, climate change, ethics and political philosophy.

Since the academies were founded, 785 of our current employees have completed at least one of the academy programmes. We emphasise ethics and personal responsibility in our sustainable banking approach. We also provide job-specific, local, and online training, along with a certification programme to support career advancement.

²⁶The data was collected on the basis of local legal definitions of "persons with disabilities" and taking into account the legal restrictions on data collection.

Percentage of employees that participated in regular performance and career development reviews	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
by gender		
Female	86.1%	57.4%
Male	86.7%	50.1%
Other	0.0%	0.0%
by employee category		
Middle Management	85.9%	60.6%
Specialist	86.4%	54.0%

In 2025, each employee received an average of 97 hours of training. Our long-term goal for 2029 is for every employee of the ProCredit Group to complete an average of more than 120 hours of training per year (baseline value in the baseline year 2024: an average of 124 hours²⁷ per employee). These various training offers are financially supported by all ProCredit institutions and operationally supervised by various teams at ProCredit Holding. These coordinated efforts ensure that the material impacts on the ProCredit group's workforce are effectively managed, with the success and impact of these measures being continuously evaluated.

Average number of training hours per employee	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
by gender		
Female	92	128
Male	106	118
Other	0	0
by employee category		
Management Board	38	88
Middle Management	137	130
Specialist	92	124

Number of reviews in proportion to the agreed number of reviews	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
by gender		
Female	116.9%	102.8%
Male	114.7%	91.9%
Other	0.0%	0.0%
by employee category		
Middle Management	91.2%	75.7%
Specialist	119.7%	102.0%

Health and safety metrics

Every ProCredit entity has a separate accident prevention policy which is compliant with the respective local regulations and addresses the health and well-being of our employees. Incidents must be reported if an employee's health is damaged or their life directly affected by the way the work is carried out, the working conditions, the activities directly related to the execution of the work (commuting, workshops) or the failure to comply with local occupational safety regulations or agreements. Furthermore, there is a minimum reporting threshold of EUR 100. In the 2025 financial year, there were 3 recordable work-related accidents: one employee slipped on her way to work and broke her ankle, employees were accidentally exposed to a quartz lamp during a business continuity test, and one employee was locked in a room due to a defective door handle. The number of days lost due to occupational accidents, work-related illnesses and fatalities includes recordable and non-recordable cases (based on group-wide reporting criteria).

²⁷ The reduction in average training hours per employee in 2025 compared to 2024 is primarily due to the restructuring of the onboarding programme.

	1.1.-31.12.2025		1.1.-31.12.2024	
	Employees	Non-employees	Employees	Non-employees
Percentage of people who are covered by the health and safety management system	85.5%	58.8%	99.1%	58.6%
Number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health	0	0	0	0
Number of recordable work-related accidents	3	0	0	0
Rate of recordable work-related accidents	0.3	0	0	0
Number of cases of recordable workrelated ill health	0	0	0	0
Number of days lost to work-related injuries and fatalities from work-related accidents, work-related ill health and fatalities from ill health	37	0	612	0

Work-life balance metrics

We are committed to fostering an equitable workplace where all employees, regardless of gender, are valued and compensated fairly for their contributions. Additionally, we are dedicated to providing family-friendly working conditions that support work-life balance, ensuring that our employees can achieve their professional and personal goals. We maintain open and transparent communication in order to create a constructive environment that encourages employees to discuss the needs in their professional and personal lives and find appropriate solutions. We regularly inform our employees about opportunities for family-related leave. We strive to provide additional possibilities for them, above the local market standards. One example of our initiatives is mobile working.

	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Percentage of employees entitled to take family-related leaves	92.9%	93.2%
Percentage of entitled employees that took family-related leave	11.0%	10.1%
Female	14.2%	13.6%
Male	5.4%	4.2%
Other	0.0%	0.0%

Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)

At ProCredit, we attach great importance to a transparent salary structure with fixed, fair and appropriate salaries that reflect both the quality of our employees and the impact orientation of our group. Our salary structure is defined in our established standards. Our annual total remuneration ratio, which represents the relationship between the highest salary and the median salary, also demonstrates this fact. We have set the long-term goal of achieving a value for this indicator at 10.0 or below within each institution by 2029. In 2025, the highest remuneration ratio within an institution was 11.5 (baseline value in baseline year 2024: 11.3). The annual total remuneration ratio at group level was 23.6 due to the different salary levels in the regions. All salaries were calculated on the basis of 100% full-time equivalents.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Annual total compensation ratio	23.6	24.0

We consider the gender pay gap to be both ethically and strategically relevant and are working diligently to close the gap. In this way, we promote an inclusive, productive and innovative working environment and reaffirm our commitment to equality. Both the adjusted and unadjusted pay gaps were taken into account in the analysis of the gender pay gap.

The unadjusted gender pay gap is defined as the percentage difference in average gross monthly pay, without taking into account differences in position, responsibilities, region or other factors. In 2025, the unadjusted gender pay gap across the group was 26.7% (previous year: 25.9%).

The adjusted gender pay gap indicates the percentage difference in average gross monthly pay, taking into account factors that typically affect salary. This method is used to analyse whether men and women with comparable jobs and areas of responsibility are paid equally. Job category and region were taken into account as factors influencing remuneration. Compared to the unadjusted pay gap, the adjusted pay gap between men and women falls to 6.8%.

Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

The Code of Conduct describes the open working environment in which all staff members can raise their concerns through internally defined channels of communication, dedicated email addresses and reporting boxes on the Intranet/Internet. These channels of communication are regularly checked by internally assigned representatives, in order to ensure that incoming reports are addressed in a timely and professional manner. Through these channels, as well as through our Risk Event Database, the group can collect the necessary information for reporting purposes. In this manner, we evaluate our overall approach and procedures for providing or contributing to remedies in instances where it has caused or contributed to a significant negative impact on the workforce, as well as assessing the effectiveness of the remedies provided. In the 2025 reporting year, no severe human rights incidents or violations were identified in relation to our own workforce.

Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Discrimination, including harassment		
Incidents of discrimination, including harassment	0	0
Number of complaints	0	0
Total amount of fines, penalties, and compensations as a result of incidents and complaints	0	0
Cases of severe human rights incidents		
Number of severe human rights incidents	0	0
Total amount of fines, penalties, and compensations as a result of incidents of complaints	0	0

Consumers and end-users

Impact, risks and opportunity management

Policies related to consumers and end-users

ProCredit has adopted several policies to manage its material impacts, as well as associated material risks and opportunities. All policies mentioned below are approved by the Management of ProCredit Holding and are made available to the affected stakeholders via SharePoint. They apply to all consumers and end-users. For financing-related activities, in addition to the Group Credit Risk Management Policy, there are various supporting standards targeting certain groups of clients, e.g. Group Credit Risk Standards for Business Clients-Small and Medium. These documents also describe the organisational structure and responsibilities at group and bank level, as these form the basis for the effective implementation and monitoring of regulatory and group-wide requirements.

- Group Credit Risk Management Policy:** This document sets out the minimum requirements for the organisational and operational structure of the lending business of the ProCredit group. It defines how each ProCredit bank is to manage credit risk and the role played by ProCredit Holding in accordance with section 25a of the German Banking Act [Kreditwesengesetz – KWG] and MaRisk. The focus of this policy is on responsible credit risk management, reflecting our identity as a development-oriented, values-based banking group. We combine our vision of providing long-term support to MSMEs and private clients with rigorous assessment processes and conservative principles. This means carefully analysing business models and financial situations, making transparent decisions based on repayment capacity, establishing a suitable financing structure and avoiding over-indebtedness. Regular monitoring ensures that we act responsibly and promote sustainable customer relationships.

- **Group Operational Risk Management Policy:** This document defines the ProCredit group's principles and processes for managing operational risk in accordance with section 25a KWG and MaRisk. This aims to identify risks early and mitigate their impact on operations and clients. This includes recording relevant incidents in the internal Risk Event Database (RED), escalating critical events, such as prolonged service outages or data leaks, and implementing preventive measures. The policy also includes the New Risk Approval (NRA) process, which ensures that new or changed products, processes and systems are reviewed and tested prior to implementation.
- **Group Information Security Policy:** This document defines the framework for the management of information security across all banks of the ProCredit group. As our business is based on the trust of our customers, protecting their data is a commercial and legal necessity. This policy defines the requirements for establishing, maintaining and continually improving our Information Security Management System (ISMS). It sets out basic principles for the protection of critical information resources, in order to ensure confidentiality, integrity, availability and authenticity, and contains binding data protection principles for the group.
- **Group Compliance Policy and Group Whistleblowing Policy:** These policies ensure that mechanisms are in place for reporting and handling violations, thereby protecting the interests of customers (for information on the whistleblowing system and compliance framework, we refer to the section "Governance information").
- **Group Environmental Management Policy:** The ProCredit group's environmental management policy sets out how we manage environmental and social impacts – both our own and those of our customers. We are committed to reducing negative impacts, promoting positive contributions and protecting human rights and working conditions. Every institution must implement an effective environmental management system and ensure continuous improvement. The policy is available to the public.
- **Group Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Strategy:** Through diversity, we foster innovation, creativity and collaboration. We want to recruit, develop and retain a workforce that reflects our society and creates a culture in which everyone feels respected and empowered. In order to promote equal opportunity, we conduct targeted training and initiatives aimed at creating better overall conditions for disadvantaged groups. We work together with customers, suppliers and stakeholders to develop tailored products and services, e.g. for young people or women-led MSMEs. Furthermore, ProCredit advocates for diversity and inclusion through alliances and memberships. The Management Board monitors the implementation of the strategy in all areas. It applies to all ProCredit institutions worldwide.

The policies mentioned are aligned with internationally recognised instruments relevant to consumers and/or end users, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the OECD Guidelines. We are committed to respecting the human rights of our customers and communicate transparently about our policies. Accessible complaint mechanisms enable the reporting and handling of possible violations. Our group-wide environmental and social standards ensure that customers comply with local laws on human rights, health and safety. We monitor these requirements and report on them annually. We have established a mechanism to report on human rights abuses; however, to date, we have not had any reported cases.

Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts

ProCredit has not adopted a general process to engage with consumers and/or end-users.

Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns

The ProCredit group provides multiple channels for consumers and end-users to raise their concerns effectively. Stakeholders can directly communicate their issues through established reporting mechanisms, such as the ProCredit Code of Conduct reporting line, the ProCredit whistleblower systems and client complaint submissions. These channels are designed to ensure efficient communication, confidentiality (where required), and encourage open dialogue.

We have various tracking and monitoring mechanisms in place to address the concerns raised. This also includes the regular collection and evaluation of data on consumer complaints and the protection of consumer rights in complaint

analysis reports. Each reported issue is logged in a centralised manner to facilitate systematic evaluation and follow-up. The handling of complaints is structured to ensure accountability and transparency. The ProCredit group is committed to documenting all reported issues and the actions taken in response. Regular reviews are conducted to identify recurring problems or potential systemic risks, enabling the group to implement necessary corrective measures. Furthermore, by fostering an environment that encourages stakeholders to voice their concerns without fear of negative reactions, ProCredit effectively enhances its ability to understand and remediate negative impacts on consumers and end-users. This comprehensive approach ensures that all concerns are addressed promptly and effectively while promoting continuous improvement in consumer protection practices. In 2025, ProCredit Holding did not conduct any structured assessments of consumer and end-user awareness or trust in the existing structures. Nevertheless, the policies disclosed under “Business conduct policies and corporate culture” aim to ensure compliance with national requirements and keep consumers and end-users adequately informed about existing options for expressing concerns.

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

ProCredit provides the necessary resources to effectively manage material impacts – through a structured governance framework, qualified staff and continuous investment in the tools required for effective risk management.

Responsibilities are anchored across the entire company in the three-lines-of-defense model: The operational units in each bank form the first line and implement daily controls such as customer identification and verification; the second line comprises specialised teams for risk management, compliance, financial control and money laundering prevention at bank and group level, which monitor risks and set group-wide minimum standards; and the third line, consisting of the banks' internal audit functions supported by ProCredit Holding's internal audit department, provides independent audit and monitoring assurance. All three lines are supported with technical resources funded through the group budget process. This includes cybersecurity solutions (such as SIEM), AML and fraud monitoring tools, RED, and the comprehensive IT infrastructure of Quipu, which provides the necessary technical expertise, software and hardware for robust risk management. As governance and control structures are ongoing components of the risk management framework, they are not tied to specific deadlines or time-bound objectives. Instead, they provide a continuous basis for implementing risk-based measures depending on the nature and severity of each individual case.

Specifically, ProCredit banks use the RED system to log and analyse incidents. This helps identify patterns and areas where immediate action is needed. Some of the events applicable to this requirement refer to data leaks, business disruption (due to various reasons, e.g. system failure, network failure) and flaws in products. For each entry, a preventive action is defined in order to prevent similar events in the future. For certain events, e.g. business disruption impacting e-Banking/m-Banking, criteria for escalation to Management is applicable for timely remediation. One such case occurred in 2025 when a malfunction occurred at one of the banks, restricting online transactions with additional authentication, while central e-banking services such as account access and account balance viewing remained available. services such as account access and balance enquiries remained available. The incident was escalated to the IT and risk management teams and resolved on the same day; preventive measures were also implemented to avoid similar disruptions in the future. Besides RED, the annual operational risk assessments and information security assessments, which include developing risk scenarios and the respective controls, support the identification and prevention of areas with material impacts on business and, where applicable, on clients. If deficiencies are identified, measures need to be created and monitored until they are implemented. As part of the NRA process, the necessary measures are determined based on feedback from all parties involved, including the legal, compliance, information security and operational risk teams. This may include contract amendments affecting customers (e.g. terms and conditions), checking the compliance of new products/activities with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), or conducting test runs for software changes, etc.

Furthermore, the basis for all credit decisions is the customer's repayment capacity over a reasonable period of time. Subprime loans, where high default probabilities are offset by high margins, are not part of our product catalogue. Instead, we aim to avoid over-indebtedness among our customers. These fundamental principles of the ProCredit

group's business approach set clear limits on the banks' lending activities, thereby restricting potential business opportunities. At the same time, however, they ensure that the group's actions are in line with the expectations of its key stakeholders (see the section "Interests and views of stakeholders"). The Management Board considers these principles for managing impacts to be an essential component of effective risk management. They allow the group to deliver sustainable returns to its shareholders, even in a volatile business environment.

To ensure the effectiveness of these processes, monthly and quarterly committee meetings are held to monitor and ensure compliance with the above policies (we refer to the section "Information provided to, and sustainability matters addressed by, the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies"). Furthermore, the effectiveness of all group policies is monitored as part of regular audit cycles conducted by the Group Internal Audit team.

Data breaches and customer privacy are of the utmost importance. Our IT company, QUIPU, provides an up-to-date IT infrastructure. By investing in modern cyber security measures and reliable data protection precautions, including powerful antivirus and anti-spam solutions, we ensure a high level of security for our customers' data. This not only safeguards their privacy but also enhances our market positioning and reach. We always strive to implement up-to-date technology so that we can provide the best digital services to clients. This helps to foster trust and loyalty in a competitive market. Client over-indebtedness and consumer trust are critical issues that we address through our "Hausbank" approach for MSMEs. By building long-term relationships with our clients, we are able to provide specialised services that support their financial well-being. Our approach includes personalised financial advice, tailored savings and loan products, and pro-active risk management strategies. This not only helps mitigate the risk of over-indebtedness but also strengthens consumer trust, enabling us to help our clients grow and also allowing us to improve our market position.

We recognise that different vulnerable groups, such as financially illiterate individuals, the elderly and young people, often face barriers to accessing financial services. To mitigate these challenges, we offer comprehensive financial education and enhance accessibility to financial services through our 24/7 zones and digital channels. By addressing the needs of these client groups, we can tap into underserved markets, increasing our customer base and fostering community development. In addition, we provide solutions for MSMEs that are run by women. These include financial services tailored to their specific needs. We already take a gender-sensitive approach to business in several of our operating countries. This includes offering loans with modified collateral requirements and differentiated loan terms. This aims to ensure that women entrepreneurs have the financial support they need to succeed. Providing these services to our customers may give rise to risks and opportunities related to impacts and dependencies on consumers and end-users. ProCredit has developed comprehensive strategies in this context. These strategies are updated annually, approved by ProCredit Holding's Management Board and reviewed by the Supervisory Board.

The Group Business Strategy includes analysis on market trends, developments and challenges in our countries of operation. Our strategic objectives are defined based on a deep understanding of the external economic and geopolitical environment. In this context, the risk profiles of our customers are also taken into account. Some of the key topics highlighted in the Business Strategy relate in particular to the streamlining of lending processes in the business and retail segment without compromising on our ethical principles regarding loan disbursement. On top of that, the Group Risk Strategy defines the core principles and strategic objectives for risk management, emphasising the relevance of understanding the economic and geopolitical environment and the specific risk profiles of clients. In addition, the Group IT strategy defines the fundamental principles and plans on which the ProCredit group's approach to IT development will be based in the coming years. Key strategic issues in this regard relate in particular to digitising customer interactions, such as modernising and developing new architecture for the mobile application and the digital onboarding process. Our DEI strategy was adopted at group level at the end of 2024, and we are in the process of developing and establishing tailor-made credit lines for women-led MSMEs. In 2025, there were no significant capital or operating expenditures related to the measures described above for implementing the S4 strategies.

Metrics and targets

Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

In our DEI strategy, we have set ourselves the goal of creating special offers for women-led SMEs in at least seven banks by 2030. Since the adoption of our strategy in 2023, this has already been implemented in five ProCredit banks by December 2025. In addition to specific financial products, other non-financial services tailored to the needs of these companies are also offered.

Our DEI strategy and the goals formulated therein are based on scientific surveys and evaluated member experiences in the financial services industry from the established alliances “2X Global” and the Financial Alliance for Women, of which we are members and which support us in the process.

In 2024, we set ourselves the goal of increasing the share of business loans to women-led MSMEs to 17% by 2030 (reference value for 2023: 15.5%). Following a strategic review by the GSSC in December 2025, this specific quantitative target was abandoned. The group will continue to support women-led MSMEs through the above programmes, but will no longer pursue this specific metric as a standalone strategic target.

In addition, we aim to support young people in the economy in at least three banks. Our medium-term goal is to develop an approach for working with start-ups, but also to enable succession planning and generational change to younger generations. The measures for implementing this objective are formulated individually by the banks.

In addition to the objectives and measures described in connection with promoting positive impacts and managing significant opportunities, the risk management framework creates a stable structure through robust internal control systems, clear governance structures and reliable monitoring processes. Although no specific objectives for consumers and end-users are defined in this area, these structural elements contribute significantly to supporting the effective implementation of our overarching objectives and limiting potential risks.



Above: Team building event at ProCredit Bank Bosnia and Herzegovina
Below: Employees of ProCredit Bank Ukraine at a sporting event in Kyiv

Governance information

Corporate governance

Impact, risks and opportunity management

Description of the process to identify and assess risks and opportunities in relation to material impacts

By implementing robust governance processes, ProCredit Holding and the individual ProCredit institutions aim to improve their sustainability performance and contribute to the economic and social development of the countries in which they operate. We continuously improve our governance practices and work with all our stakeholders to create long-term values.

Governance structure

The governance structure in ProCredit is designed to ensure effective supervision and strategic orientation of the banking group. It complies with the German Corporate Governance Code. For a detailed description of the responsibilities of the Management Board and Supervisory Board, we refer to the section "Governance" in this Group Sustainability Statement. The comprehensive framework for regulatory compliance and risk management (including MaRisk) is part of the internal control system; for more information, we refer to the Risk Report in the combined management report.

Governance policies and processes

Our governance policies and processes aim to promote ethical behaviour and accountability among all staff members in ProCredit banks and ProCredit Holding. As the parent company, ProCredit Holding sets the minimum standards for the entire group. The Management Board approves group policies that are binding for all subsidiaries in order to ensure ethical behaviour and accountability. With regard to general compliance organisation and regulatory requirements, we refer to the Risk Report.

The ProCredit Code of Conduct sets out the ethical standards and expectations for all employees and management board members in the group and aims to promote a culture of integrity, compliance and accountability. This includes a culture of open communication. ProCredit Holding and the ProCredit institutions have mechanisms and processes in place to encourage employees to openly address unethical behaviour or violations of our Code of Conduct. Confidential whistleblower systems and whistleblower protection are an integral part of our strategy. The corresponding operating procedures for compliance, such as our Group Whistleblowing Policy, Group Compliance Policy and Group Fraud Prevention Policy, contain binding instructions for all employees of the group. These and other binding rules of conduct and operating procedures help to prevent bribery and corruption. The group policies and procedures are provided to the subsidiaries in a centralised manner. Changes to the instructions are communicated by the responsible departments via the appropriate communication channels. Policy implementation is ensured through regular training courses and via internal and external audits. For details on monitoring compliance requirements, we refer to the section "Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting".

Information transfer and decision-making processes

Effective communication and streamlined decision-making are crucial to our governance framework. Therefore, relevant business areas and departments of the ProCredit banks and ProCredit Holding are quickly and comprehensively informed about potential and actual risks and compliance incidents. To ensure a smooth flow of information and sound decision-making processes, we use specialised committees (such as the Group Compliance Committee and the Group Risk Management Committee) and standardised documentation procedures. For detailed information on these committees and our internal control system (including the dual control principle), we refer to the "Risk Report" in the combined management report.

Training and capacity-building

Training and capacity-building are essential components of a solid governance framework. We provide regular training for all ProCredit staff on the ProCredit Code of Conduct. Training to prevent corruption and bribery within the organisation and in its interactions with customers and third parties will be resumed in 2026.

Monitoring and controls

Monitoring mechanisms are crucial to ensuring the effectiveness of our governance practices. We therefore conduct regular internal audits to verify compliance with governance policies and identify areas for improvement. We work with external auditors and consultants to ensure transparency and accountability. The effectiveness of all group policies is tracked as part of regular and structured audit cycles conducted by the Group Internal Audit team. This includes the Group Fraud Prevention Policy, the Group Compliance Policy and the Group Whistleblowing Policy.

The assessment of group policy effectiveness aims to ensure proper business organisation and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The status of a policy's effectiveness is expressed through a framework of risk ratings, with each level indicating the severity of the impact on business processes and operations arising from the ineffectiveness of the respective policy. As set out in the Group Internal Audit Standard on Follow-up Process, the impact levels determine the approach to assessing progress in remediating inefficiencies: the higher the impact level, the more extensive the follow-up on remediation. The inefficiencies assessed and reported in the audit report form the baseline against which progress is measured.

Business conduct policies and corporate culture

Our Code of Conduct is the basis of our corporate culture and serves as our binding ethical compass. It is based on the principles of personal integrity, commitment, social responsibility and tolerance. All employees of the Group confirm annually that they acknowledge and will adhere to these values. Regular training measures ensure that the Code of Conduct is put into practice; for detailed information on these training measures, we refer to the section "Own workforce".

Our ProCredit banks expect their clients to follow principles similar to those we impose on ourselves. The banks require that their customers are transparent and have solid governance structures and an awareness of the environmental and social impacts of their activities. Furthermore, ProCredit banks do not, as a matter of principle, finance certain transactions (Exclusion List). This approach is presented in the section "Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model" (see "Pillar II – Management of environmental and social impact in lending").

We encourage all parties, including the general public, to inform us of any illegal, fraudulent or unethical conduct.

The whistleblowing systems are anchored in the Group Whistleblowing Policy, which regulates the handling of reports in accordance with the German Whistleblower Protection Act and sets out the compliance requirements defined therein as a minimum standard for all ProCredit institutions. These requirements also include strict data protection provisions that are not legally applicable in all countries in which ProCredit institutions operate. The Group Whistleblowing Policy is binding on all ProCredit group employees.

According to the Group Whistleblowing Policy, the receipt, processing, storage and disposal of data in connection with whistleblower cases and their processing must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation), the German Federal Data Protection Act (BDSG) and other data protection regulations that apply in the countries in which ProCredit operates. Whistleblower reports are received and processed by ProCredit's internal reporting offices, where designated staff members ensure that the reports are properly processed. The Group Whistleblowing Policy requires that the staff in internal reporting offices have the necessary qualifications and experience. In addition, the access rights to information relating to whistleblower cases and their processing are strictly controlled and granted on a need-to-know basis only.

The Group Whistleblowing Policy prohibits retaliation against whistleblowers. Reports are treated as strictly confidential. The correct handling of information is ensured through, among other things, confidentiality agreements with the responsible employees. In this context, the protection of whistleblowers is particularly important. For further information, we refer to the section “Consumers and end-users” under “Management of impacts, risks and opportunities”.

As a general rule, all reports and relevant compliance cases are investigated. At group level, the Group Internal Audit and Ethics Committee of ProCredit Holding bears responsibility. In addition, there are corresponding committees in the individual ProCredit banks.

The ProCredit banks are also active in countries with a relatively high degree of informality and tolerance for corruption. In the course of their business, they are therefore generally exposed to an elevated risk of corruption and bribery. Therefore, the comprehensive, group-wide Code of Conduct for the ProCredit group, as well as group-wide instructions such as the Group Compliance Policy and the Group Fraud Prevention Policy, are binding on all employees of the ProCredit group.

In accordance with the ProCredit group’s fraud prevention policy, the group is aware that fraud risks can arise in almost all areas of banking. For the purposes of this policy, the term “fraud” is broadly defined to include corruption and bribery, as well as other acts punishable by law.

Management of relationships with suppliers

Our commitment to sustainable and ethical practices also extends to our relationships with suppliers. In the markets where ProCredit banks operate, this approach improves our reputation and builds trust among increasingly aware consumers in the various countries. By prioritising suppliers who share our values, we not only comply with national and international regulations, but also gain a competitive advantage. An ethically oriented procurement strategy promotes stronger and more transparent business relationships, leads to a resilient supply chain and helps to actively counter risks. Ultimately, these practices ensure the long-term sustainability of resources and the environment, which benefits both companies and consumers in the countries where ProCredit banks operate.

Sustainability is a key aspect of our supplier selection process. In accordance with the relevant operating procedures, the Group Procurement Policy and the Guidelines on Sustainable Procurement, we assess suppliers on the basis of their sustainability risks and their ability to manage such risks; in this way, we aim to identify potential risks in the value chain at an early stage and address them appropriately. The sustainability analysis includes the following criteria: Working conditions; occupational health and safety practices; diversity and inclusion; internal environmental management system; energy management system; use of renewable energy in own operations; building certification; waste management; corporate social responsibility; and product durability. This includes assessing potential negative media attention related to ESG issues that affect suppliers. The team responsible for procurement agreements works together with suppliers on sustainability issues to ensure alignment with our goals to ensure responsible banking.

Another important part of our approach to sustainable and ethical supplier management is ensuring that all suppliers are paid on time. Our procurement policy and associated procedures are designed to ensure that payments are processed in accordance with the contractual agreements, to prevent late payments and to promote fair treatment throughout our supply chain.

Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

At ProCredit Holding and in the individual ProCredit banks, the responsible managers and internal audit and compliance functions work to ensure that anti-corruption and anti-bribery requirements are implemented and adhered to. The internal audit unit and compliance officers are independent of the day-to-day operations, have extensive powers of review and unrestricted access to information. As financial institutions, the individual ProCredit banks are also subject to special local legal regulations, e.g. for the prevention and combating of criminal acts such as money laundering, terrorist financing, fraud, corruption and bribery, insider trading, market manipulation, economic crime and other criminal offences, and they must also observe embargo regulations/financial sanctions.

Regularly taking inventory and evaluating the legal regulations and requirements makes it possible to identify high-risk business activities. These are addressed by the individual ProCredit banks at the level of their operational business processes, for example through dual controls and committee decisions within the framework of proper business organisation (e.g. loan approvals, payments, supplier contracts).

In addition, risks related to corruption and bribery are identified and assessed as part of the regular Group Fraud Risk Assessment. Based on the results, appropriate measures are determined in accordance with the provisions of the Group Fraud Prevention Policy and the relevant operating processes in the individual ProCredit banks.

The business areas in the individual ProCredit banks are made aware of new legal developments by their respective compliance officers. The compliance functions also identify possible conflicts of interest. Compliance officers support and advise the management boards of the individual ProCredit banks and of ProCredit Holding on compliance with legal requirements.

To avoid compliance violations and risks of corruption and bribery, all employees are encouraged to address their questions and concerns to their managers, the responsible specialist departments or the compliance functions. In order to detect irregularities at an early stage, ProCredit banks and ProCredit Holding give their employees the opportunity to report confidentially (e.g. via the whistleblower systems at the individual ProCredit banks and at ProCredit Holding).

Pursuant to the Group Fraud Prevention Policy, if employees discover or suspect a case of fraud, corruption, or bribery, they are required to report the case immediately. All cases must be entered into the Risk Event Database (RED). The whistleblower channels in the individual ProCredit banks and ProCredit Holding can also be used to report risk-related incidents. Risks associated with fraud, corruption or bribery are reported to the management board of the respective ProCredit bank as well as their risk committee. Additionally, the Group Risk Management Committee at ProCredit Holding is informed about such cases in the banks. If necessary, internal or external auditors are tasked with investigating risk-related incidents. The supervisory boards of the respective ProCredit banks and the Supervisory Board of ProCredit Holding are informed within the framework of their audit committees.

Annual Code of Conduct trainings aim to promote a culture of compliance and to raise awareness among all employees within the ProCredit group for ethical and legally compliant behaviour. Its implementation in day-to-day work is discussed using case studies. The principles include, among other things, that entities in the ProCredit group do not tolerate corruption or bribery in any form.

Metrics and targets

ProCredit Holding does not use specific metrics to evaluate the performance and effectiveness of its policies and procedures related to governance, because events of non-compliance (either one-off or cumulative, at any level of severity) require subsequent restoration of performance and effectiveness of the aforementioned policies and processes. Violations of our governance policies and processes are identified and remedied through our internal control mechanisms and audits. In line with our zero-tolerance policy regarding the intentional failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and internal policies and processes, we are likewise committed to ensuring that we do not tolerate any cases of non-compliance with the ESG-related requirements that are relevant for this report. This objective is supported quantitatively by a zero incidence rate and qualitatively by the results of internal and external audits and through feedback from topic-related training courses and workshops. Performance is assessed as part of an annual review to determine whether the target has been achieved or whether additional measures are required. We have set 2022 as the reference period for evaluating our progress and the effectiveness of our governance policies. This is reinforced by the Code of Conduct published in October 2022. For further details, please refer to the section "Corruption and fraud prevention" of our Code of Conduct.

Incidents of corruption or bribery

	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe	South America	ProCredit Bank Germany	ProCredit Holding	Total
Violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws						
Number of conviction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount of fines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0

Political influence and lobbying activities

Political influence and lobbying activities are regulated by our Code of Conduct and specified in operating procedures such as the Group Compliance Policy. ProCredit Holding and the individual ProCredit banks do not engage in lobbying. Representation of interests vis-à-vis political decision-makers is the task of industry associations. In particular, these associations provide business advice and, among other things, information and data for their members. ProCredit Holding is a member of the Association of Foreign Banks in Germany. Individual ProCredit banks are members of other national banking associations. The respective associations publish their positions on political, economic and social issues at the national level.

Public political activity by employees of ProCredit Holding or the individual ProCredit banks is only permitted under our Code of Conduct if it does not jeopardise the independence of the ProCredit group. Staff members are expected to inform the ProCredit bank for which they work, or ProCredit Holding, about any other activities that could adversely affect the reputation of the ProCredit group or their work duties.

Neither ProCredit Holding nor the individual ProCredit banks provide financial support to political parties, their elected representatives or other persons seeking office. They also do not solicit or accept donations of funds on behalf of political candidates, parties or organisations. In the 2025 financial year, neither ProCredit Holding nor the ProCredit banks made political donations. Furthermore, none of the members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of ProCredit Holding held a comparable position in public administration (including supervisory authorities) in the two years prior to the current reporting period.

As the superordinated company for the ProCredit group, ProCredit Holding is registered in the German Transparency Register under the number DE678131103382.

Payment practices

The sub-topic ESRS “Payment practices” was identified as non-material in the materiality assessment pursuant to ESRS 1 for the 2025 financial year. Consequently, no key figures or further information on this sub-topic are disclosed.

Group Sustainability Statement Appendix

ESRS-related disclosure requirements covered by the sustainability statement – EU legislation

The following table contains data points from the EU legislation in Annex B of ESRS 2. Since the ProCredit group is not subject to the SFDR, this column, the associated disclosure requirements and the corresponding data points have been removed.

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	Pillar-3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Material, page number, or non-material
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Board's gender diversity paragraph 21 (d)		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816 (27) , Annex II		Material, p. 115
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Percentage of board members who are independent paragraph 21 (e)		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material, p. 115
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities paragraph 40 (d) i	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 (28) Table 1: Qualitative information on Environmental risk and Table 2: Qualitative information on Social risk	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material, p. 119
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to chemical production paragraph 40 (d) ii		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material p. 119
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons paragraph 40 (d) iii		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 (29) , Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material p. 119
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco paragraph 40 (d) iv		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material p. 119
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050 paragraph 14			Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	Material p. 136

ESRS E1-1 Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks paragraph 16 (g)	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12.1 (d) to (g), and Article 12.2		Material p. 136
ESRS E1-4 GHG emission reduction targets paragraph 34	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 6		Material p. 140
ESRS E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions paragraph 4	Article 449a; Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 5(1), 6 and 8(1)		Material p. 144
ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emissions intensity paragraphs 53 to 55	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 8(1)		Material p. 144
ESRS E1-7 GHG removals and carbon credits paragraph 56			Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	Material p. 145
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks paragraph 66		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material p. 145
ESRS E1-9 Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk paragraph 66 (a) ESRS E1-9 Location of significant assets at material physical risk paragraph 66 (c).	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraphs 46 and 47; Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk.			Material p. 145

ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes paragraph 67 (c).	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraph 34; Template 2: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral			Material p. 145
ESRS E1-9 Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate- related opportunities paragraph 69		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II		Material p. 145
ESRS S1-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material p. 147
ESRS S1-14 Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents paragraph 88 (b) and (c)		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material p. 154
ESRS S1-16 Unadjusted gender pay gap paragraph 97 (a)		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material p. 155
ESRS S1-17 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines paragraph 104 (a)		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)		Material p. 156
ESRS S2-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines paragraph 19		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		Non-material
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Non-material
ESRS S3-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or OECD guidelines paragraph 17		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		Non-material
ESRS S4-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines paragraph 17		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		Material p. 156

ESRS G1-4 Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws paragraph 24 (a)		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)		Material p. 166
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in EUR m

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR-based on Turnover KPI - Stock

	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa
	Disclosure reference date T											
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

[illegible]

in EUR m

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR-based on Turnover KPI - Stock	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T				
	Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)				
31.12.2025	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which Transitional	Of which enabling
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>	x	x	x	x	x
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	158.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
20. Non-financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
24. Households	158.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26. of which building renovation loans	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27. of which motor vehicle loans	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28. Local governments financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29. Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30. Other local governments financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

31. Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	x	x	x	x	x
33. Financial and Non-Financial undertakings	x	x	x	x	x
34. SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	x	x	x	x	x
35. Loans and Advances	x	x	x	x	x
36. of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	x	x	x	x	x
37. of which building renovation loans	x	x	x	x	x
38. Debt securities	x	x	x	x	x
39. Equity instruments	x	x	x	x	x
40. Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	x	x	x	x	x
41. Loans and advances	x	x	x	x	x
42. Debt securities	x	x	x	x	x
43. Equity instruments	x	x	x	x	x
44. Derivatives	x	x	x	x	x
45. On demand interbank loans	x	x	x	x	x
46. Cash and cash-related assets	x	x	x	x	x
47. Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities, etc.)	x	x	x	x	x
48. TOTAL GAR assets	158.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
49. Assets not covered for GAR calculation	x	x	x	x	x
50. Central governments and Supranational issuers	x	x	x	x	x
51. Central banks exposure	x	x	x	x	x
52. Trading book	x	x	x	x	x
53. Total assets	158.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Off-balance sheet exposures-Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations					
54. Financial guarantees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55. Assets under management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
56. Of which debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
57. Of which equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

in EUR m

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR-based on Turnover KPI - Stock

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR-based on Turnover KPI - Stock														
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
31.12.2024	Total gross carrying amount	Disclosure reference date T-1												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			Water and marine resources (WTR)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling			
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1,328.9	128.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial corporations	213.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	213.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	189.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	6.2	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial corporations	317.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	317.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.1	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	787.8	128.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	451.1	109.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x

[illegible]

in EUR m

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR-based on Turnover KPI - Stock

	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa
	Disclosure reference date T-1											
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial corporations	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

in EUR m

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR-based on Turnover KPI - Stock	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T-1				
	Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)				
31.12.2024	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which Transitional	Of which enabling
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>	x	x	x	x	x
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	131.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
20. Non-financial corporations	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
24. Households	128.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	109.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26. of which building renovation loans	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27. of which motor vehicle loans	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28. Local governments financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29. Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30. Other local governments financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

31. Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	x	x	x	x	x
33. Financial and Non-Financial undertakings	x	x	x	x	x
34. SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	x	x	x	x	x
35. Loans and Advances	x	x	x	x	x
36. of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	x	x	x	x	x
37. of which building renovation loans	x	x	x	x	x
38. Debt securities	x	x	x	x	x
39. Equity instruments	x	x	x	x	x
40. Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	x	x	x	x	x
41. Loans and advances	x	x	x	x	x
42. Debt securities	x	x	x	x	x
43. Equity instruments	x	x	x	x	x
44. Derivatives	x	x	x	x	x
45. On demand interbank loans	x	x	x	x	x
46. Cash and cash-related assets	x	x	x	x	x
47. Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities, etc.)	x	x	x	x	x
48. TOTAL GAR assets	131.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
49. Assets not covered for GAR calculation		x	x	x	x
50. Central governments and Supranational issuers		x	x	x	x
51. Central banks exposure		x	x	x	x
52. Trading book		x	x	x	x
53. Total assets	131.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Off-balance sheet exposures-Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations					
54. Financial guarantees	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55. Assets under management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
56. Of which debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
57. Of which equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

in EUR m

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR-based on Cap Ex KPI - Stock

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
	Disclosure reference date T													
	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1,319.8	158.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial corporations	287.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	287.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	228.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	52.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	6.5	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	1,032.1	158.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	231.1	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x
26. of which building renovation loans	28.7	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x

in EUR m

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR-based on Cap Ex KPI - Stock

	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa
	Disclosure reference date T											
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
26. of which building renovation loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

in EUR m

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR-based on Cap Ex KPI - Stock	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T				
	Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)				
31.12.2025	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which Transitional	Of which enabling
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>	x	x	x	x	x
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	158.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
20. Non-financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
24. Households	158.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26. of which building renovation loans	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27. of which motor vehicle loans	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28. Local governments financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29. Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30. Other local governments financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

31. Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	x	x	x	x	x
33. Financial and Non-Financial undertakings	x	x	x	x	x
34. SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	x	x	x	x	x
35. Loans and Advances	x	x	x	x	x
36. of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	x	x	x	x	x
37. of which building renovation loans	x	x	x	x	x
38. Debt securities	x	x	x	x	x
39. Equity instruments	x	x	x	x	x
40. Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	x	x	x	x	x
41. Loans and advances	x	x	x	x	x
42. Debt securities	x	x	x	x	x
43. Equity instruments	x	x	x	x	x
44. Derivatives	x	x	x	x	x
45. On demand interbank loans	x	x	x	x	x
46. Cash and cash-related assets	x	x	x	x	x
47. Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities, etc.)	x	x	x	x	x
48. TOTAL GAR assets	158.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
49. Assets not covered for GAR calculation	x	x	x	x	x
50. Central governments and Supranational issuers	x	x	x	x	x
51. Central banks exposure	x	x	x	x	x
52. Trading book	x	x	x	x	x
53. Total assets	158.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Off-balance sheet exposures-Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations					
54. Financial guarantees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55. Assets under management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
56. Of which debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
57. Of which equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

in EUR m

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR-based on Cap Ex KPI - Stock

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR-based on Cap														
Ex KPI - Stock	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
31.12.2024	Disclosure reference date T-1													
	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			Water and marine resources (WTR)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
					Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1,328.9	128.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial corporations	213.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	213.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	189.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	6.2	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial corporations	317.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	317.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.1	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	787.8	128.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	451.1	109.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x
26. of which building renovation loans	316.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x

in EUR m

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR-based on Cap Ex KPI - Stock

	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	aa
	Disclosure reference date T-1											
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial corporations	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
26. of which building renovation loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

[illegible]

in EUR m

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR-based on Cap Ex KPI - Stock

	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T-1				
	Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)				
31.12.2024	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which Transitional	Of which enabling
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	x	x	x	x	x
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	130.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
20. Non-financial corporations	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
24. Households	128.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	109.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26. of which building renovation loans	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27. of which motor vehicle loans	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28. Local governments financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29. Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30. Other local governments financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

31. Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	x	x	x	x	x
33. Financial and Non-Financial undertakings	x	x	x	x	x
34. SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	x	x	x	x	x
35. Loans and Advances	x	x	x	x	x
36. of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	x	x	x	x	x
37. of which building renovation loans	x	x	x	x	x
38. Debt securities	x	x	x	x	x
39. Equity instruments	x	x	x	x	x
40. Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	x	x	x	x	x
41. Loans and advances	x	x	x	x	x
42. Debt securities	x	x	x	x	x
43. Equity instruments	x	x	x	x	x
44. Derivatives	x	x	x	x	x
45. On demand interbank loans	x	x	x	x	x
46. Cash and cash-related assets	x	x	x	x	x
47. Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities, etc.)	x	x	x	x	x
48. TOTAL GAR assets	130.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
49. Assets not covered for GAR calculation	x	x	x	x	x
50. Central governments and Supranational issuers	x	x	x	x	x
51. Central banks exposure	x	x	x	x	x
52. Trading book	x	x	x	x	x
53. Total assets	130.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Off-balance sheet exposures-Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations					
54. Financial guarantees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55. Assets under management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
56. Of which debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
57. Of which equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

31.12.2025	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Table 2: GAR sector information- based on Turnover KPI	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD
	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount
	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)
Breakdown by sector_NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m
n/a	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	x

31.12.2025	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x
Table 2: GAR sector information- based on Turnover KPI	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD
	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount
	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)
Breakdown by sector_NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m
n/a	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	x

31.12.2025	y	z	aa	ab
Table 2: GAR sector information- based on Turnover KPI	Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)			
	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD
	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount
	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)
Breakdown by sector_NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m
n/a	0.0	0.0	x	x

31.12.2025	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Table 2: GAR sector information- based on Cap Ex KPI	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject		Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject				
	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	
	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	
Breakdown by sector_NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m
n/a	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	x

31.12.2025	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x
Table 2: GAR sector information- based on Cap Ex KPI	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject		Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject		Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)	SMEs and other NFC not subject				
	[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	[Gross] carrying amount	
	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	
Breakdown by sector_NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m	EUR m
n/a	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	x

31.12.2025	y	z	aa	ab
Table 2: GAR sector information- based on Cap Ex KPI	Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)			
	Non/financial corporates (subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject	
	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	
Breakdown by sector_NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	EUR m		EUR m	
n/a	0.0		0.0	

31.12.2025

Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Turnover KPI

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	Disclosure reference date T												
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
% (Compared to total covered assets)		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>													
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculations	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
24. Households	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	38.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x

[illegible]

31.12.2025

Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Turnover KPI

	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z
	Disclosure reference date T											
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
% (Compared to total covered assets)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>												
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

31.12.2025

Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Turnover KPI

Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Turnover KPI	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
% (Compared to total covered assets)	Disclosure reference date T					Proportion of total new assets covered
	Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>						
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculations	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.1
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loand and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
24. Households	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	38.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
26. of which building renovation loans	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
27. of which motor vehicle loans	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
28. Local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29. Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30. Other local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

31. Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. Total GAR Assets	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.2

31.12.2024

Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Turnover KPI

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	Disclosure reference date T-1												
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
% (Compared to total covered assets)		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>													
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculations	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
24. Households	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x

[illegible]

31.12.2024

Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Turnover KPI

	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z
					Disclosure reference date T-1							
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
% (Compared to total covered assets)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>												
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculations	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

[illegible]

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Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Turnover KPI

Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Turnover KPI	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T-1					
	Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)					
% (Compared to total covered assets)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total new assets covered
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>						
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculations	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.1
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
21. Loans and advances	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
24. Households	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
26. of which building renovation loans	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
27. of which motor vehicle loans	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
28. Local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
29. Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30. Other local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

31. Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. Total GAR Assets	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3

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Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Cap Ex KPI

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	Disclosure reference date T												
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
% (Compared to total covered assets)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator													
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculations	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	38.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x
26. of which building renovation loans	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x

[illegible]

31.12.2025

Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Cap Ex KPI

	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z
	Disclosure reference date T											
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
% (Compared to total covered assets)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator												
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

[illegible]

31.12.2025

Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Cap Ex KPI

Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Cap Ex KPI	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
% (Compared to total covered assets)	Disclosure reference date T					Proportion of total new assets covered
	Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>						
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculations	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.1
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
24. Households	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	38.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
26. of which building renovation loans	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
27. of which motor vehicle loans	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
28. Local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29. Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30. Other local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

31. Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. Total GAR Assets	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.2

Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Cap Ex KPI

[illegible]

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Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Cap Ex KPI

	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z
	Circular economy (CE)				Disclosure reference date T-1							
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
% (Compared to total covered assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator												
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculations	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
26. of which building renovation loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Cap Ex KPI

Table 3: GAR KPI stock -based on Cap Ex KPI	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T-1					
	Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)					
% (Compared to total covered assets)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total new assets covered
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>						
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculations	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.1
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
21. Loans and advances	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
24. Households	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
26. of which building renovation loans	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
27. of which motor vehicle loans	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
28. Local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
29. Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30. Other local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

31. Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. Total GAR Assets	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3

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Table 4: GAR KPI flow -based on Turnover KPI

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	Disclosure reference date T												
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
% (Compared to total covered assets)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator													
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculations	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x
26. of which building renovation loans	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x

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Table 4: GAR KPI flow -based on Turnover KPI

	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z
	Disclosure reference date T											
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
% (Compared to total covered assets)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>												
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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Table 4: GAR KPI flow -based on Turnover KPI

Table 4: GAR KPI flow -based on Turnover KPI	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
% (Compared to total covered assets)	Disclosure reference date T					Proportion of total new assets covered
	Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>						
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculations	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
24. Households	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
26. of which building renovation loans	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
27. of which motor vehicle loans	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
28. Local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29. Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30. Other local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

31. Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. Total GAR Assets	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.9

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Table 4: GAR KPI flow -based on Cap Ex KPI

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	Disclosure reference date T												
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
% (Compared to total covered assets)		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>													
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculations	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x

[illegible]

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Table 4: GAR KPI flow -based on Cap Ex KPI

	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z
	Disclosure reference date T											
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
% (Compared to total covered assets)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>												
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.0
24. Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

[illegible]

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Table 4: GAR KPI flow -based on Cap Ex KPI

Table 4: GAR KPI flow -based on Cap Ex KPI	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
% (Compared to total covered assets)	Disclosure reference date T					Proportion of total new assets covered
	Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
<u>GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator</u>						
1. Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculations	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4
2. Financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
3. Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
4. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
5. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
7. Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. of which investment firms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
12. of which management companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
16. of which insurance undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
20. Non-financial undertakings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Debt securities, including UoP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
24. Households	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
25. of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
26. of which building renovation loans	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
27. of which motor vehicle loans	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
28. Local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29. Housing financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30. Other local government financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Table 5: KPI off-balance sheet exposures - based on Cap Ex KPI

	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z
	Disclosure reference date T											
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1. Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Table 5: KPI off-balance sheet exposures - based on Cap Ex KPI

Table 5: KPI off-balance sheet exposures - based on Cap Ex KPI	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T					
	Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)					
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total new assets covered
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
1. Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5: KPI off-balance sheet flow exposures - based on Turnover KPI

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a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
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Table 5: KPI off-balance sheet flow exposures - based on CapEx KPI

	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	z
	Disclosure reference date T											
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
	Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling	
1. Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Table 5: KPI off-balance sheet flow exposures - based on CapEx KPI

Table 5: KPI off-balance sheet flow exposures - based on CapEx KPI	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	Disclosure reference date T					
	Total (CCM+CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)					
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total new assets covered
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
1. Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex XII Table 1: Nuclear and fossil gas related activities

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

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Annex XII Template 5.1: Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities - Turnover based (Stock)

Row	Economic activities	Amount (Mio. EUR)	Percentage (%)
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2.3	0.03
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	8,700.6	98.19
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	8,702.9	98.21

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Annex XII Template 5.2: Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities - CapEx based (Stock)

Row	Economic activities	Amount (Mio. EUR)	Percentage (%)
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2.3	0.03
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	8,700.6	98.19
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	8,702.9	98.21

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Annex XII Template 5.3: Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities - Turnover based (Flow)

Row	Economic activities	Amount (Mio. EUR)	Percentage (%)
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,082.0	98.66
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,082.0	98.66

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Annex XII Template 5.4: Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities - CapEx based (Flow)

Row	Economic activities	Amount (Mio. EUR)	Percentage (%)
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0.00
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,082.0	98.66
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,082.0	98.66

Distribution of financed emissions through business loans, by sector activities

Sector activity	Total outstanding loan amount (in EUR m)	Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Emission intensity (tCO ₂ e/Mio EUR)	Weighted data quality score (high quality = 1, low quality = 5)
Agriculture (A)	879.1	879,271	869,428	1,989	4.3
Minerals (B)	16.4	4,085	5,642	592	4.2
Industry (C)	1,353.6	2,276,134	1,308,796	2,648	4.2
Utilities (D)	28.3	407,682	15,024	14,924	4.6
Water distribution (E)	32.1	53,300	51,592	3,268	4.2
Construction (F)	520.9	39,315	317,628	685	4.3
Retail (G)	1,752.8	405,296	1,034,234	821	4.2
Transport (H)	309.1	61,693	86,197	478	4.2
Leisure (I)	202.1	9,088	18,197	135	4.4
Information and communication (J)	90.8	7,273	31,324	425	4.3
Financial services (K)	23.7	303	959	53	4.3
Real estate (L)	218.4	1,404	9,891	52	4.5
Scientific and technical activities (M)	111.2	7,229	30,822	342	4.3
Administrative services (N)	96.9	7,041	32,108	404	4.3
Regional administration (O)	0.4	15	141	420	4.1
Education (P)	47.4	2,312	5,591	167	4.2
Healthcare (Q)	71.3	3,115	17,768	293	4.3
Recreation (R)	13.8	429	4,119	330	4.3
Other services (S)	23.2	958	5,980	299	4.3
Activities of households as employers (T)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,791.6	4,165,943	3,845,443	1,383	4.3

Consolidated financial statements



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

in '000 EUR	Note	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Interest income (effective interest method)		589,613	582,882
Other interest income		5,344	6,279
Interest expenses		241,969	230,922
Net interest income	6	352,988	358,238
Fee and commission income*		154,164	140,014
Fee and commission expenses*		57,534	48,448
Net fee and commission income*	7	96,631	91,566
Result from derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships	8, 17	-2,004	-1,104
Result on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost		-86	-4
Net other operating result*	9	-8,263	-4,397
Operating income		439,266	444,299
Personnel expenses	10	159,543	146,767
Administrative expenses	11	162,885	156,005
Loss allowance	12	11,190	-5,154
Profit before tax		105,648	146,681
Income tax expenses	22	22,194	42,372
Profit of the period		83,454	104,309
<i>Profit attributable to ProCredit shareholders</i>		<i>83,454</i>	<i>104,309</i>
Earnings per share** in EUR	14	1.42	1.77

* Previous year figures have been adapted to the current disclosure structure: Fee and commission income from foreign exchange transactions totalling EUR 53,723 thousand (previous period: EUR 44,431 thousand) is now presented in fee and commission income instead of in the result from foreign exchange transactions. Fee and commission expenses from foreign exchange transactions totalling EUR 15,403 thousand (previous period: EUR 12,032 thousand) are accordingly presented in fee and commission expenses. The net gains and losses from foreign exchange valuation totalling EUR 1,787 thousand (previous period: EUR -505 thousand) are now included in the net other operating result.

** Basic earnings per share were identical to diluted earnings per share.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

in '000 EUR	Note	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Profit of the period		83,454	104,309
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Change in revaluation reserve from investment securities	32	392	-705
Change in value not recognised in profit or loss		364	-731
Change in loss allowance (recognised in profit or loss)		28	26
Change in deferred tax on revaluation reserve from investment securities	32	-52	329
Change in translation reserve	5, 32	-31,631	5,399
Change in value from currency translation not recognised in profit or loss		-30,578	5,399
Change in value from hedges of net investments in foreign operations not recognised in profit or loss		-1,246	0
Reclassified to profit or loss from cost of hedging reserve		192	0
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Change in revaluation reserve from shares	32	387	482
Change in deferred tax on revaluation reserve from shares	32	-42	-6
Other comprehensive income of the period, net of tax		-30,946	5,500
Total comprehensive income of the period		52,508	109,809
Total comprehensive income attributable to ProCredit shareholders		52,508	109,809

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

in '000 EUR	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Assets			
Cash	15	237,390	201,316
Central bank balances	4, 12, 15	1,928,439	1,962,378
Loans and advances to banks	4, 12, 16	507,116	513,586
Derivative financial assets	4, 17	6,847	6,660
Investment securities	4, 12, 18	1,048,371	965,644
Loans and advances to customers	4, 12, 19	7,564,267	6,828,256
Property, plant and equipment	20	160,656	152,128
Intangible assets	21	47,014	34,333
Current tax assets	22	23,046	8,716
Deferred tax assets	22	9,420	11,552
Other assets	4, 12, 23	62,806	67,048
Total assets		11,595,373	10,751,615
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities to banks	4	814,142	946,425
Derivative financial liabilities	4, 17	1,622	1,246
Liabilities to customers	4, 25	9,136,232	8,291,358
Debt securities	4, 26	167,065	90,545
Other liabilities	27	74,068	62,708
Provisions	28	24,206	24,121
Current tax liabilities	22	3,853	22,811
Deferred tax liabilities	22	1,243	1,294
Subordinated debt	4, 29	298,877	255,204
Liabilities		10,521,308	9,695,713
Subscribed capital and capital reserve	32	441,277	441,277
Retained earnings		742,262	693,153
Translation reserve	32	-111,717	-80,086
Revaluation reserve	32	2,244	1,558
Equity attributable to ProCredit shareholders		1,074,065	1,055,902
Total liabilities and equity		11,595,373	10,751,615

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

in '000 EUR	Subscribed capital and capital re- serve	Retained earnings	Translation reserve	Revaluation reserve	Equity attributable to ProCredit shareholders
Balance as of 1.1.2025	441,277	693,153	-80,086	1,558	1,055,902
Profit of the period		83,454			83,454
Change in translation reserve			-31,631		-31,631
Change in revaluation reserve from investment securities				340	340
Change in revaluation reserve from shares				346	346
Other comprehensive income of the pe- riod, net of tax			-31,631	686	-30,946
Total comprehensive income of the peri- od		83,454	-31,631	686	52,508
Distributed dividend		-34,750			-34,750
Other changes		406			406
Balance as of 31.12.2025	441,277	742,262	-111,717	2,244	1,074,065

in '000 EUR	Subscribed capital and capital re- serve	Retained earnings	Translation reserve	Revaluation reserve	Equity attributable to ProCredit shareholders
Balance as of 1.1.2024	441,277	625,906	-85,485	2,091	983,789
Profit of the period		104,309			104,309
Change in translation reserve			5,399		5,399
Change in revaluation reserve from investment securities				-376	-376
Change in revaluation reserve from shares				476	476
Other comprehensive income of the pe- riod, net of tax			5,399	100	5,500
Total comprehensive income of the peri- od		104,309	5,399	100	109,809
Distributed dividends		-37,695			-37,695
Transfer on disposal of shares		634		-634	-
Other changes		-1			-1
Balance as of 31.12.2024	441,277	693,153	-80,086	1,558	1,055,902

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

in '000 EUR	Note	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Profit of the period		83,454	104,309
Income tax expenses		22,194	42,372
Profit before tax		105,648	146,681
Non-cash items included in the profit of the period and transition to the cash flow from operating activities:			
Depreciation, impairment and appreciation of loans and advances, property, plant and equipment and financial investments		43,987	21,138
Increase / decrease of provisions		8,540	8,218
Gains / losses from disposal of fixed assets		12	-343
Other non-cash expenses and income		-351,435	-356,417
Subtotal		-193,248	-180,722
Net change in assets and liabilities from operating activities:			
Loans and advances to banks		-46,962	-113,098
Loans and advances to customers		-736,763	-798,131
Other assets from operating activities		-217,659	-209,871
Liabilities to banks		-132,123	-180,397
Liabilities to customers		843,038	1,032,979
Debt securities	26	68,454	-60,138
Other liabilities from operating activities		9,694	13,383
Interest received		593,962	594,219
Interest paid		-237,935	-227,786
Income tax paid		-54,586	-47,187
Cash flow from operating activities		-104,129	-176,748
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		1,990	5,054
Payments for purchase of fixed assets		-41,359	-41,030
Cash flow from investing activities		-39,369	-35,976
Dividends paid		-34,750	-37,695
Proceeds from subordinated loans	29	51,953	128,000
Payments for subordinated loans	29	-25,925	-35,458
Cash flow from financing activities		-8,723	54,847
Cash and cash equivalents at end of previous year		2,337,508	2,487,576
Cash flow from operating activities		-104,129	-176,748
Cash flow from investing activities		-39,369	-35,976
Cash flow from financing activities		-8,723	54,847
Effects of exchange rate changes		-43,349	7,810
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	15	2,141,938	2,337,508

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Significant accounting principles

1 Basis of accounting

The ProCredit group focuses on two main business areas: financing of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and direct banking for private clients. We operate in South Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, South America and Germany. Our goal is to provide a sustainable return on investment for our shareholders and at the same time make a positive contribution to economic, social and ecological development.

The parent company of the group is ProCredit Holding AG ("ProCredit Holding"), domiciled at Rohmerplatz 33-37, 60486 Frankfurt am Main, Germany (Commercial Register Frankfurt, Section B No. 132455). We prepare the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and as applicable within the European Union.

Our consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025 comprise the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Further disclosures with regard to the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments are presented in our risk report as part of the combined management report.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in euros, which is also the group's functional currency. The financial year of the ProCredit group is the calendar year. For computational reasons, the figures in the tables may exhibit rounding differences of $\pm$ one unit (EUR, %, etc.). The significant accounting policies have been consistently applied to all financial years presented, unless otherwise stated. The following material changes in presentation or recognition and measurement principles were made in the current year:

- Fee and commission income from foreign exchange transactions is now presented in fee and commission income instead of in the result from foreign exchange transactions. Fee and commission expenses from foreign exchange transactions are accordingly reported in fee and commission expenses. The net gains and losses from foreign exchange valuation are now included in the net other operating result. Previous year figures have been adapted to the current disclosure structure. This adjustment was undertaken because the Management Board is of the opinion that it ensures a more relevant and reliable presentation of the income structure.
- Non-deliverable foreign exchange forwards are designated as hedging instruments to hedge net investments in foreign operations (net investment hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS 9). Gains or losses from the effective portion of the hedging relationship are recognised in other comprehensive income under "Change in translation reserve". The time-period related forward element of a foreign exchange forward is recognised separately in other comprehensive income and amortised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under "Result from derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships". For further explanations, please refer to notes 4 Financial instruments and 17 Derivative financial assets and liabilities.

Recognition and measurement is performed on a going-concern assumption.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the Management Board to use the best possible assumptions, estimates and judgements. These are based on the information available at the time of preparation and have been made in accordance with the applicable accounting standards. Assumptions, estimates and judgements are evaluated on a continuous basis and are based on past experience and other factors, including expectations with regard to future events, and are considered appropriate under the given circumstances. For a description of the effects of estimates and judgements, we refer to notes 4 Financial instruments, 12 Loss allowance, 21 Intangible assets, 22 Income taxes, 28 Provisions, 31 Fair value of financial instruments, as well as the risk report in the combined management report.

2 Principles of consolidation

ProCredit Holding prepares the consolidated financial statements for the largest scope of entities. The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of ProCredit Holding together with its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are all companies which are controlled by the group. Control over an entity exists when ProCredit Holding is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group and are no longer consolidated from the date on which control ceases. The group has no material interest in joint ventures or associates. Group-internal transactions, balances and interim profits are eliminated in full.

The following table presents the subsidiaries included in the scope of consolidation as of 31 December 2025 as well as the disclosures pursuant to section 26a (1) sentence 2 KWG:

#	Name of institution	Company purpose	Principal place of business	Turnover in '000 EUR	Profit before tax in '000 EUR	Income tax expenses in '000 EUR	Staff No. 31.12.2025	Proportion of ownership interest	
								31.12.2025	31.12.2024
EU member states									
1	ProCredit Bank (Bulgaria) E.A.D.	Credit institution with banking licence	Bulgaria	99,313	35,523	2,872	663	100.0	100.0
2	ProCredit Bank AG	Credit institution with banking licence	Germany	19,897	-641	0	79	100.0	100.0
3	ProCredit Academy GmbH	Training academy	Germany	3,812	0	0	33	100.0	100.0
4	QUIPU GmbH	IT consulting and software company	Germany	60,377	-1,876	0	204	100.0	100.0
5	ProCredit Bank S.A.	Credit institution with banking licence	Romania	25,262	3,146	736	189	100.0	100.0
Non-EU member states									
6	ProCredit Bank Sh.a	Credit institution with banking licence	Albania	17,130	386	148	270	100.0	100.0
7	ProCredit Bank d.d.	Credit institution with banking licence	Bosnia and Herzegovina	21,772	6,120	604	250	100.0	100.0
8	Banco ProCredit S.A.	Credit institution with banking licence	Ecuador	16,385	-11,482	-755	329	100.0	100.0
9	JSC ProCredit Bank	Credit institution with banking licence	Georgia	29,740	10,410	1,136	361	100.0	100.0
10	ProCredit Bank Sh.a	Credit institution with banking licence	Kosovo	54,291	29,359	2,488	411	100.0	100.0
11	Quipu Sh.p.k*	IT consulting and software company	Kosovo	4,824	802	82	121	100.0	100.0
12	ProCredit Bank A.D.	Credit institution with banking licence	North Macedonia	31,382	12,130	1,175	278	100.0	100.0
13	ProCredit Regional Academy Eastern Europe dooel	Training academy	North Macedonia	69	-251	0	4	100.0	100.0
14	Quipu DOOEL Skopje*	IT consulting and software company	North Macedonia	6,233	172	21	131	100.0	100.0
15	BC ProCredit Bank S.A.	Credit institution with banking licence	Moldova	17,969	4,420	527	199	100.0	100.0
16	ProCredit Bank a.d. Belgrade	Credit institution with banking licence	Serbia	58,864	22,007	2,397	472	100.0	100.0
17	JSC ProCredit Bank	Credit institution with banking licence	Ukraine	58,046	37,638	8,787	386	100.0	100.0
18	LLC Quipu GmbH*	IT consulting and software company	Ukraine	2,321	-36	0	31	100.0	100.0

* The company was presented as part of the Quipu GmbH subgroup in the previous year.

In addition, there are following indirect participations: ProCredit Bank Bulgaria holds shares in ProCredit Properties EAD, Bulgaria; ProCredit Education EAD, Bulgaria; and the private high school "Denis Diderot" EAD, Bulgaria. ProCredit Bank

Georgia has an indirect participation in ProCredit Properties LLC, Georgia, and Quipu GmbH has an indirect participation in Quipu S.A., El Salvador. These companies are consolidated under the subgroup of the respective parent company and are not presented separately for materiality reasons.

Turnover corresponds to the position "Operating income" in the statement of profit or loss. The amounts shown above are based on the respective annual financial statements for each subsidiary (without eliminating transactions between group companies).

The ProCredit group received public funding in the 2025 financial year totalling EUR 35 thousand, of which EUR 19 thousand in Bulgaria and EUR 16 thousand in Serbia (2024: EUR 24 thousand, of which EUR 16 thousand in Serbia and EUR 8 thousand in Romania). This is recognised in "Net other operating result".

The return on assets for the group in relation to total assets in accordance with section 26a KWG amounted to 0.7% for the year 2025 (2024: 1.0%).

Shares in subsidiaries whose influence on the financial position and financial performance is insignificant, both individually and as a whole, are not consolidated but are recognised as financial investments under equity instruments. This includes the wholly owned subsidiaries ProCredit Reporting DOOEL, North Macedonia, and Pro Energy L.L.C., Kosovo. ProCredit Reporting DOOEL supports the reporting activities of the group and Pro Energy L.L.C. is engaged in the production, trade and distribution of renewable energy.

Significant restrictions

As of 31 December 2025, our group does not have significant restrictions on its ability to access or use its assets and settle its liabilities other than those resulting from the supervisory frameworks within which the banking subsidiaries operate. These frameworks require banking subsidiaries to keep certain levels of regulatory capital and liquid assets. Please refer to our disclosures in the risk report as part of the combined management report. In some countries where the ProCredit group operates, payout of dividends is subject to the approval of local regulatory authorities. Due to martial law, ProCredit Bank Ukraine is currently not permitted to distribute dividends on ordinary shares. In addition, Ukrainian banks are not allowed to make early repayments to non-resident creditors nor can they shorten existing contract maturities. In addition, there are restrictions on our accounts in Russian roubles totalling EUR 542 thousand (2024: EUR 441 thousand), for which we have established loss allowances in full.

3 Accounting developments

(a) Standards, amendments and interpretations that are already effective

The following amendments were issued by the IASB and endorsed by the EU and had no impact on our consolidated financial statements: Amendments to IAS 21: "Lack of Exchangeability".

(b) Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: "Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments" have a minor impact on the consolidated financial statements. The effects of the regulations on the derecognition of financial liabilities that are settled by electronic payment systems are not expected to have any effect. Additional disclosures in the notes are required for a minor amount of financial assets at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The regulations for contractual terms that can change the timing or amount of payments, as well as for non-recourse financial assets, are not expected to have any effect. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.
- Annual improvements to IFRS (Volume 11) with amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7 have a minor impact on the consolidated financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity” have no impact on the consolidated financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.
- IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” replaces IAS 1 and affects the presentation of the consolidated statement of profit or loss. This standard defines categories and subtotals for the consolidated statement of profit or loss. On the basis of an analysis of our business models and sources of income, we have concluded that our main business activities lie in the areas of “investing in financial assets” and “providing financing to customers”. In addition, there may be additional disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures. The standard defines the guidelines on the aggregation and disaggregation of items. There are no material effects on the presentation of the consolidated statement of financial position or the consolidated statement of cash flows. IFRS 18 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.
- IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” as well as amendments to IFRS 19 will not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements. This standard is, subject to the still pending EU endorsement, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.
- Amendments to IAS 21: “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency” will not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements. This standard is, subject to the still pending EU endorsement, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

There was no early adoption of any standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective.

4 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset for one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument for another entity. The financial assets of our group are mainly debt instruments, with only a small proportion consisting of equity instruments. Equity instruments are recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income. For debt instruments, IFRS 9 is based on a consistent approach to classify and measure financial assets according to the underlying business model in which the financial assets are managed and to their cash flow characteristics.

We differentiate between the following business models:

- “Hold to collect”: the financial assets are held with the aim of collecting the contractual cash flows.
- “Hold to collect and sell”: the financial assets are held with the aim of both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets.
- “Other”: this business model is used for financial assets that are neither allocated to the “hold to collect” business model nor to the “hold to collect and sell” business model.

Our business models for financial assets are assessed on the basis of groups of financial assets (portfolios). The allocation to a business model is based on the actual circumstances at the time of the assessment. We take the following criteria, among others, into account:

- our business strategy and risk strategy,
- the way in which the development of the business model is evaluated and reported to our Management Board and Supervisory Board,
- if there were sales in previous periods, the frequency, volume, timing and reasons for those sales as well as expectations regarding future sales activities.

As a result, the balance sheet items allocated to the “hold to collect” business model are: “Central bank balances”, “Loans and advances to banks”, “Loans and advances to customers” and the financial instruments in the “Other assets” position on the balance sheet. “Investment securities” are allocated to the “hold to collect” or the “hold to collect and sell” business model.

Subsequent recognition of financial liabilities is at amortised cost; only derivative financial liabilities are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities at amortised costs

A financial asset is classified “at amortised cost” when the financial asset is assigned to the “hold to collect” business model with the objective to solely collect contractual cash flows through interest and principal payments (SPPI compliant). The review of the SPPI criterion is a discretionary decision of the Management Board. The financial assets arise when the group provides debt capital directly to a contracting party.

These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs; subsequently they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Expected credit losses (ECL) are recognised using a three-stage model (see note 12). If the amount of the impairment loss decreases, the impairment allowance is reduced accordingly, and the amount of the reduction is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The upper limit on the reduction of the impairment is equal to the amortised costs which would have been incurred as of the valuation date if there had not been any impairment. These financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or been substantially modified, or we have transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. In addition, when loans and receivables are restructured with substantially different terms and conditions, the original financial asset is derecognised and replaced with the new financial asset.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss over the period of the debt instrument. Financial liabilities at amortised cost are derecognised when they are extinguished – that is, when the obligation is settled, cancelled or expired.

(b) Financial assets at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income

A financial asset is classified and recognised as “fair value through other comprehensive income” (“FVOCI”), if the financial asset is allocated to the “hold to collect and sell” business model.

In general, part of “Investment securities” are allocated to this business model. The cash flow criterion is checked individually. Investment securities of the ProCredit group fulfil the cash flow criterion (SPPI conform) but can be sold if required. Furthermore, a small amount of shares included under the balance sheet position “Other assets” are classified as FVOCI. There is no intention to trade or sell these shares.

At initial recognition, the FVOCI financial instruments are recorded at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Subsequently they are carried at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income under “Revaluation reserve”. If the financial asset is derecognised (see note 12 for details on impairment), the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the “Revaluation reserve” is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method and foreign currency gains and losses on monetary assets classified as FVOCI financial instruments are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. For the FVOCI equity instruments, any dividend payments are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, but not the accumulated value change on derecognition (no recycling).

Purchases and sales of FVOCI financial instruments are recorded as of the trade date. They are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or been significantly modified, or when we have transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

(c) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Derivatives with a positive fair value at the balance sheet date are carried as financial assets and reported under “Derivative financial assets”. Derivatives with a negative fair value are carried as financial liabilities and are reported under “Derivative financial liabilities”. We designate certain derivatives as hedging instruments in qualifying hedging

relationships (hedge accounting) in accordance with IFRS 9. At the inception of the hedging relationship, we formally document the relationship between the hedging instrument(s) and hedged item(s), including risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking the hedge, and the method of assessing effectiveness. We assess compliance with the effectiveness requirements both at the inception of the hedging relationship and on an ongoing basis.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Purchases and sales of derivative financial instruments are recognised on the trade date – the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the instrument. Subsequently, the financial instruments are carried at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in their fair value are immediately recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss of the period. For derivatives designated as hedging instruments to hedge a net investment in a foreign operation, changes in value that affect the effective part of the hedge are recognised as other comprehensive income; changes in value that affect the ineffective portion are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Derivative financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or been significantly modified, or where the group has transferred legal rights and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Derivative financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished – that is, when the obligation is settled, cancelled or expired.

5 Foreign currency translation

(a) Transactions in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the group companies at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. The financial statements of the local companies are prepared in the local currency which corresponds to the functional currency there.

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the closing exchange rates on the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, as well as those resulting from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (Net other operating result).

Foreign non-monetary items measured at amortised cost are translated at the historical exchange rate as at the date of the transaction.

(b) Group companies

The financial statements of all group entities (no group company operates in an economy subject to hyperinflation) whose functional currency is not the euro are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position.
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates of the period.
- All differences resulting from the translation of net investments in group companies with functional foreign currency are recognised in the “Translation reserve” in equity. Upon disposal of such a group company, the translation differences accumulated in equity are reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Result for the financial year

6 Net interest income

in '000 EUR	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Interest income from		
Central bank balances	21,603	41,110
Loans and advances to banks	13,520	17,944
Investment securities FVOCI	17,329	15,287
Investment securities AC	38,154	36,301
Loans and advances to customers	499,007	472,240
Interest income (effective interest method)	589,613	582,882
Interest income from		
Derivative financial assets	4,297	5,326
Prepayment penalty	1,047	953
Other interest income	5,344	6,279
Interest expenses on		
Liabilities to banks	38,168	50,165
Derivative financial liabilities	3,458	3,073
Liabilities to customers	170,641	153,429
Debt securities	5,707	3,743
Subordinated debt	23,709	20,221
Unwinding of provisions	285	292
Interest expenses	241,969	230,922
Net interest income	352,988	358,238

Interest income from our green loan portfolio amounts to EUR 88.4 million (2024: EUR 83.4 million). The green loan portfolio includes financing for investments in energy efficiency, renewable energies or other environmentally friendly technologies.

Interest income and expenses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and reported on an accrual basis. Net interest income is calculated on the gross book value of a financial asset; for financial assets in Stage 3, net interest income is calculated on the net book value of a financial asset. Payments received in respect of written-off loans are not recognised in net interest income, but rather under "Loss allowance".

7 Net fee and commission income

in '000 EUR	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Fee and commission income from		
Foreign exchange transactions*	53,723	44,431
Payment services	36,235	33,895
Debit/credit cards	26,166	23,136
Account maintenance fee	23,689	22,609
Letters of credit and guarantees	9,850	8,567
Others	4,503	7,376
Fee and commission income*	154,164	140,014
Fee and commission expenses on		
Foreign exchange transactions*	15,403	12,032
Payment services	5,576	5,449
Debit/credit cards	27,481	22,995
Account maintenance fee	3,062	2,310
Letters of credit and guarantees	5,767	5,475
Others	246	187
Fee and commission expenses*	57,534	48,448
Net fee and commission income*	96,631	91,566

*Previous year figures have been adapted to the current disclosure structure.

Fee and commission income and expenses are recognised on the basis of the agreed amount payable. Income and expenses are generally recognised at a point in time.

Fee and commission income from foreign exchange transactions amounting to EUR 53,723 thousand (previous period: EUR 44,431 thousand) is now shown in fee and commission income instead of in the result from foreign exchange transactions. Fee and commission expenses from foreign exchange transactions amounting to EUR 15,403 thousand (previous period: EUR 12,032 thousand) are reported accordingly in fee and commission expenses.

8 Result from derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships

in '000 EUR	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Result from revaluation	-1,951	-806
Result from hedging relationships	-53	-298
Result from derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships	-2,004	-1,104

The result from derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships is derived primarily from changes in the fair value of currency swaps.

9 Net other operating result

in '000 EUR	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Other operating income from		
Reversal of provisions	977	1,573
Sale of repossessed properties	926	1,670
Sale of property, plant and equipment	259	532
IT-services	4,563	4,050
Rental of investment properties	520	610
Litigation settlements	545	544
Collateral appraisal	525	514
Net gains from foreign exchange valuation	1,787	-
Others	4,295	5,948
Other operating income	14,398	15,441
Other operating expenses for		
Deposit insurance	11,271	10,631
Banking supervision	2,884	2,428
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	270	189
Impairment of repossessed properties	2,832	999
Administration of repossessed properties	321	373
Credit recovery services and solvency checks	722	709
Litigation settlements	1,551	1,676
Provisions for non-financial off-balance sheet transactions	490	6
Net losses from foreign exchange valuation*	-	505
Others	2,319	2,322
Other operating expenses*	22,661	19,838
Net other operating result*	-8,263	-4,397

* Previous year figures have been adapted to the current disclosure structure.

The net gains from foreign exchange positions amounting to EUR 545 thousand (previous period: EUR -1,676 thousand) are now included in net other operating result instead of in income from foreign exchange transactions.

10 Personnel expenses and employees

in '000 EUR	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Salary expenses	132,191	120,088
Social security expenses	19,324	17,015
Post-employment benefits plans (Defined contribution plans)	4,260	4,371
Post-employment benefits plans (Defined benefit plans)	643	1,472
Other employee benefits	3,125	3,821
Personnel expenses	159,543	146,767

The total remuneration of the Management Board of ProCredit Holding consists of short-term benefits and amounted to EUR 2,802 thousand for the entire financial year (2024: EUR 2,297 thousand). The total remuneration of ProCredit Holding's Supervisory Board within the ProCredit group during the financial year amounts to EUR 900 thousand (2024: EUR 870 thousand). Further details on remuneration for the Management Board and Supervisory Board are provided in the remuneration report, which is published on the website of ProCredit Holding.

The number of employees is broken down according to the following segments:

	2025		2024	
	Average	Year end	Average	Year end
South Eastern Europe	2,774	2,789	2,531	2,661
Eastern Europe	976	977	911	972
South America	339	329	358	351
Germany	510	512	615	653
Number of employees	4,599	4,607	4,415	4,637
Number of management board members		53		52
Total		4,660		4,689

11 Administrative expenses

in '000 EUR	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Depreciation fixed and intangible assets (incl. impairment)	32,966	27,245
IT expenses	36,971	31,846
Office space-related expenses	17,269	16,415
Non-profit tax	23,941	23,921
Legal and consulting fees	14,659	13,839
Marketing, advertising and representation	11,331	12,853
Transport	4,652	6,210
Other personnel-related expenses (incl. recruitment & training)	9,341	12,173
Insurances	4,219	3,684
Expenses for short-term leases	1,782	1,723
Expenses for leases of low-value items	608	514
Expenses for variable lease payments	183	203
Other administrative expenses	4,965	5,379
Administrative expenses	162,885	156,005

Legal and consulting fees include the following expenses for the total fee charged by the auditor of ProCredit Holding:

in '000 EUR	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Audit of financial statements	1,123	1,257
Tax advisory services	-	-
Other confirmatory services	156	320
Other services	11	-
Group auditor expenses	1,289	1,577

12 Loss allowance

We establish loss allowances in an amount equivalent to the expected loss for all financial assets recognised at amortised cost, for investment securities recognised at fair value with changes in fair value reported in other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and for contingent liabilities. A three-stage model is used to report loss allowances. Estimates and assumptions are particularly necessary for determining which future-related macroeconomic factors are to be included. Furthermore, discretionary decisions are made when determining the probability of occurrence for various scenarios. Additional disclosures with regard to the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments, and particularly default risks, are presented in the risk report as part of the combined management report.

The ProCredit group sets aside loss allowances for the balance sheet items “Central bank balances”, “Loans and advances to banks”, “Investment securities”, “Loans and advances to customers”, for the financial assets under “Other assets” and for off-balance sheet transactions. These are recognised at net value within the corresponding balance sheet position; the exceptions are “Investment securities” recognised at fair value and off-balance sheet transactions. The loss allowance for investment securities at fair value is recognised through profit or loss directly in shareholders’ equity under “Revaluation reserve”. Loss allowances for off-balance sheet transactions are reported under the balance sheet position “Provisions”.

in '000 EUR	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Change in loss allowances	25,152	6,813
Recovery of written-off loans	-14,198	-12,645
Direct write-offs	236	678
Loss allowance	11,190	-5,154

Change in loss allowances

Recognition of loss allowances uses a three-stage model based on expected credit losses. Allocation to stages requires discretionary decisions to be made with regard to the definition of default, stage transfers and the determination of criteria as to whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since recognition in the balance sheet:

- Stage 1: All financial assets are allocated to Stage 1 upon recognition, with the exception of those categorised as POCI (purchased or originated credit impaired). We establish loss allowances in an amount equivalent to the expected credit losses during a maximum of 12 months following the balance sheet date, insofar as there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.
- Stage 2: If credit risk increases significantly, the assets are classified as Stage 2 and loss allowances are established in an amount equivalent to the expected credit losses over the entire remaining maturity.
- Stage 3: Impaired financial assets are classified as Stage 3 and loss allowances are likewise established in an amount equivalent to the expected credit losses over the entire remaining maturity. For significant exposures, loss allowances are determined individually on the basis of recoverable cash flows. For insignificant exposures, loss allowances are determined on the basis of portfolio-based parameters. Interest income is recognised on the net book value (with consideration of loss allowances).

Financial assets which are already impaired at initial recognition (POCI) are reported as part of the impaired exposures. These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value and thus no loss allowances are established. In subsequent periods, changes in the expected loss over the entire remaining maturity are recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

A non-substantial modification exists if a financial asset is modified, due to a change in creditworthiness, without derecognition. The modification gain or loss is recognised in “Change in loss allowances”. The modification gain or loss is equal to the difference between the original gross book value and the present value, discounted at the original effective interest rate, of the contractual cash flows under the modified terms.

Migration between the stages is possible in both directions (except for POCI), provided the grounds for the prior migration no longer exist. In the event that credit risk decreases, loss allowances already recorded are reduced.

For the “Other assets” position, loss allowances are established using the simplified approach. As a rule, loss allowances are recorded at initial recognition and on each subsequent reporting date in an amount equivalent to the expected credit losses during the total maturity period. For these short-term assets, the total maturity period has been simplified as 12 months.

Recoveries of written-off loans and direct write-offs

Uncollectible loans are written off after all necessary procedures have been completed and the final loss amount has been determined. In doing so, the existing loss allowance will first be utilised in full. Any amount exceeding that and not covered by loss allowances is recognised in profit or loss as a direct write-off. Subsequent recoveries of amounts which have been written off are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under “Loss allowances”.

13 Segment reporting²⁸

The group aggregates its operations into reporting segments according to geographical regions. Each of these segments exhibits individual risk and return characteristics, as described in the combined management report. In general, business activities in all countries of operations are carried out with local customers, so that the respective items are allocated to the country in which the subsidiary is based. The operating income of the parent company is derived mainly from within the group. With the exception of the relationship between the German segment and the subsidiaries, there are no significant income or expense items arising from business dealings between segments. All income and expense items between the segments are disclosed separately in the following table. These are primarily interest income and expenses derived from loans extended by the parent company to the subsidiaries. The underlying interest rates are established at market conditions. Additionally, inter-segment transactions include the provision of centralised services by ProCredit Holding, IT services, staff training and dividends transferred from the subsidiaries to ProCredit Holding.

²⁸ The information contained in this section is also used by reference to fulfil the disclosure requirement ESRS 2 SBM-1 (business model and strategy) in the Group Sustainability Statement pursuant to ESRS 1 sections 119–122.

	1.1.-31.12.2025					
in '000 EUR	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe	South America	Germany	Consolidation	Group
Interest income (effective interest method)	353,739	170,648	54,484	33,180	-22,439	589,613
<i>of which intercompany transactions</i>	1,762	3,573	25	17,078		
Other interest income	3,922	126	-	6,997	-5,701	5,344
<i>of which intercompany transactions</i>	3,002	-	-	2,699		
Interest expenses	102,031	78,062	36,730	53,315	-28,170	241,969
<i>of which intercompany transactions</i>	10,481	3,404	2,469	11,816		
Net interest income	255,630	92,712	17,754	-13,138	30	352,988
Fee and commission income	109,993	28,435	3,028	26,639	-13,931	154,164
<i>of which intercompany transactions</i>	814	7	0	13,110		
Fee and commission expenses	47,514	12,667	1,861	9,417	-13,925	57,534
<i>of which intercompany transactions</i>	9,171	3,294	528	932		
Net fee and commission income	62,478	15,768	1,167	17,222	-5	96,631
Result from derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships	-1,798	-1	-	-1,258	1,054	-2,004
<i>of which intercompany transactions</i>	1,370	-	-	-2,424		
Result on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	-75	-10	-	-	-	-86
Net other operating result	2,905	-393	-2,536	119,006	-127,246	-8,263
<i>of which intercompany transactions</i>	10,788	2,477	20	113,961		
Operating income	319,141	108,075	16,385	121,832	-126,167	439,266
Personnel expenses	78,449	24,160	8,999	47,935	-	159,543
Administrative expenses	116,118	41,135	13,156	86,591	-94,115	162,885
<i>of which intercompany transactions</i>	37,706	18,852	4,053	33,503		
Loss allowance	15,180	-9,651	5,712	-50	-	11,190
Profit before tax	109,394	52,433	-11,482	-12,644	-32,053	105,648
Income tax expenses	10,524	10,451	-755	1,974	-	22,194
Profit of the period	98,870	41,982	-10,727	-14,618	-32,053	83,454
<i>Profit attributable to ProCredit shareholders</i>						83,454

	1.1.-31.12.2024					
in '000 EUR	South Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe	South America	Germany	Consolidation	Group
Interest income (effective interest method)	342,092	167,477	55,034	53,332	-35,054	582,882
<i>of which intercompany transactions</i>	3,593	8,648	32	22,781		
Other interest income	4,274	131	-	7,547	-5,674	6,279
<i>of which intercompany transactions</i>	3,453	-	-	2,221		
Interest expenses	96,379	73,549	38,608	63,105	-40,719	230,922
<i>of which intercompany transactions</i>	8,709	5,312	4,997	21,701		
Net interest income	249,987	94,059	16,426	-2,226	-8	358,238
Fee and commission income*	95,753	32,219	2,771	22,646	-13,375	140,014
<i>of which intercompany transactions*</i>	602	28	0	12,745		
Fee and commission expenses*	38,582	14,474	1,942	6,839	-13,389	48,448
<i>of which intercompany transactions*</i>	8,182	3,539	418	1,249		
Net fee and commission income*	57,171	17,745	829	15,807	14	91,566
Result from derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships	552	-73	-	-1,583	-	-1,104
<i>of which intercompany transactions</i>	-1,287	-	-	1,287		
Result on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	6	-11	-	-	-	-4
Net other operating result*	-2,459	853	5,294	150,648	-158,732	-4,397
<i>of which intercompany transactions*</i>	4,514	2,577	6,441	145,201		
Operating income	305,257	112,574	22,549	162,646	-158,727	444,299
Personnel expenses	67,123	21,222	10,240	48,183	-	146,767
Administrative expenses	105,039	40,145	15,201	88,281	-92,661	156,005
<i>of which intercompany transactions</i>	33,617	16,934	4,755	37,355		
Loss allowance	2,061	-9,937	2,776	-53	-	-5,154
Profit before tax	131,034	61,145	-5,668	26,236	-66,066	146,681
Income tax expenses	17,254	23,228	-208	2,098	-	42,372
Profit of the period	113,781	37,917	-5,461	24,138	-66,066	104,309
<i>Profit attributable to ProCredit shareholders</i>						104,309

* Previous year figures have been adapted to the current disclosure structure.

	31.12.2025		
in '000 EUR	Total assets excluding taxes	Total liabilities excluding taxes	Contingent liabilities
South Eastern Europe	8,386,662	7,536,571	1,169,615
Eastern Europe	2,111,791	1,835,061	204,355
South America	600,222	570,923	19,450
Germany	1,917,974	1,181,100	19,621
Consolidation	-1,453,743	-607,443	-
Total	11,562,906	10,516,211	1,413,041

	31.12.2024		
in '000 EUR	Total assets excluding taxes	Total liabilities excluding taxes	Contingent liabilities
South Eastern Europe	7,502,515	6,732,436	1,085,748
Eastern Europe	2,037,352	1,759,986	192,205
South America	697,248	655,920	19,763
Germany	2,012,395	1,225,512	11,607
Consolidation	-1,518,163	-702,246	-
Total	10,731,347	9,671,608	1,309,323

14 Earnings per share

in '000 EUR	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Profit of the period	83,454	104,309
<i>Profit attributable to ProCredit shareholders</i>	83,454	104,309
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	58,898,492	58,898,492
Earnings per share* (in EUR)	1.42	1.77

* Basic earnings per share were identical to diluted earnings per share.

Notes to the consolidated statement of financial position

15 Cash and central bank balances

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cash	237,390	201,316
Central bank balances	1,930,585	1,966,330
Loss allowances for central bank balances	-2,146	-3,952
Cash and central bank balances	2,165,829	2,163,694
Loss allowances for central bank balances	2,146	3,952
Loans and advances to banks with a maturity up to 3 months	494,561	507,811
Investment securities with a maturity up to 3 months	248,181	390,635
Central bank balances, which do not qualify as cash or cash equivalents for the statement of cash flows	-768,778	-728,585
Cash and cash equivalents	2,141,938	2,337,508

Balances with central banks include minimum reserves that are not available for our day-to-day business and are thus not recognised under cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement.

The changes in central bank balances and the respective loss allowances are presented in the following tables.

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross outstanding amount as of 1.1.2025	1,966,330	-	-	-	1,966,330
New financial assets originated	32,373	-	-	-	32,373
Derecognition	-83,514	-	-	-	-83,514
Increase and decrease in exposure (excluding new financial assets originated)	53,404	-	-	-	53,404
Exchange rate movements	-38,008	-	-	-	-38,008
Gross outstanding amount as of 31.12.2025	1,930,585	-	-	-	1,930,585

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowances as of 1.1.2025	-3,952	-	-	-	-3,952
New financial assets originated	-127	-	-	-	-127
Release due to derecognition	113	-	-	-	113
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	1,413	-	-	-	1,413
Exchange rate movements and others	409	-	-	-	409
Loss allowances as of 31.12.2025	-2,146	-	-	-	-2,146

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross outstanding amount as of 1.1.2024	2,104,334	28,727	-	-	2,133,061
New financial assets originated	187,618	-	-	-	187,618
Derecognition	-233,193	-	-	-	-233,193
Increase and decrease in exposure (excluding new financial assets originated)	-106,702	-27,822	-	-	-134,524
Exchange rate movements	14,273	-904	-	-	13,368
Gross outstanding amount as of 31.12.2024	1,966,330	0	-	-	1,966,330

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowances as of 1.1.2024	-4,174	-1,149	-	-	-5,324
New financial assets originated	-19	-	-	-	-19
Release due to derecognition	6	-	-	-	6
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	231	1,113	-	-	1,344
Exchange rate movements and others	3	36	-	-	39
Loss allowances as of 31.12.2024	-3,952	0	-	-	-3,952

16 Loans and advances to banks

The changes in loans and advances to banks and the respective loss allowances are presented in the following tables.

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross outstanding amount as of 1.1.2025	513,595	-	440	-	514,035
New financial assets originated	779,835	-	-	-	779,835
Derecognition	-760,662	-	-	-	-760,662
Increase and decrease in exposure (excluding new financial assets originated)	-14,129	-	-	-	-14,129
Exchange rate movements	-11,512	-	102	-	-11,410
Gross outstanding amount as of 31.12.2025	507,128	-	542	-	507,670

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowances as of 1.1.2025	-9	-	-440	-	-449
New financial assets originated	-10	-	-	-	-10
Release due to derecognition	9	-	-	-	9
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	-2	-	-	-	-2
Exchange rate movements and others	0	-	-102	-	-102
Loss allowances as of 31.12.2025	-12	-	-542	-	-554

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross outstanding amount as of 1.1.2024	372,147	-	563	-	372,710
New financial assets originated	2,480,191	-	-	-	2,480,191
Derecognition	-2,390,142	-	-42	-	-2,390,184
Transfers between stages	14	-	-14	-	-
Increase and decrease in exposure (excluding new financial assets originated)	49,198	-	-	-	49,198
Exchange rate movements	2,187	-	-67	-	2,120
Gross outstanding amount as of 31.12.2024	513,595	-	440	-	514,035

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowances as of 1.1.2024	-6	-	-563	-	-570
New financial assets originated	-24	-	-	-	-24
Release due to derecognition	20	-	-	-	20
Transfers between stages	-14	-	14	-	-
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	16	-	-	-	16
Exchange rate movements and others	0	-	109	-	109
Loss allowances as of 31.12.2024	-9	-	-440	-	-449

17 Derivative financial assets and liabilities

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025			31.12.2024		
	Nominal amount	Fair value		Nominal amount	Fair value	
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Swaps	167,589	291	59	121,912	537	11
Forwards (hedging instruments)	198,000	0	1,246	-	-	-
Forwards (others)	3,455	-	-	6,601	-	1
Interest rate derivatives						
Interest rate swaps (hedging instruments)	78,129	5,852	317	82,116	5,123	1,234
Interest rate swaps (others)	13,613	704	-	14,981	999	-
Derivative financial assets and liabilities	460,785	6,847	1,622	225,609	6,660	1,246

Derivatives are not netted in the statement of financial position. Under existing framework agreements for derivative trading, derivative financial assets and liabilities can be offset against each other if the counterparty defaults (global netting agreements). The following table presents the potential netting volume:

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities
Gross presentation	6,847	1,622	6,660	1,246
Potential netting volume	-117	-117	-13	-13
Potential net amount	6,731	1,505	6,647	1,233

Fair value hedges

We use interest rate swaps as hedging instruments within the scope of fair value hedges in accordance with IFRS 9. The objective is to hedge the interest rate risk arising from fixed-interest loans and irrevocable loan commitments

(micro fair value hedge). Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of interest rate swaps are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under "Result from derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships". Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of hedged items attributable to interest rate risk are also recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under "Result from derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships". The carrying amount of hedged items is adjusted accordingly.

With regard to the risk management strategy, including the management of interest rate risk in ProCredit group, we refer to the explanations in the risk report as part of the combined management report.

We hedge the fixed-interest underlying transactions with pay-fixed/receive-floating interest rate swaps in the context of micro-hedges. Underlying and hedging transactions enter into a hedging relationship in full. The critical terms of the hedging instrument and the hedged item match or are closely aligned. The assessment of prospective effectiveness is therefore based on a qualitative assessment of these terms ("critical terms match method").

The main causes of possible hedge ineffectiveness are:

- early repayment or different repayment dates for the hedged item and the hedging instrument,
- the use of different yield curves to discount the hedged item and the hedging instrument,
- the effect from interest rate premiums on the variable side of an interest rate swap.

The remaining maturities of interest rate swaps as fair value hedges related to interest rate risk on loans and irrevocable loan commitments are broken down as follows:

in '000' EUR	Remaining maturity as of 31.12.2025			Remaining maturity as of 31.12.2024		
	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Hedge of loans and irrevocable credit commitments						
Nominal amount	-	-	78,129	-	-	82,116
Average fixed interest rate	-	-	4.0%	-	-	3.2%

The hedging instruments and the items used to hedge the fair value with respect to interest rate risk, as well as hedge ineffectiveness, are shown in the following tables:

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025			1.1.-31.12.2025
	Carrying amount			Change in fair value used for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period
	Nominal amount	Assets	Liabilities	
Hedging instruments				
Interest rate swaps - hedge of loans	78,129	5,852	317	1,437

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025		1.1.-31.12.2025
	Assets		Change in value used for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period
	Carrying amount	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments included in the carrying amount	
Hedged items			
Loans	72,502	-5,583	-1,298

in '000 EUR	1.1.-31.12.2025
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	
Hedge of loans	139

	31.12.2024			1.1.-31.12.2024
		Carrying amount		
in '000 EUR	Nominal amount	Assets	Liabilities	Change in fair value used for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period
Hedging instruments				
Interest rate swaps - hedge of loans and irrevocable credit commitments	82,116	5,123	1,234	-1,614
		31.12.2024		1.1.-31.12.2024
		Assets		
		Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments included in the carrying amount		Change in value used for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period
in '000 EUR	Carrying or nominal amount			
Hedged items				
Loans and irrevocable credit commitments	77,784		-4,285	1,316
in '000 EUR				1.1.-31.12.2024
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss				
Hedge of loans and irrevocable credit commitments				-298

The interest rate swaps are included in the consolidated statement of financial position under “Derivative financial assets” and “Derivative financial liabilities”. Loans are included in the consolidated statement of financial position under “Loans and advances to customers”. Irrevocable loan commitments are part of contingent liabilities. Hedge ineffectiveness is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under “Result from derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships”.

Hedging of net investments in foreign operations

We designate non-deliverable foreign exchange forwards as hedging instruments to hedge net investments in foreign operations (net investment hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS 9). The objective is to hedge exchange rate fluctuations between the functional currencies of foreign operations and the euro. Foreign currency risk arises from changes in the spot exchange rates if the functional currency of the foreign operation differs from the functional currency of the group. Hedging takes place as soon as either the structural open foreign currency position or the determined sensitivity of a currency exceeds the previously defined tolerance threshold.

With regard to the risk management strategy of the ProCredit group, including foreign currency risk management, we refer to the explanations in the risk report as part of the combined management report.

We designate the risk of changes in the spot exchange rates as a hedged risk. Gains or losses from changes in the fair value of the foreign exchange forwards attributable to changes in the closing rate (spot element) are recognised in other comprehensive income under “Change in translation reserve”. The time-period related forward element of a foreign exchange forward is separated from the designated hedging instrument and recognised separately as cost of hedging. Gains or losses from changes in the fair value of the foreign exchange forward attributable to the forward element are recognised in a reserve for cost of hedging in equity and amortised over the term of the hedging relationship. In each reporting period, the amortisation amount is reclassified from the separate equity component to the consolidated statement of profit or loss under “Result from derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships”.

The hedge ratio is determined in such a way that the nominal amount of the foreign currency component of the hedge transaction corresponds to the carrying amount of the designated net investment. The functional currency of the net investment corresponds to the foreign currency in which the hedging instrument is denominated. The critical terms of the hedging instruments and the hedged items are therefore matching or are closely aligned. The prospective assessment of effectiveness is based on a qualitative assessment of these terms (“critical terms match method”).

Potential ineffectiveness results primarily from changes in the counterparty's or the institution's own credit risk, which affect the fair value of the hedging transaction.

The remaining maturities of the foreign exchange forwards used to hedge net investments are as follows:

in '000' EUR	Remaining maturity as of 31.12.2025		
	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Nominal amount	55,000	143,000	-
Average forward exchange rate ALL	97.67	99.32	-
Average forward exchange rate BAM	1.99	2.04	-
Average forward exchange rate MKD	62.48	63.68	-
Average forward exchange rate RSD	119.91	124.51	-

The hedging instruments, the hedged items and the hedge ineffectiveness resulting from the hedging relationships are shown in the following tables:

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025			1.1.-31.12.2025
	Carrying amount			Change in fair value used for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period
	Nominal amount	Assets	Liabilities	
Hedging instruments				
Foreign exchange forwards	198,000	0	1,246	-1,246

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025		1.1.-31.12.2025
	Balance in the net investment hedge reserve		Change in value used for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period
	for continuing hedges	for matured hedging relationships	
Hedged items			
Net investments in foreign operations	-1,054	-	184

in '000 EUR	1.1.-31.12.2025
Hedging gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income	-1,054
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	-192

Currency forwards are included in the consolidated statement of financial position under "Derivative financial assets" or "Derivative financial liabilities". Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss is shown in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under "Result from derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships".

18 Investment securities

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025			31.12.2024		
	Investment securities at FVOCI	Investment securities at AC	Total	Investment securities at FVOCI	Investment securities at AC	Total
Fixed interest rate securities	500,883	476,695	977,579	439,912	471,951	911,863
Variable interest rate securities	40,238	32,423	72,661	22,414	33,023	55,437
Loss allowance		-1,869	-1,869		-1,656	-1,656
Investment securities	541,122	507,249	1,048,371	462,326	503,318	965,644

The changes in investment securities and the respective loss allowances are presented in the following tables. All investment securities are classified as Stage 1.

in '000 EUR	2025			2024		
	Investment securities at FVOCI	Investment securities at AC	Total	Investment securities at FVOCI	Investment securities at AC	Total
Gross outstanding amount as of 1.1.	462,326	504,974	967,300	363,287	388,418	751,705
New financial assets originated	364,502	1,251,263	1,615,765	365,594	862,644	1,228,238
Derecognition	-283,409	-1,206,575	-1,489,984	-255,363	-754,289	-1,009,652
Increase and decrease in exposure (excluding new financial assets originated)	-1,006	-7,799	-8,805	-11,260	6,440	-4,820
Exchange rate movements	-1,292	-32,745	-34,037	68	1,761	1,829
Gross outstanding amount as of 31.12.	541,122	509,118	1,050,240	462,326	504,974	967,300

in '000 EUR	2025			2024		
	Investment securities at FVOCI	Investment securities at AC	Total	Investment securities at FVOCI	Investment securities at AC	Total
Loss allowances as of 1.1.	-98	-1,656	-1,755	-73	-1,163	-1,236
New financial assets originated	-84	-2,291	-2,375	-66	-1,720	-1,787
Release due to derecognition	40	881	921	24	764	788
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	15	1,006	1,021	17	442	459
Exchange rate movements and others	0	191	191	-	21	21
Loss allowances as of 31.12.	-126	-1,869	-1,995	-98	-1,656	-1,755

19 Loans and advances to customers

Our loans and advances to customers consist exclusively of interest and principal payments (SPPI-compliant) and are presented below:

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025			
	Gross outstanding amount	Loss allowance	Net outstanding amount	%
Business loans	6,687,419	-172,247	6,515,172	86.1%
Wholesale and retail trade	1,865,912	-32,513	1,833,399	24.2%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,118,945	-31,215	1,087,730	14.4%
Production	1,394,960	-41,064	1,353,896	17.9%
Transportation and storage	335,599	-6,344	329,255	4.4%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	359,096	-27,294	331,802	4.4%
Construction and real estate	755,299	-11,839	743,460	9.8%
Hotel, restaurant and catering	224,408	-5,993	218,415	2.9%
Other economic activities	633,201	-15,985	617,216	8.2%
Private loans	1,065,039	-15,944	1,049,095	13.9%
Housing	687,788	-7,014	680,773	9.0%
Investment loans	85,402	-1,372	84,030	1.1%
Consumer loans	291,849	-7,558	284,291	3.8%
Total	7,752,458	-188,191	7,564,267	100.0%

in '000 EUR	31.12.2024			
	Gross outstanding amount	Loss allowance	Net outstanding amount	%
Business loans	6,182,368	-166,002	6,016,366	88.1%
Wholesale and retail trade	1,711,836	-30,832	1,681,004	24.6%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,070,607	-38,133	1,032,474	15.1%
Production	1,307,519	-45,073	1,262,446	18.5%
Transportation and storage	319,976	-7,325	312,652	4.6%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	366,837	-16,972	349,865	5.1%
Construction and real estate	649,265	-10,123	639,142	9.4%
Hotel, restaurant and catering	213,374	-4,698	208,675	3.1%
Other economic activities	542,954	-12,846	530,108	7.8%
Private loans	827,645	-15,755	811,890	11.9%
Housing	583,885	-8,736	575,149	8.4%
Investment loans	73,480	-1,648	71,832	1.1%
Consumer loans	170,280	-5,371	164,909	2.4%
Total	7,010,013	-181,757	6,828,256	100.0%

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross outstanding amount as of 1.1.2025	6,281,814	568,247	158,833	1,119	7,010,013
New financial assets originated	3,122,765	-	-	854	3,123,619
Modification of contractual cash flows of financial assets	237	200	-93	-	344
Derecognitions	-911,326	-130,054	-13,864	0	-1,055,245
Write-offs	-	-	-14,767	-	-14,767
Changes in interest accrual	6,246	-437	3,283	-2	9,090
Changes in the principal and disbursement fee	-1,040,628	-105,770	-22,609	-378	-1,169,385
Transfers to Stage 1	555,731	-553,606	-2,125	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-880,540	883,960	-3,420	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-8,944	-125,569	134,513	-	-
Exchange rate movements and others	-112,282	-30,991	-7,822	-117	-151,211
Gross outstanding amount as of 31.12.2025	7,013,074	505,980	231,929	1,475	7,752,458

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowances as of 1.1.2025	-52,854	-49,147	-79,469	-287	-181,757
New financial assets originated	-36,087	-	-	-	-36,087
Release due to derecognition	4,374	5,371	10,015	0	19,759
Transfers to Stage 1	-9,942	9,859	83	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	13,551	-14,229	678	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	321	27,958	-28,279	-	-
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	20,875	-9,908	-24,576	-6	-13,614
Usage of allowance	-	-	14,539	-	14,539
Exchange rate movements and others	2,201	3,315	3,438	15	8,969
Loss allowances as of 31.12.2025	-57,561	-26,781	-103,571	-278	-188,191

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross outstanding amount as of 1.1.2024	5,486,688	570,543	166,985	2,258	6,226,475
New financial assets originated	2,900,681	-	-	370	2,901,051
Modification of contractual cash flows of financial assets	54	127	-120	-	61
Derecognitions	-849,206	-159,768	-26,780	-499	-1,036,254
Write-offs	-	-	-29,170	-130	-29,301
Changes in interest accrual	9,206	-8,553	3,525	-8	4,169
Changes in the principal and disbursement fee	-942,803	-153,252	-8,691	-933	-1,105,679
Transfers to Stage 1	385,053	-383,745	-1,308	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-745,110	755,041	-9,931	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-8,233	-54,721	62,954	-	-
Exchange rate movements and others	45,485	2,574	1,369	62	49,490
Gross outstanding amount as of 31.12.2024	6,281,814	568,247	158,833	1,119	7,010,013

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowances as of 1.1.2024	-50,912	-48,289	-96,449	-1,109	-196,760
New financial assets originated	-36,980	-	-	-	-36,980
Release due to derecognition	4,267	9,987	11,942	66	26,262
Transfers to Stage 1	-6,334	6,283	51	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	12,163	-14,463	2,300	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	140	7,180	-7,320	-	-
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	24,865	-9,565	-18,697	631	-2,765
Usage of allowance	-	-	28,465	130	28,596
Exchange rate movements and others	-63	-281	239	-5	-110
Loss allowances as of 31.12.2024	-52,854	-49,147	-79,469	-287	-181,757

in '000 EUR	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Amortised cost before modification	147,265	113,129
Net modification	344	61

With regard to the change in loss allowances, we also refer to the presentation in the risk report as part of the combined management report.

20 Property, plant and equipment

in '000 EUR	Land and buildings	Land and buildings (ROU)	Equipment	Equipment (ROU)	Total PPE
Total acquisition costs as of 1.1.2025	126,944	53,151	116,016	739	296,851
Additions	8,982	19,765	11,810	685	41,242
Disposals	-327	-6,593	-5,624	-74	-12,618
Exchange rate adjustments	-2,816	-390	-1,993	0	-5,199
Total acquisition costs as of 31.12.2025	132,782	65,934	120,209	1,350	320,276
Accumulated depreciation as of 1.1.2025	-41,058	-22,663	-80,723	-279	-144,723
Depreciation	-5,195	-8,741	-10,540	-193	-24,669
Disposals	225	2,834	3,561	59	6,679
Appreciation	111	-	-	-	111
Exchange rate movements	1,289	204	1,489	0	2,982
Accumulated depreciation as of 31.12.2025	-44,628	-28,367	-86,212	-413	-159,620
Net book value	88,155	37,567	33,997	937	160,656

in '000 EUR	Land and buildings	Land and buildings (ROU)	Equipment	Equipment (ROU)	Total PPE
Total acquisition costs as of 1.1.2024	120,580	45,915	107,062	476	274,033
Additions	7,898	11,807	15,436	437	35,578
Disposals	-1,910	-4,765	-7,071	-173	-13,919
Exchange rate adjustments	376	194	589	-	1,159
Total acquisition costs as of 31.12.2024	126,944	53,151	116,016	739	296,851
Accumulated depreciation as of 1.1.2024	-38,606	-20,275	-77,421	-309	-136,611
Depreciation	-4,071	-6,869	-9,679	-143	-20,762
Disposals	1,759	4,650	6,863	173	13,445
Exchange rate movements	-139	-169	-486	-	-795
Accumulated depreciation as of 31.12.2024	-41,058	-22,663	-80,723	-279	-144,723
Net book value	85,886	30,488	35,293	461	152,128

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition or production cost less scheduled depreciation and impairment losses. Acquisition or production costs include all expenditure directly attributable to the goods. Component parts of an asset are recognised separately if they have different useful lives or have different patterns of use. The acquisition costs of rights-of-use assets (ROU) include the amount of the lease liability, plus all lease payments made at or before provision, initial direct costs and estimated dismantling and removal costs, less any incentives received. For short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, we exercise the option to recognise the corresponding lease payments as administrative expenses over the term of the contracts.

Subsequent purchase or production costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss during the current financial period.

Management makes the discretionary decision to depreciate assets on a straight-line basis over the following expected useful lives (unchanged from previous year):

- Buildings 15 - 40 years
- Equipment 2 - 10 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of rental contract life or expected useful life. The rights of use are amortised on a straight-line basis until the end of the lease term.

In addition, all property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment on an annual basis, or to the extent that events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Moreover, impairment tests are performed for the cash-generating unit. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Depreciation and impairment are recognised within "Administrative expenses".

21 Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist predominantly of software and goodwill. A small amount is related to trademarks.

(a) Software

in '000 EUR	2025		2024	
	Developed software	Acquired software	Developed software	Acquired software
Total acquisition costs as of 1.1.	30,780	53,866	24,731	43,188
Additions	3,438	17,706	6,049	12,026
Disposals	-	-5,621	-	-1,420
Exchange rate movements	-	-374	-	71
Total acquisition costs as of 31.12.	34,218	65,576	30,780	53,866
Accumulated depreciation as of 1.1.	-21,718	-31,760	-18,690	-29,642
Depreciation	-4,644	-3,640	-3,028	-3,455
Disposals	-	5,582	-	1,392
Exchange rate movements	-	270	-	-56
Accumulated depreciation as of 31.12.	-26,362	-29,549	-21,718	-31,760
Net book value	7,855	36,027	9,061	22,105

Software is stated at acquisition or production cost less scheduled depreciation and impairment losses. The acquisition or production costs include all expenses to acquire or to develop and bring to use the specific software. Management makes the discretionary decision to amortise software on a straight-line basis over an expected useful life of up to seven (previous year: five) years. In addition, software is tested for impairment on an annual basis and in response to relevant events or changed circumstances. Moreover, impairment tests are performed for the cash-generating unit. Depreciation and impairment are recognised within "Administrative expenses".

(b) Goodwill

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Bulgaria	1,264	1,264
Georgia	1,190	1,286
Kosovo	614	614
Goodwill	3,068	3,165

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses are charged to "Net other operating result" in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

Goodwill developed as follows:

in '000 EUR	2025	2024
Goodwill as of 1.1.	3,165	3,142
Gross amount as of 1.1.	12,710	12,673
Exchange rate movements	-598	37
Gross amount as of 31.12.	12,113	12,710
Accumulated impairment losses as of 1.1.	-9,545	-9,531
Exchange rate movements	501	-14
Accumulated impairment losses as of 31.12.	-9,044	-9,545
Goodwill as of 31.12.	3,068	3,165

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least on an annual basis or in response to relevant events or changed circumstances. In performing goodwill impairment testing, a discounted cash flow model is used where each subsidiary is defined as an individual cash-generating unit. Management estimates are involved in forecasting future cash flows and in determining the cost of capital. The cash flow projections are based on the current business planning and therefore appropriately reflect future business prospects for a five-year period. Estimated future cash flows are extrapolated in perpetuity due to the long-term perspective of the equity investments, using the Management Board's best estimate for determining future net growth rates based on currently observable data and economic projections. The estimated future cash flows are discounted at specific equity discount rates which reflect the risk profile of the individual entity. Goodwill is tested by comparing the respective net present value of future cash flows from a subsidiary (value in use) with the carrying value of its net assets plus goodwill.

The pre-tax discount factors are derived from a pricing model. Assumptions regarding terminal growth are derived from the long-term growth prospects of the economies of the European Union.

	2025			2024		
	Discount Rate	Average growth rate over the next 5 years	Terminal Growth Rate	Discount Rate	Average growth rate over the next 5 years	Terminal Growth Rate
Bulgaria	10.4%	20.3%	2.3%	11.2%	9.1%	2.3%
Georgia	11.4%	29.8%	3.5%	12.4%	21.9%	3.5%
Kosovo	13.3%	15.0%	3.0%	14.0%	9.0%	2.9%

For cash-generating units, goodwill would only be impaired if the discount rates were to increase by more than 2.0 percentage points (Georgia) or 1.5 percentage points (Bulgaria and Kosovo) or the terminal growth rates were to decrease by more than 1.0 percentage point (Georgia) or 2.5 percentage points (Bulgaria and Kosovo).

22 Income taxes

Income taxes include current taxes and deferred taxes. Income tax expenses are generally recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, unless underlying items are recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income, net of tax.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the tax authorities. The respective country-specific tax rate is used for the calculation.

Deferred taxes are recognised in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the IFRS consolidated financial statements and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined using local tax rates and tax regulations that have been enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

The deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither the profit (before tax) for the period according to IFRS, nor the taxable profit or loss, and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible differences.

We recognise deferred tax assets only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the tax-reducing effects can be utilised. The judgement is based on the current business planning and reflects the Management Board's view of future business prospects.

Changes in deferred taxes from fair value revaluation of investment securities or shares are recognised in other comprehensive income. Recognition is carried out on a gross basis. At the time of sale, the respective deferred taxes are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss together with the deferred gain or loss.

Income tax assets and liabilities are offset at the level of the individual companies, provided that there is a legally enforceable right for offsetting with respect to the same tax authority.

The tables below show the development of deferred taxes and the underlying business transactions which led to the deferred tax assets and liabilities:

in '000 EUR	Tax depreciation	Loss allowance	Tax loss carried forward	Provisions	Other temporary differences	Deferred taxes
Net book value as of 1.1.2025	-536	362	10,196	491	-255	10,258
Considered in Profit or Loss	-5,943	2,996	2,132	-19	-74	-908
Considered in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-94	-94
Exchange rate movements	10	-99	-990	-49	47	-1,080
Net book value as of 31.12.2025	-6,469	3,259	11,339	423	-375	8,177
<i>thereof deferred tax assets</i>	<i>866</i>	<i>3,694</i>	<i>4,492</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>-196</i>	<i>9,420</i>
<i>thereof deferred tax liabilities</i>	<i>7,335</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>-6,847</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>1,243</i>

in '000 EUR	Tax depreciation	Loss allowance	Tax loss carried forward	Provisions	Other temporary differences	Deferred taxes
Net book value as of 1.1.2024	-47	-174	10,530	737	-293	10,752
Considered in Profit or Loss	-471	503	-2	-219	-264	-453
Considered in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	324	324
Exchange rate movements	-18	33	-331	-27	-22	-366
Net book value as of 31.12.2024	-536	362	10,196	491	-255	10,258
<i>thereof deferred tax assets</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>608</i>	<i>10,196</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>-212</i>	<i>11,552</i>
<i>thereof deferred tax liabilities</i>	<i>1,057</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-53</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>1,294</i>

The reconciliation between expected and actual tax expenses is shown in the following table:

in '000 EUR	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Profit before tax	105,648	146,681
Tax expected	13,441	32,972
Tax effects of items which are not deductible		
non-taxable income*	-11,506	-7,107
non-tax deductible expenses	6,210	10,580
no tax asset built on tax loss carry-forwards	14,713	4,191
no tax asset built on temporary differences	-367	477
Current tax of prior periods	1	18
Tax effects from changes in tax rate	-197	-
Others*	-101	1,240
Income tax expenses	22,194	42,372

* Previous year figures have been adapted to the current disclosure structure.

The expected tax expense is calculated by applying the weighted average of local tax rates to the profit before tax. The change in the expected tax rate results primarily from the reduction in the Ukrainian income tax rate for banks from 50% in 2024 to 25% in 2025 and from a changed weighting of local tax rates. The other local tax rates remained unchanged from the previous year. For the 2026 financial year, the income tax rate for banks in Ukraine will again be 50%, whereas the rate is expected to be 25% in subsequent years. Due to the incremental reduction in the corporation income tax rate in Germany provided for in the Growth Booster Act, a future combined tax rate of 30.66% was used to calculate deferred taxes.

Tax effects from unused loss carry-forwards largely comprise an amount of EUR 12.6 million for ProCredit Holding. Deferred taxes on tax loss carry-forwards are offset against deferred tax liabilities from temporary differences, where possible. For amounts above this level, ProCredit Holding does not establish deferred tax assets for losses carried forward, as it is not expected to make use of these assets within the tax planning period. The accumulated tax loss carry-forwards for which no deferred tax assets were established as of the balance sheet date for ProCredit Holding are EUR 211.5 million (2024: EUR 206.8 million) for corporation income tax and EUR 117.7 million (2024: EUR 119.5 million) for trade tax. The accumulated tax loss carry-forwards for ProCredit Bank Ecuador, for which no deferred tax assets were established, amount to EUR 8.1 million. In addition, there are further deductible differences of EUR 5.0 million (2024: EUR 6.2 million) at ProCredit Bank Ukraine for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised, as future utilisation is not probable.

We have not recognised any deferred tax liabilities for temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries amounting to EUR 214.8 million (2024: EUR 192,4 million), as we do not expect these differences to be realised in the foreseeable future.

The following table shows the main components of income tax expense:

in '000 EUR	1.1.-31.12.2025	1.1.-31.12.2024
Current tax	21,286	41,902
Current tax of prior periods	1	18
Deferred tax relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences and deferred tax effects from tax loss carry forwards	908	453
Income tax expenses	22,194	42,372
Deferred tax on revaluation reserve (charged or credited directly to equity)	-94	323
Total	22,101	42,696

23 Other assets

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Non-financial instruments		
Reposessed properties	5,297	6,061
Investment properties	1,263	1,413
Inventory and assets to be sold	457	522
Financial instruments		
Prepayments	22,083	23,839
Accounts receivable (up to one year)	15,046	13,386
Shares	6,539	6,323
Others	14,611	17,897
Loss allowance	-2,489	-2,392
Other assets	62,806	67,048

Reposessed properties have been acquired as part of an orderly realisation of loan collateral and will be sold at the earliest possible date. The initial recognition is based on the lower of (i) fair value less transaction costs and (ii) the carrying amount of the receivable at the date of exchange. All subsequent impairment losses and reversals of impairment up to the original amount are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in "Net other operating result". Reposessed property can be subdivided into segments as follows:

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
South Eastern Europe	2,301	2,168
Eastern Europe	-	808
South America	2,996	3,085
Reposessed properties	5,297	6,061

Investment property comprises land and buildings leased to third parties. Recognition is based on the acquisition cost model. Gains and losses on disposals (determined by comparing sale proceeds with carrying amount) are recognised in profit or loss at the time of sale. As in the previous year, no impairment was recognised for investment property during the 2025 financial year.

in '000 EUR	2025	2024
Total acquisition costs as of 1.1.	2,143	3,518
Disposals	-	-1,404
Exchange rate adjustments	-161	29
Total acquisition costs as of 31.12.	1,982	2,143
Accumulated depreciation as of 1.1.	-729	-831
Depreciation	-46	-61
Disposals	-	159
Exchange rate movements	56	3
Accumulated depreciation 31.12.	-720	-729
Investment properties	1,263	1,413

The fair value of investment property amounts to EUR 1.3 million (2024: EUR 1.4 million). The future minimum lease income of investment property breaks down as follows:

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
no later than 1 year	578	644
later than 1 year and no longer than 5 years	744	104
later than 5 years	-	-
Future minimum lease income	1,322	748

The reported shares include strategic investments that are classified as equity instruments “at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)”. The classification is made because there is no intention to sell in the short term.

in '000 EUR	Fair value as of 31.12.2025	Dividends recognised in 2025
European Investment Fund, Luxembourg	3,283	18
Credit reporting agencies	1,255	39
BORICA AD, Bulgaria	615	34
S.W.I.F.T. SCRL, Belgium	566	-
Visa Inc., USA	548	4
Others	271	-
Shares	6,539	95

Dividend income from these investments is recognised in profit or loss. No investments were sold during the reporting year and there were no transfers of accumulated changes in value within equity.

The development in other financial instruments (excluding shares) and the respective loss allowances are presented in the following tables. Loss allowances are calculated using the simplified approach.

in '000 EUR	2025	2024
Gross outstanding amount as of 1.1.	55,121	48,143
New financial assets originated	10,210	8,032
Derecognition	-8,933	-7,571
Increase and decrease in exposure (excluding new financial assets originated)	-3,164	5,942
Exchange rate movements	-1,495	575
Gross outstanding amount as of 31.12.	51,739	55,121

in '000 EUR	2025	2024
Loss allowances as of 1.1.	-2,392	-1,940
New financial assets originated	-425	-392
Release due to derecognition	406	359
Increase and decrease in credit risk (excluding new financial assets originated)	-288	-531
Exchange rate movements and others	209	112
Loss allowances as of 31.12.	-2,489	-2,392

24 Pledged and transferred assets

We have pledged, at market conditions, a number of our assets for funding, the majority of which on a portfolio basis. The pledges could be exercised in case of default of principal or interest payment. The maturities of the pledges are in line with the related liabilities.

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Loans and advances to banks	8,027	5,783
Investment securities	1,151	-
Loans and advances to customers	61,558	31,847
Other assets	2,728	2,531
Carrying amount of financial assets pledged as collateral	73,465	40,161

25 Liabilities to customers

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Sight deposits	3,671,378	3,335,939
private individuals	1,097,440	935,432
legal entities	2,573,939	2,400,507
Savings deposits	2,013,267	1,817,422
private individuals	973,062	851,638
legal entities	1,040,206	965,784
Term deposits	3,451,586	3,137,997
private individuals	2,128,605	1,901,628
legal entities	1,322,982	1,236,369
Liabilities to customers	9,136,232	8,291,358

26 Debt securities

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Fixed interest rate debt securities	167,065	90,545
Debt securities	167,065	90,545

The change in debt securities is as follows:

in '000 EUR	2025	2024
Debt securities as of 1.1.	90,545	147,088
Cashflow		
Cash out	-29,187	-60,286
Cash in	100,000	-
Non-cashflow		
Deferred fees and accrued interest	5,707	3,743
Debt securities as of 31.12.	167,065	90,545

27 Other liabilities

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Lease liabilities	40,166	32,048
Advance payments, disgios	6,266	4,240
Liabilities for goods and services	14,126	13,753
Non-income tax liabilities	7,240	6,854
Others	6,270	5,814
Other liabilities	74,068	62,708

Lease liabilities are recognised at the present value of the lease payments not yet made at the reporting date. The lease payments are discounted at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate of interest. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
no later than 1 year	6,709	5,615
later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	22,117	17,099
later than 5 years	11,341	9,334
Lease liabilities	40,166	32,048

The interest expense for lease liabilities amounts to EUR 1,599 thousand (2024: EUR 1,089 thousand) for the period. The cash outflows for lease liabilities in the period amounted to EUR 9,347 thousand (2024: EUR 7,374 thousand).

28 Provisions

Provisions are established when there is a present legal or constructive obligation resulting from past events, it is likely that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are established at a level representing the best possible estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation. Both the probability of occurrence and the estimation uncertainties are taken into account. The majority of our obligations will be settled within the subsequent financial year. To the extent that obligations have a longer maturity, they are discounted at an average interest rate of 5.3% (2024: 5.6%). Unwinding is recognised as interest expense over the maturity period.

The development of provisions is as follows:

in '000 EUR	Unbilled services	Legal risks	Untaken vacation	Post-employment benefits	Off-balance sheet transactions	Other provisions	Provisions
Book value as of 1.1.2025	5,943	3,955	3,266	4,124	4,725	2,109	24,121
Used	-5,646	-538	-2,646	-77	-	-170	-9,077
Releases	-231	-563	-380	-	-1,147	-177	-2,498
Change in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-2,029	-	-2,029
Additions	5,858	471	3,486	643	3,540	182	14,179
Unwinding	-	107	-	174	-	4	285
Exchange rate movements	-63	-34	-90	-401	-189	2	-776
Book value as of 31.12.2025	5,860	3,397	3,636	4,462	4,900	1,951	24,206

in '000 EUR	Unbilled services	Legal risks	Untaken vacation	Post-employment benefits	Off-balance sheet transactions	Other provisions	Provisions
Book value as of 1.1.2024	4,198	4,058	2,838	2,411	6,792	1,701	21,997
Used	-3,819	-770	-2,577	-94	-	-395	-7,655
Releases	-294	-325	-87	-	-2,407	-374	-3,487
Change in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-4,606	-	-4,606
Additions	5,824	870	3,102	1,472	4,933	1,144	17,345
Unwinding	-	113	-	165	-	13	292
Exchange rate movements	34	10	-11	170	14	20	238
Book value as of 31.12.2024	5,943	3,955	3,266	4,124	4,725	2,109	24,121

Provisions for unbilled services are established for services which have been provided but not yet invoiced as of the reporting date. Provisions for legal risks are mainly established for ongoing proceedings with clients, suppliers and former employees. The total amount in dispute is EUR 4.9 million, of which EUR 1.9 million (disputed amount EUR 2.0 million) is attributed to legal risks in connection with commission fees in the Serbian banking sector. The current legal interpretation of this situation is being clarified. For employee vacation days still outstanding as of the reporting date, provisions for untaken vacation are established at a level representing the expected utilisation of such entitlements. Provisions for post-employment benefits include obligations for staff pensions. Provisions for off-balance sheet transactions include provisions for financial and non-financial off-balance sheet transactions.

29 Subordinated debt

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Fixed interest rate subordinated debt	184,096	157,046
Variable interest rate subordinated debt	114,781	98,158
Subordinated debt	298,877	255,204

The change in subordinated debt is as follows:

in '000 EUR	2025	2024
Subordinated debt as of 1.1.	255,204	139,269
Cashflow		
Cash out	-25,925	-35,458
Cash in	51,953	128,000
Non-cashflow		
Deferred fees and accrued interest	23,684	20,249
Exchange rate movements	-6,038	3,145
Subordinated debt as of 31.12.	298,877	255,204

30 Maturities of assets and liabilities

In the following table, we show amounts for assets and liabilities that will be settled within twelve months (short-term) and more than twelve months (long-term) after the balance sheet date. Financial instruments without contractual maturities as well as “Cash” are classified as short-term. We classify the balance sheet positions “Property, plant and equipment”, “Intangible assets” and “Deferred tax assets/liabilities” as long-term.

in '000 EUR	Short-term	Long-term	31.12.2025	Short-term	Long-term	31.12.2024
Assets						
Cash	237,390	-	237,390	201,316	-	201,316
Central bank balances	1,928,439	-	1,928,439	1,962,378	-	1,962,378
Loans and advances to banks	504,507	2,609	507,116	512,631	955	513,586
Derivative financial assets	292	6,556	6,847	530	6,130	6,660
Investment securities	741,129	307,242	1,048,371	728,201	237,442	965,644
Loans and advances to customers	2,802,078	4,762,189	7,564,267	2,521,068	4,307,187	6,828,256
Property, plant and equipment	-	160,656	160,656	-	152,128	152,128
Intangible assets	-	47,014	47,014	-	34,333	34,333
Current tax assets	9,253	13,794	23,046	8,676	40	8,716
Deferred tax assets	-	9,420	9,420	-	11,552	11,552
Other assets	56,469	6,337	62,806	60,349	6,699	67,048
Total assets	6,279,555	5,315,817	11,595,373	5,995,150	4,756,465	10,751,615
Liabilities						
Liabilities to banks	225,059	589,082	814,142	339,007	607,417	946,425
Derivative financial liabilities	271	1,351	1,622	13	1,234	1,246
Liabilities to customers	8,583,054	553,179	9,136,232	7,569,208	722,150	8,291,358
Debt securities	2,065	165,000	167,065	25,545	65,000	90,545
Other liabilities	45,496	28,572	74,068	38,689	24,019	62,708
Provisions	16,819	7,387	24,206	16,452	7,669	24,121
Current tax liabilities	3,853	-	3,853	22,810	2	22,811
Deferred tax liabilities	-	1,243	1,243	-	1,294	1,294
Subordinated debt	34,930	263,947	298,877	8,226	246,978	255,204
Total liabilities	8,911,546	1,609,762	10,521,308	8,019,951	1,675,763	9,695,713

The total amount of our liabilities which are subject to covenants is EUR 838.8 million as of 31 December 2025. If these covenants are breached, the corresponding liabilities could become due immediately. The ProCredit group had fulfilled all of its covenants as of 31 December 2025, with exception for the following instance: Due to covenant breaches by ProCredit Bank Ecuador regarding the return on average assets and the Tier 1 capital ratio, liabilities to banks in the amount of EUR 1.1 million and subordinated debt in the amount of EUR 6.0 million have been classified as short term. The bank is currently negotiating with the lenders to obtain waivers. Early repayment is not expected. Beyond that, we expect to fulfil our covenants in the next 12 months.

31 Fair value of financial instruments

		31.12.2025				
in '000 EUR	Category	Carrying value	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Central bank balances	AC	1,928,439	1,928,439	1,928,439	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	AC	507,116	507,116	-	507,116	-
Derivative financial assets	FV	6,847	6,847	-	6,847	-
Investment securities	FVOCI	541,122	541,122	327,927	213,195	-
Investment securities	AC	507,249	498,601	186,945	311,656	-
Loans and advances to customers	AC	7,564,267	7,581,181	-	-	7,581,181
Other assets (Shares)	FVOCI	6,539	6,539	548	3,741	2,251
Other assets (Financial instruments)	AC	49,250	49,250	-	46,348	2,902
Total		11,110,829	11,119,094	2,443,858	1,088,903	7,586,333
Financial Liabilities						
Liabilities to banks	AC	814,142	816,662	-	110,437	706,225
Derivative financial liabilities	FV	1,622	1,622	-	1,622	-
Liabilities to customers	AC	9,136,232	9,119,183	-	5,957,252	3,161,931
Debt securities	AC	167,065	162,102	-	-	162,102
Other liabilities	AC	74,068	74,198	-	64,871	9,326
Subordinated debt	AC	298,877	296,476	-	-	296,476
Total		10,492,006	10,470,242	-	6,134,182	4,336,060

Categories: FV - at fair value through profit or loss; AC - at amortised cost; FVOCI - at fair value through other comprehensive income

		31.12.2024				
in '000 EUR	Category	Carrying value	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Central bank balances	AC	1,962,378	1,962,378	1,962,378	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	AC	513,586	513,326	-	503,611	9,716
Derivative financial assets	FV	6,660	6,660	-	6,660	-
Investment securities	FVOCI	462,326	462,326	284,229	178,096	-
Investment securities	AC	503,318	502,936	193,231	309,706	-
Loans and advances to customers	AC	6,828,256	6,842,072	-	-	6,842,072
Other assets (Shares)	FVOCI	6,323	6,323	578	3,491	2,253
Other assets (Financial instruments)	AC	52,729	52,729	-	49,690	3,039
Total		10,335,574	10,348,750	2,440,416	1,051,253	6,857,080
Financial liabilities						
Liabilities to banks	AC	946,425	930,993	-	32,952	898,041
Derivative financial liabilities	FV	1,246	1,246	-	1,246	-
Liabilities to customers	AC	8,291,358	8,297,936	-	5,419,719	2,878,217
Debt securities	AC	90,545	86,768	-	-	86,768
Other liabilities	AC	62,708	62,737	-	55,043	7,695
Subordinated debt	AC	255,204	261,001	-	-	261,001
Total		9,647,487	9,640,682	-	5,508,960	4,131,722

Categories: FV - at fair value through profit or loss; AC - at amortised cost; FVOCI - at fair value through other comprehensive income

The ProCredit group's fair value determination gives the highest priority to (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. For short-term financial instruments (maturity up to six months) carried at amortised costs, the carrying value represents a reasonable estimate of fair value

to the extent that there are no significant interest rate changes. The ProCredit group has no fair value financial instruments with Level 3 inputs, with the exception of an insignificant amount of shares.

Upon acquisition, financial instruments are measured at fair value. This is generally the transaction price at the time they are acquired. Depending on their respective category, financial instruments are recognised in the statement of financial position subsequently either at (amortised) cost or fair value. In general, financial instruments at fair value are measured on a recurring basis.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value is determined in accordance with the IFRS valuation hierarchy. This categorises the inputs used in the valuation techniques to measure fair value into three levels:

a) Level 1 inputs

Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

b) Level 2 inputs

Other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The valuation techniques applied refer to the current fair value of similar instruments and valuation techniques using observable market parameters. Each subsidiary applies individual observable interest and exchange rates that are provided by the local central banks, among other bodies.

c) Level 3 inputs

Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. If observable market interest rates are not available, internal rates are used as an input for a discounted cash flow model. Internal rates reflect the cost of funds, taking into account foreign currency effects and maturities as well as a risk margin, e.g. ProCredit Group Funding interest rates. Internal rates are regularly compared to those applied for third-party transactions and are consistent with the parameters of an orderly transaction between market participants under market conditions at the measurement date.

32 Equity

(a) Subscribed capital

The share capital amounts to EUR 294,492,460, unchanged since the previous year, and is divided into 58,898,492 non-par value shares. All issued shares are non-par value shares and fully paid. Each holder of ordinary shares is entitled, subject to a corresponding resolution of the General Meeting, to receive dividends and is entitled to one vote per share.

The Management Board is authorised, with the consent of the Supervisory Board, to increase the share capital of ProCredit Holding by issuing up to 5,889,849 new registered value shares for cash and/or non-cash consideration by a total amount of up to approximately EUR 29.4 million, which may be issued in whole or in part until the end of 4 June 2028.

By resolution of ProCredit Holding's General Meeting on 4 June 2025, the company was authorised to acquire treasury shares in accordance with section 71 (1) no. 8 AktG. The acquisition is possible for any legally permissible purpose. The authorisation is valid until 3 June 2030 and is limited to 10% of the share capital existing at the time of the resolution by the General Meeting or, if this value is lower, of the share capital existing at the time the authorisation is exercised. As of 31 December 2025 ProCredit Holding AG did not hold any treasury shares.

(b) Capital reserve

The capital reserve was unchanged at EUR 146.8 million (2024: EUR 146.8 million) and comprised premiums from capital increases. Transaction costs from equity measures are offset against the capital reserve without affecting profit or loss.

(c) Retained earnings

The retained earnings mainly result from profit carried forward from previous periods, less the distributions to shareholders. In addition, the retained earnings include the legal reserve.

For the 2025 financial year, the Management Board intends to propose the distribution of dividends totalling EUR 27.7 million or EUR 0.47 per share. For the 2024 financial year, dividends totalling EUR 34.8 million or EUR 0.59 per share were paid out to shareholders.

(d) Translation reserve

The translation reserve includes accumulated currency translation differences arising from capital consolidation and is based on exchange rate differences from the currency translation of the financial statements of consolidated subsidiaries. It developed as follows during the financial year:

in '000 EUR	2025	2024
Translation reserve as of 1.1.	-80,086	-85,485
Currency translation not part of a hedging relationship	-30,762	5,399
Currency translation hedged in a hedging relationship	184	-
Hedging gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income	-184	-
Recognition of time-period related forward element	-1,062	-
Amortisation of time-period related forward element	192	-
Translation reserve as of 31.12.	-111,717	-80,086

(e) Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve comprises unrealised changes in value from investment securities measured at fair value and shares, after taking account for deferred taxes and loss allowances for investment securities. The development during the financial year is as follows:

in '000 EUR	2025		2024	
	Investment securities	Shares	Investment securities	Shares
Revaluation reserve as of 1.1.	105	1,453	481	1,611
Changes in fair value	364	387	-731	482
Amount recognised in income statement	-	-	-	-
Change in loss allowance	28	-	26	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Deferred taxes	-52	-42	329	-6
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-634
Revaluation reserve as of 31.12.	445	1,799	105	1,453

Additional notes

33 Regulatory own funds

We calculate our capital adequacy according to CRR and CRD on the basis of the IFRS consolidated financial statements. Whereas the capital requirements for the ProCredit group are imposed and monitored by BaFin and by the Supervisory College, the individual ProCredit banks are subject to the requirements imposed by the respective national

supervisory authorities. These national requirements are largely based on the recommendations of the Basel Committee. In addition to compliance with the national requirements, each ProCredit bank calculates its capital ratios in accordance with CRR and ensures compliance with internally defined minimum requirements.

As of 31 December 2025, the Common Equity Tier 1 capital of the ProCredit group amounted to EUR 955.9 million, which is EUR 23.2 million higher than the previous year. This increase is due to the recognition of the overall result for the 2024 financial year following the Annual General Meeting in June 2025 and to the recognition of interim profits in 2025. Tier 2 capital as of 31 December 2025 stood at EUR 234.8 million, an EUR 18.4 million from the previous period that can largely be attributed to newly issued subordinated debt.

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Common equity Tier 1 capital	955,922	932,693
Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-
Tier 2 capital	234,840	216,469
Total capital	1,190,762	1,149,162
Risk weighted assets	7,291,633	7,142,970

Our risk-weighted assets increased during the course of 2025 by a total of EUR 148.7 million or 2.1%, reaching an overall amount of EUR 7.3 billion. The increase is primarily attributable to higher risk-weighted assets for credit risk in line with our strategic reorientation and the growth of the loan portfolio. This was partially offset by a decline in risk-weighted assets for market and operational risks.

For assessing the exposure towards credit risk, the credit risk standardised approach (CRSA) is used for all exposure classes. The amount of credit risk increased in the 2025 financial year by EUR 437.3 million, ending the period at EUR 6.2 billion.

Since the ProCredit group consists only of non-trading book institutions, the market risks are limited to foreign currency risk. This arises almost exclusively as a result of the equity holdings denominated in foreign currency that ProCredit Holding maintains in its foreign subsidiaries. The amount for foreign currency risk as of 31 December 2025 was EUR 569.2 million, which represents a decrease of EUR 214.2 million.

We also apply the corresponding standardised approach to quantify operational risk. The amount for operational risk at year-end 2025 was EUR 516.9 million.

Given the small volume of derivatives held by the group, the risk arising from credit valuation adjustment (CVA) is insignificant. The simplified standard method is used for the calculation, with counterparty default risk being calculated for derivative positions in accordance with the original exposure method pursuant to Art. 282 CRR. The amount for CVA risk as of 31 December 2025 was EUR 19.6 million.

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Risk-weighted assets	Minimum capital requirements	Risk-weighted assets	Minimum capital requirements
Credit risk	6,186,002	494,880	5,748,740	459,899
Market risk	569,217	45,537	783,384	62,671
Operational risk	516,857	41,349	599,757	47,981
Credit Valuation Adjustment risk	19,557	1,565	11,088	887
Total	7,291,633	583,331	7,142,970	571,438

The CRR minimum capital ratios are set to 4.5% for the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio, 6% for the Tier 1 capital ratio and 8% for the total capital ratio. In addition, various capital buffers consisting of CET1 capital must be maintained: The capital conservation buffer introduced in stages has been 2.5% since 2019. An individual capital add-on pursuant to the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) was set for the ProCredit group based on total capital. For 2025, the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) set the add-on to 4.25% for the ProCredit group. The

institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer amounted to 0.9% as of 31 December 2025. Overall, this resulted (taking into account the capital buffers) in a minimum capital requirement of 10.3% for the CET1 capital ratio, 12.5% for the T1 capital ratio and 15.6% for the total capital ratio of ProCredit group.

During the reporting period, the ProCredit group met all regulatory capital requirements at all times. The capital ratios of the ProCredit group are shown below:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	13.1%	13.1%
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.1%	13.1%
Total capital ratio	16.3%	16.1%

34 Contingent liabilities

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Non-financial off-balance sheet transactions	270,014	230,295
Performance guarantees	270,014	230,295
Financial off-balance sheet transactions	1,143,027	1,079,028
Credit commitments (revocable)	921,505	884,568
Payment guarantees	190,174	170,165
Credit commitments (irrevocable)	28,400	22,045
Letters of credit	2,948	2,249
Total	1,413,041	1,309,323

The table above discloses the contractually agreed maximum amounts of contingent liabilities, without consideration of collateral. We currently have no information on the future utilisation of the guarantees, but expect that the most significant portion of these will expire without being drawn upon. It is not practicable to estimate the future use of the credit commitments.

The changes in financial off-balance sheet transactions and the respective provisions are presented in the following tables.

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Nominal amount as of 1.1.2025	1,010,992	66,422	1,614	-	1,079,028
New financial assets originated	582,569	-	-	-	582,569
Derecognition	-361,106	-35,935	-389	-	-397,430
Transfers between stages	-37,976	38,377	-401	-	-
Change in exposure	-108,665	3,172	-303	-	-105,796
Exchange rate movements	-10,815	-4,524	-5	-	-15,344
Nominal amount as of 31.12.2025	1,074,999	67,512	516	-	1,143,027

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Provisions as of 1.1.2025	-3,115	-1,221	-382	-	-4,719
New financial assets originated	-2,997	-	-	-	-2,997
Release due to derecognition	393	602	112	-	1,107
Transfers between stages	270	-261	-9	-	-
Change in credit risk	2,218	-100	-108	-	2,010
Exchange rate movements and others	109	81	1	-	191
Provisions as of 31.12.2025	-3,122	-899	-387	-	-4,409

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Nominal amount as of 1.1.2024	840,729	84,039	726	-	925,494
New financial assets originated	551,529	-	-	-	551,529
Derecognition	-293,247	-39,635	-390	-	-333,272
Transfers between stages	-18,131	17,024	1,107	-	-
Change in exposure	-66,930	5,141	177	-	-61,613
Exchange rate movements	-2,959	-147	-5	-	-3,111
Nominal amount as of 31.12.2024	1,010,992	66,422	1,614	-	1,079,028

in '000 EUR	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Provisions as of 1.1.2024	-3,661	-2,126	-429	-	-6,217
New financial assets originated	-4,926	-	-	-	-4,926
Release due to derecognition	353	1,330	143	-	1,826
Transfers between stages	979	-975	-4	-	-
Change in credit risk	4,125	576	-95	-	4,605
Exchange rate movements and others	15	-26	4	-	-7
Provisions as of 31.12.2024	-3,115	-1,221	-382	-	-4,719

35 Related party transactions

Legal entities or natural persons are considered to be related parties if they are in a relationship with ProCredit group and if these have the ability to directly or indirectly control or exercise significant influence in making financial or operational decisions. All transactions are performed substantially on the same terms, including interest rates and security, as for transactions of a similar nature with third-party counterparts. Related parties in the ProCredit group include subsidiaries as well as persons in key management positions and their family members.

in '000 EUR	Management Board	Supervisory Board	Family members of key personnel	31.12.2025
Income	-	0	-	0
Expenses	2,814	923	-	3,737
Assets	-	1	12	12
Liabilities	-	264	134	398
Credit commitments	-	7	-	7

in '000 EUR	Management Board	Supervisory Board	Family members of key personnel	31.12.2024
Income	-	0	-	0
Expenses	2,312	897	-	3,209
Assets	-	0	12	12
Liabilities	-	215	83	298

The Management Board remuneration is shown under Management Board expenses. The expenses and liabilities for the Supervisory Board mainly result from the remuneration of the Supervisory Board members. The liabilities largely comprise deposits.

Intra-group transactions between affiliated companies within the scope of consolidation are eliminated in full (see also notes 2 and 13) and are also not shown as transactions with related parties. Transactions with affiliated companies outside the scope of consolidation (see note 2) are as follows:

in '000 EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Income	15	9
Expenses	1,418	1,289
Assets	2,254	2,352
Liabilities	393	422

The expenses consist mainly of personnel expenses of ProCredit Reporting DOOEL, North Macedonia. The assets mainly include a loan to Pro Energy L.L.C., Kosovo, with a remaining term of 16.5 years and a fixed interest rate of 2.9%. The assets also include the investments in these companies.

36 Statement on the German Corporate Governance Code

The statement on the German Corporate Governance Code, as required by sec. 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG), is published on our website (<https://www.procredit-holding.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-statement/>).

37 Events after the reporting period

Eriola Bibolli, member of the Management Board of ProCredit Holding AG, took over as Chair of the Management Board from Hubert Spechtenhauser on 1 March 2026, as planned. Mr Spechtenhauser retired at the end of February 2026. He had been responsible for ProCredit Holding in his role as Chair of the Management Board since 1 November 2022.

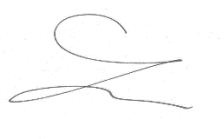
In March 2026, ProCredit Holding signed an agreement to sell its majority stake in ProCredit Bank Ecuador (segment South America). The transaction constitutes an event occurring after the balance sheet date that is not subject to adjustment. Accordingly, the bank's results and its assets and liabilities will be reported as discontinued operations from the first quarter of 2026. The planned deconsolidation due to sale of the bank is expected to have an additional negative impact on results in the high-single-digit to low-double-digit million range.

Beyond that, no other significant events occurred after the reporting date.

Frankfurt am Main, 12 March 2026

ProCredit Holding AG

Management Board

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, flowing 'E' followed by a horizontal line.

Eriola Bibolli

A handwritten signature in black ink, featuring a cursive 'C' followed by 'Beeck'.

Christoph Beeck

A handwritten signature in black ink, starting with 'G.' followed by a large, sweeping 'C'.

Georgios Chatzis

A handwritten signature in black ink, featuring a circular 'C' followed by 'Dagrosa'.

Christian Dagrosa

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, we assert that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the group, and the combined management report (including the group sustainability statement) includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the group, together with a description of the significant opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the group.

Frankfurt am Main, 12 March 2026

ProCredit Holding AG

Management Board



Eriola Bibolli



Christoph Beeck



Georgios Chatzis



Christian Dagrosa

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To ProCredit Holding AG, Frankfurt am Main

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OF THE COMBINED MANAGEMENT REPORT

Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of ProCredit Holding AG, Frankfurt am Main, and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including significant information to accounting policies.

In addition, we have audited the management report of ProCredit Holding AG and the Group (combined management report) for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. In accordance with the German legal requirements, we have not audited the content of those components of the combined management report mentioned in the "Other Information".

In our opinion, on the basis of the knowledge obtained in the audit,

- the accompanying consolidated financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (hereinafter referred to as "IFRS Accounting Standards") as adopted by the EU, and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code] and, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, and financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, and
- the accompanying combined management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position. In all material respects, this combined management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. Our opinion regarding the combined management report does not extend to the content of the components of the combined management report mentioned in the "Other Information".

Pursuant to Section 322 (3) sentence 1 HGB, we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report.

Basis for the Opinions

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report in accordance with Section 317 HGB and EU Audit Regulation No 537/2014 (referred to subsequently as "EU Audit Regulation") and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements, principles and standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Management Report" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the group entities in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

In addition, in accordance with Article 10 (2) (f) of the EU Audit Regulation, we declare that we have not provided non-audit services prohibited under Article 5 (1) of the EU Audit Regulation.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report.

Key Audit Matters in the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon; we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the following matters to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our auditor's report:

1. Calculation of model-based risk provisions in the lending business for non-impaired loans to customers (Stage 1 and Stage 2 under IFRS 9)
2. Identification and measurement of impaired loans to customers on an individual basis

Calculation of the model-based risk provision for non-defaulted loans and advances to customers without impaired credit

Description of matter

The Company's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025, report gross loans and advances to customers in the amount of kEUR 7,752,458, which are measured at amortized cost in accordance with IFRS 9. Of this amount, kEUR 7,013,074 related to loans and advances classified as Stage 1 in the IFRS 9 risk provisioning model, for which loss allowances of kEUR 57,561 were recognized. Loans and advances totaling kEUR 505,980, which are classified as Stage 2 in the risk provisioning model under IFRS 9, accounted for loss allowances of kEUR 26,781.

The calculation of loss allowances for loans and advances to customers without impaired credit (Stage 1 and 2 under IFRS 9) is based on a group-wide loan loss provision model designed to estimate, in particular, the following valuation parameters: probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD). Under IFRS 9, these valuation parameters are incorporated both into the application of the stage transfer requirements and into the calculation of the amount of the allowance for losses on loans and advances.

The risk provisioning model incorporates both historical data and forward-looking forecasts regarding various macroeconomic variables, such as inflation or unemployment, the relevance of which may vary across the individual countries in which the ProCredit Group operates. Furthermore, the risk provisioning model is based on three scenarios—a baseline scenario, an optimistic scenario, and a pessimistic scenario—which are incorporated into the aggregation with different weightings.

We have identified the calculation of model-based risk provisions for on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet lending activities related to unimpaired loans and advances to customers as a key audit matter, since there are significant estimation uncertainties regarding the model assumptions and parameters used to determine the probability of default and loss given default (LGD), the procedures are complex, and they have a significant impact on the loss allowances recognized and, consequently, on the financial statements.

The key principles for the recognition and measurement of Stage 1 and Stage 2 loans and advances to customers under IFRS 9 are described in notes "4) Financial instruments", "12) Loss allowance" and "19) Loans and advances to customers" of the notes to the consolidated financial statements. For additional information on impairment losses, please also refer to the section "Loss allowances" in the Risk Report of the combined management report.

Auditor's response

Based on our risk assessment and evaluation of the risks of error, we performed both control-based audit procedures and substantive audit procedures.

As a first step, with regard to determining the model-based risk provisioning in the lending business to customers, we first reviewed the model methodologically and taking into account ProCredit's validation results to assess the appropriateness of the group-wide risk provisioning model used.

In addition, we gained an understanding of the processes and internal controls designed to ensure the proper determination of data and information relevant to the valuation parameters.

As part of the audit, we identified and assessed the controls designed to ensure the accurate and complete capture and processing of the underlying relevant data streams.

In addition, we assessed the procedures for the country-specific selection, determination, and validation of forward-looking forecast information. We compared the macroeconomic forecast information used by the ProCredit Group with external sources. Finally, we also mathematically verified the results of sensitivity analyses disclosed in the consolidated management report regarding changes in the parameters considered in the risk provisioning model and incorporated them into our overall assessment.

To verify whether the probabilities of default determined by the group-wide risk provisioning model were appropriately taken into account when applying the stage transfer requirements from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of IFRS 9, we gained an understanding of the underlying processes and reviewed the design and effectiveness of the implemented internal controls at the level of the banks included in the consolidated financial statements. In addition, at the level of the banks included in the consolidated financial statements, we performed substantive audit procedures regarding the Group-wide application of the stage transfer requirements for a deliberate selection of receivables from customers determined on the basis of risk considerations. Using a group-wide sample, we reviewed the appropriate classification of credit exposures.

With regard to the accuracy of the loss given default (LGD) ratio used, we obtained an understanding of the underlying processes and reviewed the design and effectiveness of the implemented internal controls. In addition, we reviewed the assumptions regarding credit collateral on a test basis and with the involvement of specialists.

Our audit procedures did not reveal any objections regarding the determination of model-based risk provisions for unimpaired receivables from customers (Stage 1 and Stage 2 under IFRS 9).

Identification and measurement of loans and advances to customers with impaired credit on individual basis

Description of matter

The Company's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025, report a gross amount of loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost of kEUR 7,752,458, of which kEUR 231,929 were reported as impaired credit exposures (Stage 3 in the risk provisioning model under IFRS 9). For this purpose, the Company has recognized loss allowances of kEUR 103,571.

The identification of the loans and advances to customers with impaired credit and the measurement of the individually determined loss allowances involve judgment and are subject to uncertainty. This requires, among other things, an assessment by the legal representatives of the borrowers' ability to make the contractually agreed debt service payments (interest and principal), which necessitates assumptions regarding expected cash flows, taking into account the realization of loan collateral. The risk to the financial statements lies in particular in the fact that the assumptions regarding expected cash flows used to identify impaired loans to customers may be incorrect, and that an adequate amount of loan loss provisions has not been recognized in the financial statements. Against this background, and due to the complexity of the assessment as well as the additional uncertainty caused by the war in Ukraine, this matter was of particular significance in the context of our audit.

The key principles for the recognition and measurement of loans and advances to customers with impaired credit (Stage 3 under IFRS 9) are described in notes "4) Financial instruments", "12) Loss allowance" and "19) Loans and advances to customers" of the notes to the consolidated financial statements. For additional information on impairment losses, please also refer to the section "Loss allowances" in the Risk Report of the combined management report.

Auditor's response

Based on our risk assessment and evaluation of the risks of material misstatement, we performed both control-based audit procedures and substantive audit procedures.

As part of the audit, we obtained an understanding of the Group's definition of default and the process for identifying impaired loans to customers and classifying them as Stage 3 under IFRS 9, and assessed the adequacy of the process, including internal controls. To assess the adequacy of internal controls regarding the identification of impaired loans to customers, we reviewed the relevant documentation and conducted interviews. In addition to adequacy, we assessed the effectiveness of the controls established by the ProCredit Group to identify impaired loans to customers. In doing so, we also assessed the effectiveness of the controls designed to ensure the accurate and complete capture and processing of the relevant data streams underlying the identification of impaired loans to customers.

In a subsequent step, we reviewed the identification of impaired receivables from customers based on a deliberate selection made with risk considerations in mind. In doing so, we assessed in particular whether the legal representatives' judgment regarding the occurrence of objective evidence of impairment and the expected future cash flows from interest and principal payments was appropriate. To this end, we assessed the borrowers' financial circumstances. Furthermore, we discussed the suitability of the objective indicators used to identify impaired receivables from customers with the responsible parties and evaluated them in light of actual past defaults.

We then reviewed the calculation of the loan loss provisions determined on an individual basis at the level of the banks included in the consolidated financial statements. To this end, for a selected sample of credit exposures, we verified the methods used to derive the expected cash flows and payment dates within the scenarios employed, as well as the associated probabilities of occurrence. In doing so, we also considered whether the necessary calculation parameters, including assumptions regarding country-specific future macroeconomic conditions, were accurately derived from the Group's loan loss provisioning model. Depending on the exposure strategy pursued, we also included the expected cash flows from the realization of loan collateral in our assessment. Finally, we reviewed the calculation of the present value of the expected cash flows and the loan loss provisions recognized for selected credit exposures.

Our audit procedures did not reveal any issues regarding the identification and measurement of impaired accounts receivable on an individual basis.

Other Information

Management respectively the Supervisory Board are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises

- the separately published corporate governance statement, to which reference is made in the "Corporate governance statement" section of the combined management report
- the Group Sustainability Statement, which is included in the combined management report in the section "Group Sustainability Statement"
- the other parts of the annual report, with the exception of the audited consolidated financial statements and combined management report and our audit opinion

Our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report do not cover the other information, and consequently we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in so doing, to consider whether the other information

- is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, with the information in the combined management report audited for content or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or
- otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of Management and the Supervisory Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Combined Management Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB and that the consolidated financial statements, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, and financial performance of the Group. In addition, management is responsible for such internal control as they have determined necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. They also have the responsibility for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition, they are responsible for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Furthermore, management is responsible for the preparation of the combined management report that, as a whole, provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and is, in all material respects, consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements, and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. In addition, management is responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a combined management report that is in accordance with the applicable German legal requirements, and to be able to provide sufficient appropriate evidence for the assertions in the management report.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report.

Group Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Management Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and whether the combined management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and, in all material respects, is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and the knowledge obtained in the audit, complies with the German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development, as well as to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Section 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and this combined management report.

We exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk that a material misstatement resulting from fraud will not be detected is higher than the risk that a material misstatement resulting from error will not be detected, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of arrangements and measures relevant to the audit of the combined management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control or on the effectiveness of these arrangements and measures.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by management and the reasonableness of estimates made by management and related disclosures.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and in the combined management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective opinions. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to be able to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Group in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB.
- we plan and perform the audit of the consolidated financial statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business segments within the Group to express opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit activities performed for the purpose of the audit of the consolidated financial statements. We bear sole responsibility for our audit opinions.
- Evaluate the consistency of the combined management report with the consolidated financial statements, its conformity with [German] law, and the view of the Group's position it provides.
- Perform audit procedures on the prospective information presented by management in the combined management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by management as a basis for the prospective information, and evaluate the proper derivation of the prospective information from these assumptions. We do not express a separate opinion on the prospective information and on the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the relevant independence requirements, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, the related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit

matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Report on the Assurance in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB on the Electronic Rendering of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Combined Management Report Prepared for Publication Purpose

Opinion

We have performed assurance work in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the electronic rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report (hereinafter the "ESEF documents") contained in the file „ProCreditHolding_KA_2025. xbrl" that can be downloaded by the issuer from the electronic client portal with access protection, and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format ("ESEF format"). In accordance with German legal requirements, this assurance only extends to the conversion of the information contained in the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report into the ESEF format and therefore relates neither to the information contained in this rendering nor any other information contained in the above-mentioned electronic file.

In our opinion, the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined group management report contained in the above-mentioned electronic file and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format. We do not express any opinion on the information contained in this rendering nor on any other information contained in the above-mentioned file beyond this reasonable assurance opinion and our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the accompanying combined management report for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, contained in the "Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Management Report" above.

Basis for the opinion

We conducted our assurance work of the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined group management report contained in the above-mentioned electronic file in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB and the IDW Auditing Standard: Auditing in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB on the Electronic Rendering of Financial Statements and Management Reports Prepared for Publication Purposes (IDW PS 410 (06.2022)). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Group Auditor's Responsibilities for the assurance work on the ESEF documents" section. Our audit firm has applied the requirements of the IDW Quality Management Standards, which implement the IAASB's International Standards on Quality Management.

Responsibilities of Management and the Supervisory Board for the ESEF documents

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation of the ESEF documents including the electronic rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report in accordance with Section 328 (1) sentence 4 item 1 HGB and for the tagging of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Section 328 (1) sentence 4 item 2 HGB.

In addition, the Company's management is responsible for the internal controls they consider necessary to enable the preparation of ESEF documents that are free from material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the process of the preparation of the ESEF documents as part of the financial reporting process.

Group Auditor's Responsibilities for the assurance work on the ESEF documents

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the ESEF documents are free from material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB. We exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the assurance work. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB, design and perform assurance procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain assurance evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance opinion.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the assessment of the ESEF documents in order to design assurance procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an assurance opinion on the effectiveness of these controls.
- Evaluate the technical validity of the ESEF documents, i. e. whether the electronic file containing the ESEF documents meets the requirements of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 on the technical specification for this electronic file.
- Evaluate whether the ESEF documents enable an XHTML rendering with content equivalent to the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited combined management report.
- Evaluate whether the tagging of the ESEF documents with Inline XBRL technology (iXBRL) in accordance with the requirements of Arts. 4 and 6 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, in the version in force at the date of the financial statements, enables an appropriate and complete machine-readable XBRL copy of the XHTML rendering.

Further Information pursuant to Article 10 of the EU Audit Regulation

We were elected as group auditor at the annual general meeting on 4th June 2025. We were engaged by the Audit Committee on 12th November 2025. We have been the group auditor of ProCredit Holding AG without interruption since financial year 2021.

We declare that the opinions expressed in this auditor's report are consistent with the additional report to the Supervisory Board pursuant to Article 11 of the EU Audit Regulation (long-form audit report).

In addition to the financial statement audit, we have provided to the Company or its controlled entities the following services that are not disclosed in the consolidated financial statements or in the combined management report:

- Review of the condensed consolidated financial statements and interim group management report from January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025,
- Review of the condensed consolidated financial statements and interim group management report from January 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025,
- Business audits to obtain reasonable assurance regarding the appropriateness of the design and implementation of measures to remedy the deficiencies identified in an audit conducted pursuant to section 44(1), sentence 2, of the German Banking Act (KWG)
- Business review to obtain reasonable assurance regarding the adequacy of the design of the measures to remedy the deficiencies identified in an audit pursuant to Section 44 (1) sentence 2 of the German Banking Act (KWG)
- Audit of the Group Sustainability Statement of ProCredit Holding AG for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2025
- Agreed-Upon Procedures
- Conducting technical training

OTHER MATTER – USE OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

Our auditor's report must always be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited combined management report as well as the audited ESEF documents. The consolidated financial statements and the management report converted to the ESEF format - including the versions to be entered in the company register - are merely electronic renderings of the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited management report and do not take their place. In particular, the ESEF report and our audit opinion contained therein are to be used solely together with the assured ESEF documents made available in electronic form.

GERMAN PUBLIC AUDITOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENGAGEMENT

The German Public Auditor responsible for the engagement is Marvin Gruchott.

Frankfurt am Main, 16 March 2026

BDO AG

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Signed by Grunwald

Wirtschaftsprüfer

[German Public Auditor]

Signed by Gruchott

Wirtschaftsprüfer

[German Public Auditor]

ASSURANCE REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT GERMAN PUBLIC AUDITOR ON A LIMITED ASSURANCE ENGAGEMENT IN RELATION TO THE GROUP SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

To the ProCredit Holding AG, Frankfurt am Main

Assurance conclusion

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the Group Sustainability Statement, included in section "Group Sustainability Statement" of the combined management report, of ProCredit Holding AG, Frankfurt am Main (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") for the financial year from 1st of January 2025 to 31st of December 2025. The Group Sustainability Statement was prepared to fulfil the requirements of Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, CSRD) and Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 as well as Articles 315b and 315c in conjunction with Articles 289b to 289e of the HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code] for a combined non-financial statement.

Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying Group Sustainability Statement is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the CSRD and Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, Articles 315b and 315c in conjunction with Articles 289b to 289e HGB for a combined non-financial statement, and the supplementary criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company. This assurance conclusion includes that nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that:

- the accompanying Group Sustainability Statement does not comply, in all material respects, with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), including that the process carried out by the entity to identify information to be included in the Group Sustainability Statement (the materiality assessment) is not, in all material respects, in accordance with the description set out in sections "SBM-1 Strategy, business model and value chain", "SBM-2 Interests and views of stakeholders", "SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model" and "IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities" of the Group Sustainability Statement, or
- the disclosures in the "EU Taxonomy" section, including the related annex to the Group Sustainability Statement do not comply, in all material respects, with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

Basis for the Assurance Conclusion

We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised): Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

The procedures in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Our responsibilities under ISAE 3000 (Revised) are further described in the section "German Public Auditor's Responsibilities for the Assurance Engagement on the Group Sustainability Statement".

We are independent of the entity in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Our audit firm has applied the requirements for a system of quality control as set forth in the IDW Quality Management Standard issued by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW):

Requirements for Quality Management in the Audit Firm (IDW QMS 1 (09.2022)) and International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1 issued by the IAASB. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance conclusion.

Responsibilities of the Executive Directors and the Supervisory Board for the Group Sustainability Statement

The executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the Group Sustainability Statement in accordance with the requirements of the CSRD and the applicable German legal and other European requirements as well as with the supplementary criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company and for designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control that they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a Group Sustainability Statement in accordance with these requirements that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e., fraudulent sustainability reporting in the Group Sustainability Statement) or error.

This responsibility of the executive directors includes establishing and maintaining the materiality assessment process, selecting and applying appropriate reporting policies for preparing the Group Sustainability Statement, as well as making assumptions and estimates and ascertaining forward-looking information for individual sustainability-related disclosures.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the process for the preparation of the Group Sustainability Statement.

Inherent Limitations in Preparing the Group Sustainability Statement

The CSRD and the applicable German legal and other European requirements contain wording and terms that are subject to considerable interpretation uncertainties and for which no authoritative, comprehensive interpretations have yet been published. Therefore, the executive directors have disclosed their interpretations of such wording and terms. The executive directors are responsible for the reasonableness of these interpretations. As such wording and terms may be interpreted differently by regulators or courts, the legality of measurements or evaluations of sustainability matters based on these interpretations is uncertain.

As further set forth in the “EU Taxonomy” subsection of section “Climate Disclosures” of the Group Sustainability Statement, the quantitative EU Taxonomy disclosures are also subject to inherent uncertainties due to the applied methodology for data collection and validation as well as for calculation purposes. Moreover, as outlined in the section “Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances” of the Group Sustainability Statement, the quantification of the financed emissions of the credit portfolio is also subject to inherent uncertainties due to the use of estimates.

These inherent limitations also affect the assurance engagement on the Group Sustainability Statement.

German Public Auditor's Responsibilities for the Assurance Engagement on the Group Sustainability Statement

Our objective is to express a limited assurance conclusion, based on the assurance engagement we have conducted, on whether any matters have come to our attention that cause us to believe that the Group Sustainability Statement has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the CSRD, the applicable German legal and other European requirements and the supplementary criteria presented by the company's executive directors, and to issue an assurance report that includes our assurance conclusion on the Group Sustainability Statement.

As part of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism. We also:

- obtain an understanding of the process used to prepare the Group Sustainability Statement, including the materiality assessment process carried out by the entity to identify the disclosures to be reported in the Group Sustainability Statement.
- identify disclosures where a material misstatement due to fraud or error is likely to arise, design and perform procedures to address these disclosures and obtain limited assurance to support the assurance conclusion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control. In addition, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement in information obtained from sources not within the entity's control (value chain information) is ordinarily higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement in information obtained from sources within the entity's control, as both the entity's executive directors and we as practitioners are ordinarily subject to restrictions on direct access to the sources of the value chain information.
- consider the forward-looking information, including the appropriateness of the underlying assumptions. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the forward-looking information.

Summary of the Procedures Performed by the German Public Auditor

A limited assurance engagement involves the performance of procedures to obtain evidence about the sustainability information. The nature, timing and extent of the selected procedures are subject to our professional judgment.

In performing our limited assurance engagement, we:

- evaluated the suitability of the criteria as a whole presented by the executive directors in the Group Sustainability Statement.
- inquired of the executive directors and relevant employees involved in the preparation of the Group Sustainability Statement about the preparation process, including the materiality assessment process carried out by the entity to identify the disclosures to be reported in the Group Sustainability Statement, and about the internal controls relating to this process.
- evaluated the reporting policies used by the executive directors to prepare the Group Sustainability Statement.
- evaluated the reasonableness of the estimates and related information provided by the executive directors. If, in accordance with the ESRS, the executive directors estimate the value chain information to be reported for a case in which the executive directors are unable to obtain the information from the value chain despite making reasonable efforts, our assurance engagement is limited to evaluating whether the executive directors have undertaken these estimates in accordance with the ESRS and assessing the reasonableness of these estimates, but does not include identifying information in the value chain that the executive directors were unable to obtain.
- performed analytical procedures and made inquiries in relation to selected information in the Group Sustainability Statement.
- considered the presentation of the information in the Group Sustainability Statement.
- considered the process for identifying taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the Group Sustainability Statement.

Restriction of use

We draw attention to the fact that the assurance engagement was conducted for the Company's purposes and that the assurance report is intended solely to inform the Company about the result of the assurance engagement.

Consequently, it may not be suitable for any other purpose than the aforementioned. Accordingly, the assurance report is not intended to be used by third parties for making (financial) decisions based on it. Our responsibility is to the Company alone. We do not accept any responsibility to third parties. Our assurance conclusion is not modified in this respect.

Engagement Terms

This engagement is based on the “Special Terms and Conditions of BDO AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft” dated July 1, 2025, agreed with the Company as well as the „General Engagement Terms for Wirtschaftsprüferinnen, Wirtschaftsprüfer and Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften (German Public Auditors and Public Audit Firms) “ dated January 1, 2024, issued by the IDW (www.bdo.de/engagement-terms-conditions).

Frankfurt am Main, 16 March 2026

BDO AG

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

signed Grunwald

Wirtschaftsprüfer [German Public Auditor]

signed Gruchott

Wirtschaftsprüfer [German Public Auditor]



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For computational reasons, the figures in the tables may exhibit rounding differences of $\pm$ one unit (EUR, %, etc.).

Forward-looking statements

This report contains forward-looking statements on the business and earnings development of the ProCredit group; among other things, these are based on current plans, assumptions and forecasts. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, such that actual results may differ materially from forward-looking statements. In particular, these factors include economic development trends, possible loan defaults, the state of financial markets and exchange rate fluctuations. Forward-looking statements are therefore only valid at the time of publication. We assume no obligation to adjust the forward-looking statements, nor do we intend to do so, in light of new information or unexpected events.