

Express Bank

BNP PARIBAS GROUP 

ANNUAL
REPORT

20
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COMPANY INFORMATION

EKSPRES BANK A/S

Oldenburg Allé 3
DK- 2630 Taastrup
Phone: +45 70 23 58 00
www.expressbank.dk

OWNERSHIP

The company is owned by
BNP Paribas Personal Finance S.A.
Unicity
143 rue Anatole France
92300 Levallois-Perret
France

*BNP Paribas Personal Finance S.A.
is a 100% subsidiary of the BNP
Paribas Group.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Anais Raynaud (*Chairperson*)
Cécile Pouyet
Tanguy Bret
Magnus Beer
Michael Ravbjerg Lundgaard (*Independent director*)
Marion Lorenzen (*Employee representative*)
Marie Thorsgaard Hare (*Employee representative*)
Per Eriksønn Brobakke (*Employee representative*)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Jérôme Garand
Nordic CEO

AUDITORS

Deloitte



STATEMENT BY THE MANAGEMENT



The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today reviewed and approved the Annual Report of Ekspres Bank A/S for 2024. The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with legislative requirements, including the Danish Financial Business Act and the Executive order on financial statements for credit institutions and investment companies etc.

In our opinion, the Annual Report gives a true and fair view of the Bank's assets, liabilities and financial position at the 31st December 2024 as well as the

result of operations for the period 1st January – 31st December 2024.

Moreover, in our opinion, the management's review gives a true and fair view of the development of the Bank's activities and financial position and describes the most significant risks and uncertainties that may affect the company.

The management will submit the Annual Report to the general meeting for approval.

Copenhagen, the 29th April 2025.



EXECUTIVE BOARD

Jérôme Garand
Nordic CEO

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Anaïs Marie Raynaud
Chairperson

Marion Lorenzen

Tanguy Bret

Marie Thorsgaard Hare

Cécile Pouyet

Per Eriksønn Brobakke

Magnus Beer

Michael Ravbjerg Lundgaard

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder of Ekspres Bank A/S

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Ekspres Bank A/S for the financial year 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024, which comprise the financial highlights, income statement and comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Business Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31.12.2024 and of its financial performance for the financial year 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Business Act.

Our opinion is consistent with our audit book comments issued to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we have not provided any prohibited non-audit services as referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014.

We were appointed auditors of Ekspres Bank A/S for the first time on 16.03.2016 for the financial year 2016. We have been reappointed annually by decision of the general meeting for a total contiguous engagement period of nine years up to and including the financial year 2024.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Judgments and estimates with respect to valuation of loan receivables	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Ekspres Bank A/S' loans amounted to DKK 8,683 million at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: DKK 12,176 million). From 1 January to 31 December 2024, loan impairment charges amounted to DKK 494 million (1 January to 31 December 2023: DKK 718 million).</p> <p>Determining expected loan impairment is subject to significant uncertainty and to some degree based on management judgement. Due to the significance of such management judgement and the loan volumes of Ekspres Bank A/S, auditing loan impairment charges and provisions for guarantees is a key audit matter.</p> <p>The principles for determining loan impairment charges are further described in the Summary of significant accounting policies, and Management has described the management of credit risks and the review for impairment in note 7 and 22.</p> <p>The areas of loans involving the highest level of management judgement, thus requiring greater audit attention, are: LGD value used in the impairment model to determine expected credit losses.</p> <p>Post-model adjustments, which incorporate management judgements and assumptions not already considered by the models, as well as the appropriateness of the selected method applied to estimate assessment.</p>	<p>Based on our risk assessment, our audit comprised a review of the Bank's relevant procedures, testing of relevant controls and analyses of the credit quality of loans, including the amount of impairment charges.</p> <p>Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenging the methodologies applied for the areas involving the highest level of management judgement by using our industry knowledge and experience. • Challenging key assumptions regarding certain parameters in the calculation model applied with particular focus on objectivity and the data used. • Challenging management judgements in the calculation model used with special focus on the management consistency and bias, including challenging documentation of adequacy of management judgement.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Business Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as

fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial

statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards put in place and measures taken to eliminate threats.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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 or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

STATEMENT ON THE MANGEMENT COMMENTARY

Management is responsible for the management report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management report, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management report and, in doing so, consider whether the management report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management report provides the information required under the Danish Financial Business Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management report is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Business Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management report.

Copenhagen, 29.04.2025

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Business Registration No 33 96 35 56

Anders Oldau Gjelstrup
State-Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no 10777

NORDIC ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Anaïs Marie Raynaud (Chairperson)

Chairperson of the Board – Ekspres Bank A/S
Chief Executive Officer UK, Nordics & Portugal
Board Director – Int. Development Resources AS Services
Board Director – Creation Financial Services Limited
Board Director – Creation Consumer Finance Limited



Tanguy Bret

Board Director – Ekspres Bank A/S
BNP Paribas Nordics COO



Cécile Pouyet

Board Director – Ekspres Bank A/S
Board Director – Stellantis Bank UK
Chief Risk Officer – BNP Paribas Personal Finance



Michael Ravbjerg Lundgaard

Independent Board Director – Ekspres Bank A/S
Chairperson of the Audit Committee – Ekspres Bank A/S
Chief Audit Executive – DSB
Board Director – Institute of Internal Auditors, DK



Magnus Beer

Board Director – Ekspres Bank A/S
Chairperson of Risk Committee – Ekspres Bank A/S
Board Director – Sigtunaskolan Humanistiska Läroverket Foundation
Board Director – Beer Wallden Holding AB

EXECUTIVE BOARD



Jérôme Garand

Nordic CEO – Ekspres Bank A/S

INTERNAL AUDIT



Malene Prehn

Head of Internal Audit – Ekspres Bank A/S
Board director – Domea.dk
Civil representative of the lay jury

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES



Marie Thorsgaard Hare

Board Director – Ekspres Bank A/S



Marion Lorenzen

Board Director – Ekspres Bank A/S
Owner and Head of – Maitreya Invest ApS
Owner and Head of – Maitreya Properties Ltd.



Per Eriksønn Brobakke

Board Director – Ekspres Bank A/S

OUR BUSINESS

INTRODUCTION

Ekspres Bank was established in 1987 and started out as a niche player in the Danish market. In 2008 the Bank obtained a banking license and expanded the activities to Norway, followed by an acquisition in 2017 of SevenDay AB in Sweden. The Bank is a fully owned subsidiary of BNP Paribas Personal Finance and part of the BNP Paribas Group.

An extended strenuous period followed by a strategic review, resulted in the Board of Directors deciding in January 2024 to stop the granting of new loans in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and to enter into run-off. The Bank continues its customer debt management, collection of loan payments, and its deposit activity while transforming the IT landscape and organization in alignment with the run-off.

With the strong support from the Board of Directors, the Bank has defined and formulated a concrete and secure run-off plan for the Bank, whereby ensuring fulfillment of the Bank's obligations towards partners, clients, customers, employees and public authorities alike.

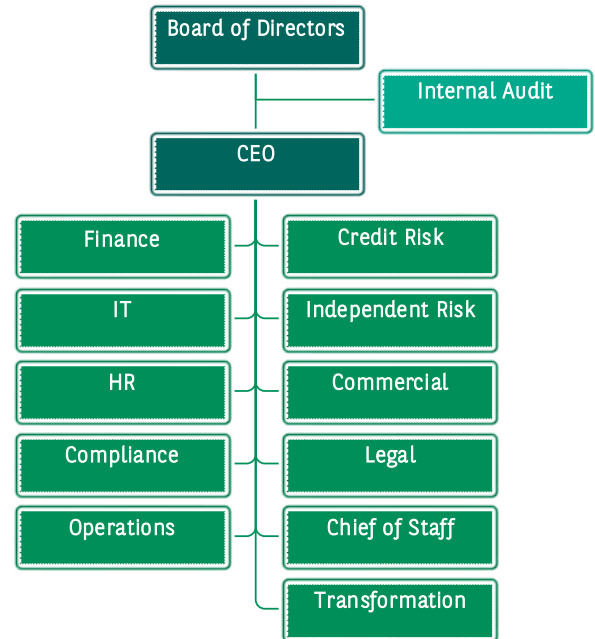
DFSA

As a bank under the supervision of the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (DFSA), the Bank is regularly subject to inspections. In 2023, the DFSA carried out inspections of the Bank and issued a number of orders in December 2023. Since the issuance of the orders, the Bank has worked intensively to improve the areas highlighted in the report, covering areas of internal governance (e.g. risk management, compliance and corporate governance) as well as remediating areas concerning credit worthiness.

The bank was also issued orders on remuneration, following a thematic review of 15 banks in April 2024.

As per October 8th 2024, all executive orders have been confirmed closed by the DFSA.

NORDIC ORGANIZATION CHART



EMPLOYEE PROFILE



49% Female employees



51% Male employees

SUSTAINABILITY

Ekspres Bank follows fundamental rules and principles to pursue the position as a responsible bank in accordance with BNP Paribas.

EMPLOYEE WELL-BEING & DIVERSITY

We foster well-being, diversity and inclusion in our workplace by communicating openly, which is key to ensuring a sound business culture. The business behavior is guided and promoted by our Code of Conduct.

The Bank's policies on gender diversity in management levels outlines the targets for the proportion of the underrepresented gender at the Board of Directors and the Bank's other management levels. Increase of the representation of the under-represented gender in the different levels of management is an essential part of Ekspres Bank's Human Resources policy in order to secure a steady improvement of the representation.

Increasing the proportion of the underrepresented gender shall be achieved through the following principles when replacing/recruiting new members of The Nordic EB Management:

- Both female and male qualified candidates shall be identified and considered.
- In the case of two equally qualified candidates – one of each gender - the person of the under-represented gender shall be chosen.
- When possible, train and upskill Nordic Middle Managers to advance to Nordic Management.

The goal is gender balance, however, reaching this goal is challenging in light of the run-off.

End of December 2024 the Board of Directors, elected by the general meeting of the Bank, consisted of three female board members and three male board members, thus reaching the gender balance target decided by the Board. The Board's target is a proportion of at least 40% of the underrepresented gender by end 2026. Additionally the Board of Directors had three employee elected members, two female members and one male member. At the end of 2024 the gender mix in the Board was at 50/50 (end of 2023 50/50).

After year end, there has been changes to the positions in the Board of Directors. Now two out of five board members, elected by the general assembly, are female, changing the percentage to 40% female and 60% male, thus at the target for underrepresented gender.

Ekspres Bank's Nordic Management at the end of 2024 consisted of 13 persons (end of 2023 12 persons) with a gender distribution of:

- 15 % female (2023: 25 %)
- 85 % male (2023: 75 %)

The Board has previously set a target of at least 25% at 2024 and 40% at 2028 of the underrepresented gender in Nordic Management. The target has not been reached for 2024 as only one qualified male candidate was identified to enter the Nordic Management team. The target remains a focus in run-off.

Other management levels consist of the Nordic Middle Management and Nordic Team Leaders.

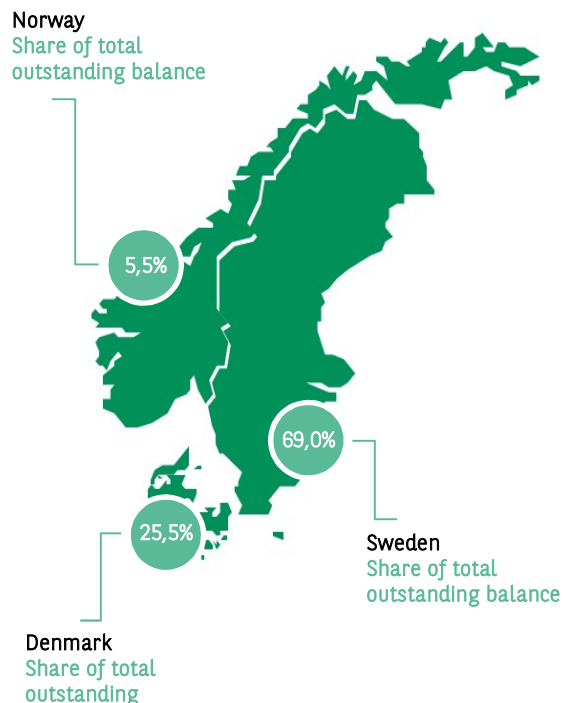
End 2024 other management levels consists of 38 persons (2023: 52 persons):

- 58 % female (2023: 48 %)
- 42 % male (2023: 52 %)

With a 58/42 gender mix, the Bank's considers a balance between genders on the other management layers to be reached.

The gender balance across management levels are monitored bi-annually.

NORDIC OVERVIEW



RISK FACTORS

In order to support the business model a number of policies have been defined as part of the risk assessment process; policies considered to be in line with industry standards of the Nordic financial market.

As the run-off activities has materialized during 2024, the Bank has on an ongoing basis adjusted and adapted its risk factors and appetite to the changing conditions.

FINANCIAL RISKS

The Bank's exposure to a wide range of financial risks is managed at different levels in the company. The Bank's financial risks include credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk, respectively.

CREDIT RISK

The Bank's primary risk is credit risk. The Bank has provided commitments to private clients only.

Credit decisions to provide commitments to clients were well informed and based on a complete, synthetic, coherent and up-to-date analysis of the client and the applied credit.

The Bank performed a credit scoring of all new loans as well as a creditworthiness assessment. These assessments were based on historical performance, information received from its customers, information from public authorities and registers with the customer's approval.

The Bank applies an effective internal control system on all delinquent accounts.

In order to mitigate risks resulting from the exposure within the credit area, the Bank has executed on a defined strategy of operating geographically and demographically diversifying its loan portfolio in the Nordic countries, while limiting the average loan size per debtor.

The Bank further mitigates credit risk through a solid collection processes in case of the customer failing to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms.

These collection processes are performed by the Bank's internal collection department and outsourcing partners.

Impairment are applied systematically in accordance with an IFRS9 based model, where an assessment is made based on the customer's historical ability to repay, global economic evolution, forward looking macro events, management judgements and stress factors.

At any time and in accordance with existing credit policies, guidelines and procedures, reports on the portfolio segmentation of the Bank are regularly prepared for local committees, with the participation of the Bank's Management. Moreover, monthly reports are prepared for the Credit Risk Committee and a separate reporting is performed and presented during scheduled Board Risk Committee and Board of Directors meetings.

MARKET RISK

The Bank's market risk is related to interest-rate risks and currency risks.

Market risk; Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of a potential loss following a change in interest rates (increase or decrease). The Bank's interest rate risk derives from the difference between the interest on the Bank's loans book and the interest on the funding (including the interest rate risk on deposits).

Most of the Bank's lending and deposits are provided on adjustable rate basis, which means that the market risk is limited. The Bank's policy is to match the interest risk on the funding and loans in order to mitigate the interest risk. The Bank attempts, as far as possible, to hedge the remaining risk with swaps.

Market risk; Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk of loss following unfavourable movements in exchange rates

With the aim of reducing exchange-rate risk to the lowest possible level, it is the Bank's policy to obtain funding in the same currency as loans.

Due to the risk exposures stemming partly from branches in the Nordics, the Bank is though exposed to

a structural risk on the capital ratios. The Bank therefore holds an open structural currency position to cover the identified structural currency risk. The currency position is for this reason increased compared to previous years in order to hedge the capital ratios.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the situation where the Bank is not able to fund the Bank's activities or repay debt including repaying deposits to clients.

The Bank is partly funded by BNP Paribas S.A. which is on the Financial Stability Board's list of Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs). The rating of BNP Paribas is Moodys; AA3 and from standard and Poors: A+. In addition, a large part of the Bank's balance in Sweden is funded by small deposits, from retail customers, with a maximum of up to SEK 1m per client.

Hence, the Bank's liquidity risk is limited, with very stable funding sources.

The Bank's liquidity position is continuously monitored to ensure that the Bank meets its payment obligations at all times.

If liquidity drops below the established limits of the excess liquidity coverage, the necessary actions will be initiated immediately in order to restore the agreed excess liquidity coverage ratio.

Necessary measures are prioritized as follows:

- Increase in current credit lines
- Establishment of more irrevocable money market lines

At least once a year, the Board of Directors reviews the Bank's liquidity policy and performs all necessary adjustments on the recommendation of the Executive Board.

OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of loss due to inadequate or incomplete internal processes, human errors or actions, system faults and external events, including legal risks.

Examples of operational risks include failures in internal controls, inadequate data quality, errors in the development, implementation and/or use of internal

models, loss of confidentiality, integrity or availability of ICT assets.

The Bank's policy regarding operational risks details the risk profile with the aim of mitigating significant risks that might affect the business.

Operational incidents and losses are registered and reported monthly based on a materiality concept. The Board of Directors reviews the Operational Risk policy, at least once a year, performing the necessary adjustments on the recommendation of the Executive Board.

IT SECURITY

The Bank's IT Security policy is in line with legislation and the governance framework. A business continuity setup is in place including regular fail-over testing verifying the redundant architecture of the Bank. The Bank monitors its outsourcing activities on an ongoing basis, conducting regular due diligence and security assessments including reviewing auditor reports.

CORPORATE CULTURE

Ekspres Bank has a policy for healthy corporate culture (code of conduct). Ekspres Bank in no way accepts the abuse of financial crime, including money laundering, terrorist financing, tax evasion etc. Neither does the Bank accept any kind of market manipulation, bribery or corruption. We operate a bank that acts responsibly, and the Bank will under no circumstances compromise on this principle. At the general meeting, the Chairperson describes the compliance with the policy.

IN GENERAL

Procedures covering all the above risk areas have been specified. The staff and the Bank's cooperative partners are fully trained and updated, on a continuous basis, in order to comply with applicable legislation and the Bank's policies.

FINANCIAL COMMENTARY

HIGHLIGHTS 2024

In 2024 the macroeconomic perspective for the Nordics has continued to be visible on financial markets both in terms of rise and fall. The financial outlook for the Nordic region with the monetary policy in Europe shifted from being restrictive to easing with macroeconomic indicators in general having a more positive trajectory from the mid-2024.

In 2024, the Bank delivers a negative result before tax of DKK -728m for the year. The result is in line with expectations and is significantly impacted by one-off costs of more than DKK 380m in total as a result of the decision to enter into run-off. The majority of the costs is a provision to cover the cost for severance as agreed with the unions. Furthermore one-off costs have been recognized in relation to termination of partner and vendor contracts, and impairment costs related to IT assets of around DKK 82m.

Excluding granting, the Bank's activities remains unchanged. The Bank continues serving new and existing deposit customers as well as collecting and serving our Nordic loan customer base.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO AND EQUITY

The Bank's capital base, less deductions and including capital increase of DKK 350m in 2024, amounts to DKK 3.093m (including Tier2) and the capital adequacy ratio amounts to 36,4 % end 2024 (31,0 % end 2023). The Bank has repaid the Tier 1 loan of NOK 250m in 2024 and DKK 75m of the Tier 2 loans.

The Bank's solvency need is calculated to DKK 1.020m end 2024, corresponding to 12,0 % of the risk-weighted exposures. Compared with the actual capital base of DKK 3.093m and the capital ratio of 36,4 %, the excess solvency is DKK 2.073m (24,4 %), which is sufficient to cover the Capital Conservation Buffer, the Countercyclical Buffer and the Company Buffer decided

by the Board of Directors. The continuous operations of the business will be ensured with additional capital if needed, but is also impacted by a continuous decrease of the Risk Weighted Exposures due to the amortization of the loan portfolio.

The Bank has strengthened its solvency position during the year with capital increases totaling DKK 350m to cover for the provisions related to the run-off and the repayment of the Tier 1 loan.

Equity totaled DKK 2.791m end 2024, against DKK 3.307m at the end of 2023 including Tier 1 loan.

No payment of dividends is planned based on the Annual Report 2024 except for the already paid interest on the Additional Tier 1 capital of DKK 4m.

LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

The loans, at amortized cost, amount to DKK 8.683m end 2024, compared with DKK 12.176m at the end of 2023, which corresponds to a decrease of 28,7 %. The development is due to the Bank's decision to stop the granting of new loans in Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

BALANCE SHEET

During 2024, the Bank's balance sheet decreased by DKK 4.486m from DKK 14.379m to DKK 9.893m.

The decrease is primarily driven by the reduction in loan activity.

CREDIT RISK

As credit risk is the single most important risk component, the Bank allocates significant resources in securing a strong credit risk surveillance and mitigation. At the end of December 2024, impairment losses amounted to DKK 494m against DKK 718m in 2023. Accordingly, the impairment loss ratio is 4,7 % in 2024 compared to 5,1 % in 2023. The impairment losses reflect the continuation of a macro environment with higher interest rates early in the year, leading to strained customer budgets. This has later improved in the last part of the year. The macro environment also meant a continued low market appetite for sales of non performing loan (NPL) portfolios. This has been reflected in an update of the forward looking element in the provision coefficient with a significant negative impact,

partially offset by the management provision raised for this purpose in 2023. Secondly, it has been reflected through the increased loss rates (LGDs), based on debt sale offers or agreements at lower levels during the year.

During first half of 2024 a further strengthening was applied on the creditworthiness assessment for all three Nordic countries. The controlled closure of several granting channels further reduced the risk on new credit granted entering the portfolio. In the last part of 2024 all granting channels were closed.

On the portfolio management there is a focus on the execution of collection and NPL activities. The NPL strategy includes the usage of forward flow agreements as well as spot debt sales, for the purpose of reducing the IFRS9 stage 3 outstanding.

Additionally, adjustments were made on the solvency categorization to align with the FSA regulatory requirements, taking a more prudent approach. Customers with an indication of credit deterioration though early stage of arrears are classified in "Bonitetskategori" category 1 rather than 2c. Additionally customers who have shown previous credit deterioration through recent missed payments or forbearance measures are placed in 2c rather than 2b. The affected segment of customers of the recategorization were already under lifetime provisioning leading to no changes in the impairment losses for the Bank.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

In 2024, the Bank delivers an overall result of DKK -728m before tax, which is in line with expectations due to the Bank's decision to enter into run-off. The negative result is highly impacted by one-offs related to the stop of granting activity. Additionally the market conditions in relation to sale of non-performing portfolios have impacted the LGD negatively.

Net interest and fees decreased 7,4 % (down DKK 53m) compared to 2023 as a natural consequence of ceasing the granting of new loans during the year.

The Bank's operating expenses and depreciation charges increased with DKK 126m and totaled DKK 908m against DKK 781m in 2023. The increase is impacted by provision

for severance to employees as agreed with the unions. The provision has been recognized in accordance with IAS 19. Further the assets related to the granting activity have been written down due to the stop of granting of new loans, where 2023 was impacted by impairment of goodwill.

Staff Costs and other administrative costs increased by DKK 276m mainly due to the above mentioned provision for severance and other provisions related to the run-off. Additionally administrative costs increased DKK 15m mainly due to temporary staff and consultants in the run-off period as well as additional cost related to both IT infrastructure enhancement and IT decommissioning costs.

Impairment losses decreased by DKK 224m compared to previous year, with 2023 being impacted by uncertainty on the macroeconomic environment outlook and the deteriorating portfolio performance.

The deferred tax asset from temporary differences has not been recognized in the financial statement in 2024, since the future tax loss is not expected to be utilized within the next 3-5 years.

No payment of dividends is planned based on the Annual Report 2024.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year 2024, which could affect the assessment of the Annual Report 2024.

UNCERTAINTIES IN RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

The measurement of certain assets and liabilities are based on management judgement and estimates.

The estimates most critical to the financial reporting are the impairment charges for loans as presented in the notes to the financial statement and the provision for liabilities, including provision for severance to employees leaving the Bank during the run-off.

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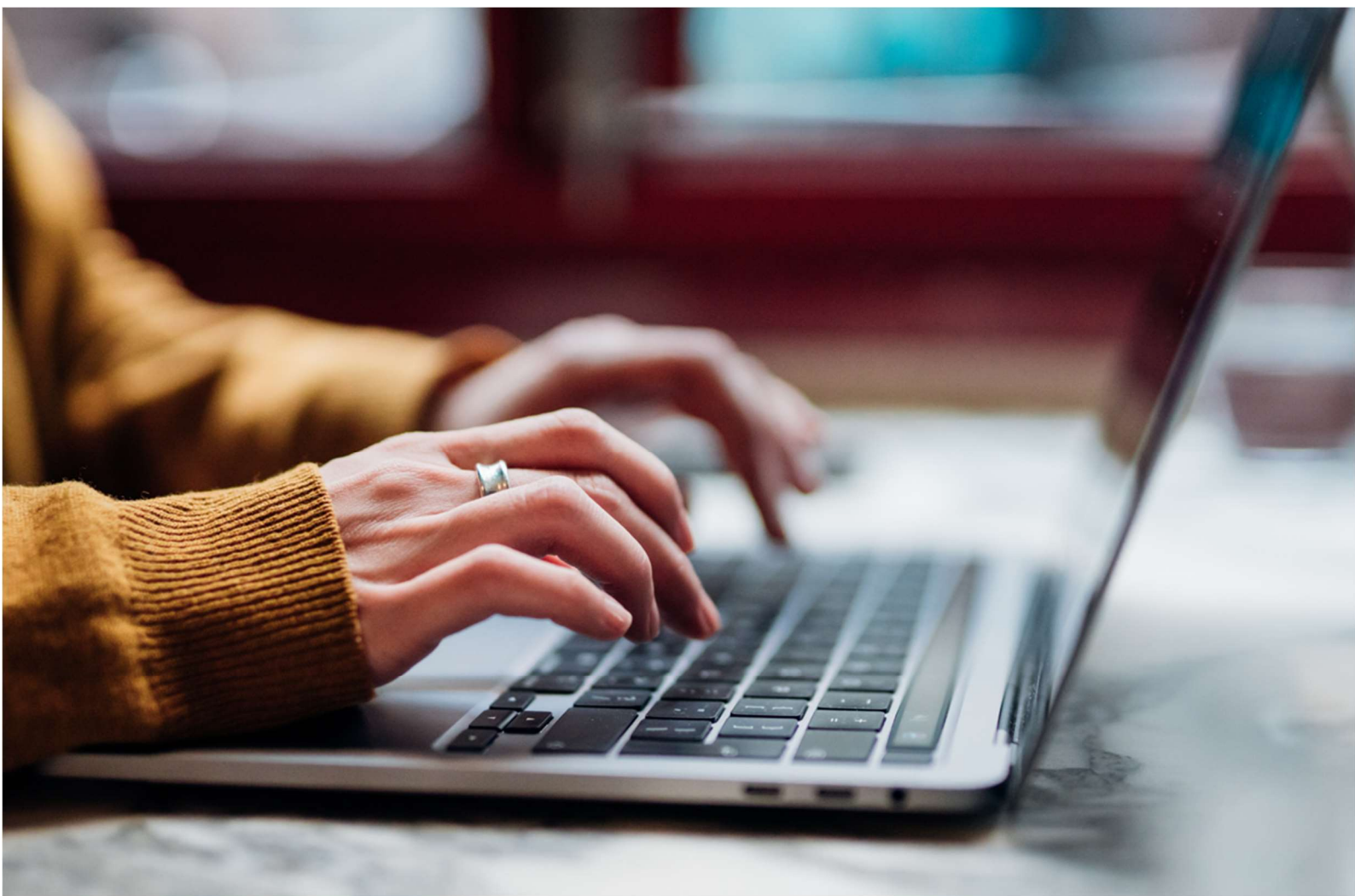
CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND ESTIMATES

There are no changes to accounting principles during 2024.

In the light of the run-off strategy the remaining lifetime of some of the intangible assets have been reassessed leading to a faster amortization of the assets. The impact on the financial year is an accelerated amortization of DKK 2m in 2024 and an additional DKK 16m over the next three years.

OUTLOOK FOR 2025

The result for 2025 is expected to be material improvement compared with 2024 which included significant non-recurring costs. For 2025 the net income before tax is expected to be negative in the range between DKK -150m and DKK -200m taking a lower loan balance into account. The forecast is subject to uncertainty, including impacts from macroeconomic developments.



SUPERVISORY DIAMOND

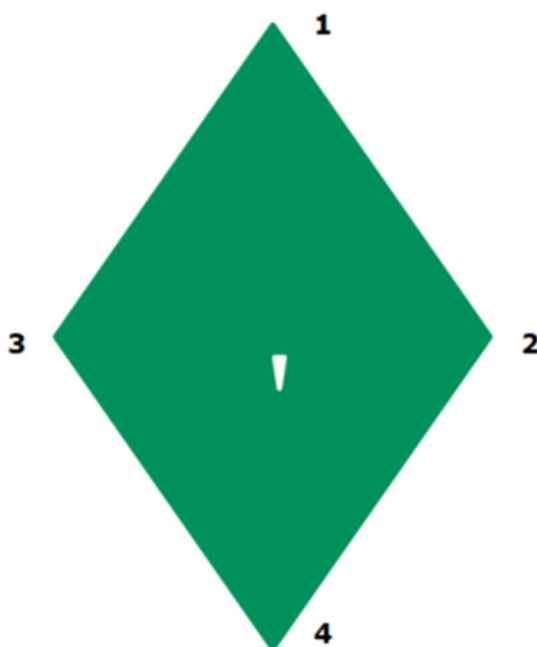
The Danish FSA has created a monitoring tool called the “Supervisory diamond” consisting of four benchmarks on specific risk areas, stating limit values which the Bank should basically observe.

The four benchmarks are as follows:

1. Sum of large exposures
2. Lending growth
3. Concentration of commercial property exposures
4. Excess liquidity coverage

As of 31 December 2024, the Bank was complying with all four benchmarks set up by the Danish FSA.

SUPERVISORY DIAMOND	EKSPRES BANK	REQUIRED
1. benchmark -> Sum of large exposures < 175%	0%	< 175%
2. benchmark -> Lending growth < 20%	-28,7%	< 20%
3. benchmark -> Concentration on commercial property exposures < 25%	0%	< 25%
4. benchmark -> Liquidity ratio > 100 pct.	69,39	> 1,00



White lines = Ekspres Bank

Green area = Limit values

SOLVENCY

(DKK '000)	2024	2023
<i>Equity</i>	2.790.541	3.141.289
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>	0	-2.114
<i>Intangible assets</i>	-52.397	-177.332
<i>Other deductions</i>	-58.228	-36.228
<i>Total core capital after deductions</i>	2.679.916	2.925.615
<i>Additional T1 loan capital</i>	0	166.135
<i>Total T1 capital after deductions</i>	2.679.916	3.091.750
<i>Subordinated loan capital after deductions</i>	413.338	500.001
<i>Total capital base after deductions</i>	3.093.254	3.591.751
<i>Total weighted items</i>	8.493.122	11.571.842
<i>Solvency ratio</i>	36,4	31,0

The Bank's capital base, less deductions, amounts to DKK 3.093m, at the end of 2024. The capital adequacy ratio amounts to 36,4% end of 2024.

The excess capital adequacy is considered to be sufficient.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key figures (DKK '000)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net interest and fee income	662.988	715.897	756.281	881.111	893.764
Market value adjustments	3.455	-1.689	-389	2.553	-1.600
Staff costs and administrative expenses	781.844	506.008	495.122	444.447	403.854
Write-down of loans and receivables, etc.	494.046	718.314	377.778	406.975	394.824
Net profit for the period	-674.250	-806.363	-124.915	-6.295	49.794
Loans	8.682.961	12.176.289	12.709.879	13.341.233	13.214.872
Deposits	4.755.366	6.741.529	6.828.551	6.724.153	6.954.566
Equity	2.790.541	3.307.424	2.582.068	2.395.956	2.060.347
Total assets	9.892.570	14.378.870	14.298.533	15.354.607	14.840.180
Ratios (DKK '000)*	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Capital base	3.093.254	3.591.751	2.619.542	2.393.517	2.061.601
Solvency ratio	36,4	31,0	22,3	19,6	17,5
Core capital ratio	31,6	26,7	18,1	16,1	14,4
Return on equity before tax	-23,9	-26,5	-5,9	0,0	3,9
Return on equity after tax	-22,1	-27,4	-5,0	-0,3	2,4
Income/cost ratio	0,5	0,5	0,8	1,0	1,1
Interest-rate risk	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,6
Currency position	26,2	24,9	5,2	2,9	5,3
Currency risk	0,9	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0
Loans relative to deposits	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5
Gearing of loans, end of year	3,1	3,7	4,9	5,6	6,4
Annual growth in loans	-28,7	-4,2	-4,7	1,0	6,8
Excess cover relative to statutory liquidity requirements	6.938,7	633,8	386,4	1.375,8	547,8
Total amount of large exposures	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Net impairment ratio	4,7	5,1	2,7	2,8	2,8
Return on assets	-6,8	-5,6	-0,9	0,0	0,3

* Calculated in accordance with the Danish FSA's definition of ratios.

INCOME STATEMENT AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(DKK '000)	Note	2024	2023
<i>Interest income</i>	1	933.626	1.032.305
<i>Interest expenses</i>	2	335.787	384.814
<i>Net interest income</i>		597.839	647.491
<i>Fees and commission income</i>	3	85.250	97.761
<i>Fees and commission paid</i>		20.101	29.355
<i>Net interest and fee income</i>		662.988	715.897
<i>Market value adjustments</i>	4	3.455	-1.689
<i>Other operating income</i>	5	6.843	5.297
<i>Staff costs and administrative expenses</i>	6	781.844	506.008
<i>Amortization, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment</i>		125.820	275.245
<i>Impairment losses, loans and receivables, etc.</i>	7	494.046	718.314
<i>Profit before tax</i>		-728.424	-780.062
<i>Tax (+ is a cost, - is an income)</i>	8	-54.174	26.301
<i>Profit for the period</i>		-674.250	-806.363
<i>Other comprehensive income after tax</i>		-22.571	-9.243
<i>Total comprehensive income</i>		-696.821	-815.606

Recommended appropriation of profit

<i>Profit for the year</i>		-674.250	-806.363
<i>Profit retained from previous years</i>		40.559	869.763
<i>Exchange-rate adjustment</i>		-22.571	-9.243
<i>Total amount to be appropriated</i>		-656.262	54.157
<i>Proposed dividend</i>		0	0
<i>Additional T1 capital interest</i>		3.927	13.598
<i>Transferred to equity</i>		-660.189	40.559
<i>Total amount appropriated</i>		-656.262	54.157

BALANCE SHEET

(DKK '000)	Note	2024	2023
Assets			
<i>Receivables from credit institutions and central banks</i>	10	868.367	1.571.431
<i>Loans and other receivables at amortized cost</i>	11	8.682.961	12.176.289
<i>Investment securities</i>	12	13.494	10.274
<i>Goodwill</i>	13	0	0
<i>Other intangible assets</i>	14	52.397	177.332
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>	15	12.328	12.909
<i>Current tax assets</i>		1.042	1.088
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>	16	0	2.114
<i>Other assets</i>	17	43.179	79.932
<i>Prepayments</i>		218.802	347.501
Total assets		9.892.570	14.378.870

BALANCE SHEET

(DKK '000)	Note	2024	2023
Liabilities			
Amounts due			
<i>Due to credit institutions and central banks</i>	18	1.463.236	3.525.525
<i>Deposits from customers</i>	19	4.755.366	6.741.529
<i>Current tax liabilities</i>		49	65
<i>Other liabilities</i>	20	204.519	221.153
<i>Deferred income</i>		46.108	83.173
Total amounts due		6.469.278	10.571.445
Provisions for liabilities			
<i>Provisions for deferred tax</i>	16	0	0
<i>Provisions for other obligations</i>		219.413	0
Total provisions for liabilities		219.413	0
Subordinated debt			
<i>Subordinated loans</i>	21	413.338	500.001
Equity			
<i>Share capital</i>		1.488.000	1.138.000
<i>Share premium</i>		1.962.730	1.962.730
<i>Retained earnings or loss brought forward</i>		-660.189	40.559
<i>Additional T1 equity</i>	21	0	166.135
Total equity		2.790.541	3.307.424
Total liabilities and equity		9.892.570	14.378.870

Other notes

<i>Credit risk</i>	22	<i>Contingent liabilities</i>	27
<i>Interest-rate risk</i>	23	<i>Related parties</i>	28
<i>Cash flow risk</i>	24	<i>Audit and Risk Committee</i>	29
<i>Foreign exchange risk</i>	25	<i>Principles for intra-group trading</i>	30
<i>Securities lending</i>	26	<i>Associated companies</i>	31

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(DKK '000)	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Total	Additional Tier 1 capital	Total
Equity, beginning of 2023	341.000	1.194.368	869.763	0	2.405.131	176.937	2.582.068
Capital increase	797.000	768.362	0	0	1.565.362	0	1.565.362
Profit for the year	0	0	-819.961	0	-819.961	13.598	-806.363
Other comprehensive income							
Translation of units outside Denmark	0	0	-9.243	0	-9.243	0	-9.243
Total other comprehensive income	0	0	-9.243	0	-9.243	0	-9.243
Total comprehensive income for the year	0	0	-829.204	0	-829.204	13.598	-815.606
Additional T1 capital							
T1 currency revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	-10.802	-10.802
T1 capital interest	0	0	0	0	0	-13.598	-13.598
Transactions with the owners							
Dividends distributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proposed dividends	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity, end of 2023	1.138.000	1.962.730	40.559	0	3.141.289	166.135	3.307.424

(DKK '000)	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Total	Additional Tier 1 capital	Total
Equity, beginning of 2024	1.138.000	1.962.730	40.559	0	3.141.289	166.135	3.307.424
Capital increase	350.000	0	0	0	350.000	0	350.000
Profit for the year	0	0	-678.177	0	-678.177	3.927	-674.250
Other comprehensive income							
Translation of units outside Denmark	0	0	-22.571	0	-22.571	0	-22.571
Total other comprehensive income	0	0	-22.571	0	-22.571	0	-22.571
Total comprehensive income for the year	0	0	-700.748	0	-700.748	3.927	-696.821
Additional T1 capital							
T1 currency revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T1 capital interest	0	0	0	0	0	-3.927	-3.927
Transactions with the owners							
Dividends distributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repayment of capital	0	0	0	0	0	-166.135	-166.135
Proposed dividends	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity, end of 2024	1.488.000	1.962.730	-660.189	0	2.790.541	0	2.790.541

The share capital amounts to DKK 1.488.000.000 distributed on shares of DKK 1.000 each or multiples thereof.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Business Act and the Executive Order on Financial Reports for Credit Institutions and Investment Companies, etc. ("the Executive Order").

The accounting policies are consistent with those of last year.

RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Bank and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The measurement of certain assets and liabilities requires the management to estimate the influence of future events on the value of these assets and liabilities.

The accounting estimates are based on assumptions which, according to management, are reasonable, but inherently uncertain. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and a range of other factors considered reasonable given the prevailing circumstances. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates and assessments. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly. Changes in estimates are recognized in the period in which the change is made and the future periods affected.

The estimates most critical to the financial reporting are the provision for liabilities and the impairment charges for loans and are presented in the following sections.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Foreign currency transactions are translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, liabilities and other monetary items are translated using the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date. Exchange rate differences between the transaction date and the settlement date or the balance sheet date, respectively, are recognized in the income statement as value adjustments.

Exchange rate differences arising at the balance sheet date in the foreign branches are taken directly to equity.

INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSES

Income and expenses are accrued over the lifetime of the transactions and recognized in the income statement at the amounts relevant to the financial reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FEES

Fees are normally recognized as income when received.

Establishment fees received and commissions paid for loans arranged are amortized over the term of the related loans based on the effective interest method.

Collection fees are taken to the income statement when entered in the customers' accounts, until debt collection procedures are transferred to external debt collection.

STAFF COSTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Wages, salaries and other types of remuneration are expensed in the income statement as earned. Compensated absence commitments are expensed as the actual number of holidays are earned and spent.

DERIVATIVES

Derivatives are measured at fair value at the settlement date. Fair value adjustments of unsettled financial instruments are recognized from the trading date to the settlement date. The gross value is stated in "Other assets" and "Other liabilities" considering any netting agreements.

Fair value adjustments of derivatives which do not qualify for being treated as hedging instruments are recognized in the income statement.

Interest in connection with interest-rate swaps is recognized as "Interest income". Calculated fair value adjustments are recognized as value adjustments in the income statement.

LOANS AND ADVANCES

After initial recognition, amounts due to the Bank are measured at amortized cost less impairment losses (see section on financial assets at amortized cost).

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Investments securities are measured at fair value, with fair value changes recognized in the income statement under "Market value adjustments".

MEASUREMENT OF GOODWILL

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as to whether there is an indications of impairment, by comparing the carrying amount of the unit with its recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an irreversible impairment loss is recognized, and the goodwill is written down by the excess of the carrying amount of the unit over its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is based on an estimate of the future cash flows to be generated by the unit, derived from the annual forecasts and discounted at a rate that reflects the return that investors would require from an investment in the business sector and region involved.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Licenses and software are recognized in the balance sheet at cost less straight-line amortization. Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of the assets, however maximum five years.

Expenses for developing systems to achieve new or improved processes are recognized as an asset in the balance sheet, if the process is technically and commercially usable and sufficient resources exist to complete the development and future use of the intangible asset.

IT development costs are recognized in the balance sheet at cost, with the addition of production overheads, less straight-line amortization. Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of the assets, however maximum eight years. Assets in progress are recognized in the balance sheet at cost.

An impairment test is performed for intangible assets if there is objective evidence of impairment. The impairment test is made for the activity or business area to which the intangible assets relate. Intangible assets are written down to the higher of the value in use and the net selling price for the activity or the business area to which the intangible assets relate, if it is lower than the carrying amount.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Operating equipment is recognized in the balance sheet at cost less straight-line depreciation. Depreciation is based on the estimated useful lives of the assets, however maximum six years.

LEASING ROU ASSETS

Lease contracts are on one hand the identification of a lease asset and on the other, the control of the Right of Use (ROU) by the Lessor.

Leasing contracts in the form of Right of Use of the leased asset is booked under tangibles and the leases (and related payments) as a Liability during the entire lease period. The ROU asset is amortized and the leases payments in Liabilities are capitalized during the entire lease period. At this point in time Ekspres Bank only acts as a lessee.

LOANS AND IMPAIRMENT

Classification and measurement

According to IFRS 9, classification and measurement of financial assets depend on the business model and the contractual characteristics of the instruments. On initial recognition, financial assets is measured at amortized cost, at fair value through shareholders' equity (on a separate line), or at fair value through profit or loss.

- **Financial assets at amortized cost**

Financial assets are classified at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met: The business model objective is to hold the financial instrument in order to collect contractual cash flows (collection business model) and the cash flows consist solely of payments relating to principal and interest on the principal. Disposal of portfolios close to the maturity date and for an amount close to the remaining contractual cash flows or due to a credit risk increase of the customer (debt sale of non-performing portfolio) is compatible with a "collection" business model. Sales imposed by regulatory constraints or to manage the concentration of credit risk (without increasing credit risk) are also compatible with this management model as long as they are infrequent or insignificant in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Upon initial recognition, these financial assets are recognized at fair value, including transaction costs directly attributable to the transaction and commissions related to the provision of loans. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost, including accrued interest and net of principal repayments and interest payments made during the period. These financial assets are also initially subject to an impairment calculation for expected credit risk losses (see impairment note). Interest is calculated using the effective interest rate method determined at the inception of the contract.

- **Financial asset at fair value through shareholders' equity**
Financial assets are classified in this category if the business model is achieved by both holding the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling the assets and if the cash flows solely consist of payments relating to principal and interest on the principal. Upon disposal, amounts previously recognized in shareholders' equity is transferred to profit or loss.
- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**
All debt instruments not eligible for classification at amortized cost or at fair value through shareholders' equity is presented at fair value through profit or loss. Investments in equity instruments such as shares is also classified as instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment

Ekspres Banks credit risk impairment model is based on expected losses. This model applies to loans and debt instruments classified at amortized cost or equity market value, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are not booked at fair value, as well as to trade receivables.

General impairment model

Ekspres Bank identifies three "stages" each corresponding to a specific situation with respect to the evolution of the credit risk of the counterparty since the initial recognition of the asset.

- Expected credit losses at 12 months ("stage 1"): If, at closing date, the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since its initial recognition, this instrument is subject to a provision for depreciation for an amount equal to expected credit losses at 12 months (resulting from risks of default in the next 12 months).
- Expected credit losses at maturity for non-impaired assets ("stage 2"): The provision for depreciation is measured for an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the full lifetime (at maturity) if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition without the financial asset being impaired.
- Expected credit losses at maturity for impaired financial assets ("stage 3"): When an asset is impaired, the provision for depreciation is measured for an amount equal to the expected credit losses at maturity.

This general model is applied to all instruments in the scope of the impairment of IFRS 9, except for impaired assets as soon as they are acquired or issued and instruments for which a simplified model is used (see below).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The expected credit loss approach under IFRS 9 is symmetrical, meaning that if some expected credit losses at maturity have been recognized in a previous closing period, and if there is no longer any indication of significant increase in credit risk for the financial instrument during the current closing period since its initial recognition, then the provision is calculated on the basis of expected credit losses at 12 months after a probation period defined in accordance with IFRS 9 principles.

Impaired financial assets

A financial asset is impaired and classified as "stage 3" when one or more events that have a negative impact on the future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. At the individual level, an objective indication of impairment includes any observable data relating to the following events:

- The existence of unpaid installment for at least 90 days;
- The knowledge or observation of significant financial difficulties of the customer indicating the existence of a credit risk, even if there is no unpaid installment,
- Concessions granted to the terms and condition of the loans, which would not have been granted in the absence of financial difficulties of the customer

Simplified model

The simplified model consists of recognizing a provision for depreciation on the basis of a credit loss expected at maturity from the beginning and reassessed at closing date. Ekspres Bank applies this model to trade receivables with a maturity of less than 12 months.

Significant increase in credit risk

Significant increase in the credit risk will be assessed on an individual basis or on a collective basis (by grouping the financial instruments according to common credit risk characteristics) by taking into consideration all reasonable and supportable information and comparing the default risk of the financial instrument at the closing date with the default risk on the date of its initial recognition. Assessment of deterioration will be measured by comparing probability of default/ratings on the date of initial recognition and those existing at the reporting date.

Under the standard, there is also a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

In the specific business of consumer credit, the assessment of deterioration is also based on the existence of a payment incident that has been regularized but occurred during the last 12 months and measures of forbearance granted to a client during the last 36 months.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of cash shortfalls) over the expected lifetime of the financial instrument.

- In practice, for exposures classified in stage 1 and stage 2, the expected credit losses are calculated as the product of the probability of default ("PD"), the loss given default ("LGD") and the exposure at default ("EAD") discounted at the effective interest rate of the exposure. They result from the risk of default in the next 12 months (stage 1) or the risk of default over the lifetime of the exposure (stage 2). In the specific business of consumer finance and given the characteristics of the portfolios, the method used by Ekspres Bank is based on probabilities of transition into the default stage and on discounted loss rates at default. Calculation of the parameters are made statistically by homogeneous population.
- For exposures classified in stage 3, the expected credit losses are calculated as the discounted value at the effective interest rate of the cash shortfall over the life of the instrument. Cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due by the customer in accordance with the contract and the cash flow that the Bank is expects to receive.

The resulting impairment losses are recognized in the income statement under "Impairment losses on loans and receivables".

OTHER ASSETS

In addition to the positive market value of derivatives, this item comprises accrued interest income on loans and excess payment made to the Swedish tax authority.

PREPAYMENTS / DEFERRED INCOME

Prepayments recognized under assets comprise accumulated expenses settled and distributed over the expected terms of the loans. This item also includes prepaid expenses.

Deferred income comprises income received in advance; establishment fees and trade commission.

DEBT TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS, CENTRAL BANKS AND DEPOSITS

Financial liabilities are recognized on inception and measured at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. Interest-bearing debt is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Other payables is subsequently measured at nominal unpaid debt.

OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities include trade payables, other accrued expenses and interest payable.

PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Provisions recorded under liabilities mainly relate to the run-off, of which the main provision is related to the provision for severance in line with the constructive obligation related to the union agreements on employee termination. A provision is recognized when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle an obligation arising from a past event, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount of such obligations is discounted, where the impact of discounting is material, in order to determine the amount of the provision.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SUBORDINATED DEBT

Subordinated debt comprises of Tier 2 capital instruments and guarantor capital which, in the case of liquidation or bankruptcy and pursuant to the loan conditions, cannot be settled until the claims of ordinary creditors have been met.

At initial recognition subordinated debt is measured at fair value, equaling the payment received less directly attributable costs incurred. Subsequently, subordinated debt is measured at amortized cost.

ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL

Additional Tier 1 capital comprises of deeply subordinated capital instruments and guarantor capital which, in the case of extreme liquidity stress and loss of capital, will be converted into ordinary capital, and cannot be settled until the claims of ordinary creditors have been met.

At initial recognition subordinated debt is measured at fair value, equaling the payment received less directly attributable costs incurred. Subsequently, additional Tier 1 capital is measured at amortized cost.

As the additional Tier 1 capital qualifies as an equity instrument, the interest paid and accrued on the additional Tier 1 capital is recognized in the financial statement as dividend.

INCOME TAXES

Current tax charges are recognized in the balance sheet as the estimated tax charge in respect of the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on prior years' taxable income and tax paid in advance.

DEFERRED TAX

Provisions for deferred tax are calculated at tax rates that are applicable in the relevant countries at the time the deferred tax is expected to be utilized and of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax values, with the exception of temporary differences occurring at the time of acquisition of assets and liabilities neither affecting the results of operations nor the taxable income, and temporary differences on non-amortizable goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which they are expected to be utilized, either through elimination against tax on future earnings or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities.

DIVIDENDS

Proposed dividends are recognized as a liability once approved by the annual general meeting of shareholders (date of declaration). Until the proposal is approved, dividends payable for the year are shown in equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000)

2024

2023

Financial highlights

Financial highlights are shown on page 19

1 Interest income

Loans and other receivables	917.438	1.017.907
Reverse repo transactions with credit institutions and central banks	16.188	14.398
Total	933.626	1.032.305

Ekspres Bank does not provide segment disclosures, as the Bank exclusively operates in the Nordic within a uniform customer group with a range of different products in the same category.

2 Interest expenses

Credit institutions and central banks	95.944	148.338
Deposits	209.400	207.398
Leasing	154	193
Subordinated loans	30.289	28.885
Total	335.787	384.814

3 Fees and commission income

Payment service fees	6.909	11.345
Other fees and commission income	78.341	86.416
Total	85.250	97.761

4 Market value adjustments

Shares	3.354	0
Currency exchange	101	-1.689
Total	3.455	-1.689

Share value adjustment has previously been presented under other operating income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000)	2024	2023
5 Other operating income		
Income from shares	0	1.839
Other income	6.843	3.458
Total	6.843	5.297

Other operating income mainly relates to VAT refunds from prior years.

6 Staff costs and administrative expenses

Staff costs and administrative expenses

Wages and salaries	465.802	209.367
Pension	26.910	25.322
Social security costs	44.229	41.535
Total	536.941	276.224
Other administrative expenses	244.904	229.784
Total staff costs and administrative expenses	781.845	506.008

The wages and salaries includes a provision to cover the cost for severance as agreed with the unions.

Number of employees

Average number of full-time employees during the financial year	272	294
Executive Board	2	1
Employees whose activities have a significant impact on the Bank's risk profile	24	20
Board of Directors (including employee elected board members, who are also part of MRT)	12	12

Salary and remuneration paid to Executives Board and Board of Directors etc.

Board of Directors and Executive Board	10.200	3.216
Thereof variable salary	3.523	245
Employees whose activities have a significant impact on the Bank's risk profile	41.141	28.591
Thereof variable salary	11.080	2.178
Total	51.342	31.807

Salary and remuneration paid/awarded to executive board and employees whose activities have a significant impact on the Bank's risk profile include severance packages in relation to termination of employment.

Information on the individual remuneration of the Board of Directors and Executive Board can be found on the Bank's webpage: <https://www.expressbank.dk/om/>

Moreover, Ekspres Bank has no pension liabilities vis-à-vis current or former Board members.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000)

2024

2023

6 Staff costs and administrative expenses (continued)

Loans to management

<i>Board of Directors</i>	4	8
<i>Total</i>	4	8

7 Impairment losses, loans and receivables, etc.

<i>Individual impairment losses during the year</i>	1.130.958	966.031
<i>Reversal of individual impairment losses recognized in previous years</i>	-605.078	-272.135
<i>Final loss/gain on debt previously written down</i>	-31.625	24.651
<i>Amounts received, previously written-off debt</i>	-208	-234
<i>Total</i>	494.046	718.314

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000)	2024	2023
8 Tax		
<i>Estimated current tax for the year</i>	50	63
<i>Deferred tax</i>	2.408	27.221
<i>Adjustment of estimated tax in prior years</i>	-56.631	-983
Total	-54.173	26.301
<i>Current tax rate</i>	26,0%	25,2%
Tax for the year comprises:		
<i>Profit before tax and affiliated undertakings</i>	-728.424	-780.062
<i>Statutory income tax rate of 26%</i>	-189.390	-196.576
<i>Adjustment of prior years' income tax</i>	-56.631	1.576
<i>Adjustment of prior years' deferred tax</i>	0	-2.560
<i>Local Norwegian current tax</i>	50	63
<i>Effect of increased tax rates *</i>	0	-82
<i>Effect of different tax rates in other countries</i>	15.502	14.422
<i>Deregonised tax losses</i>	170.746	147.061
<i>Non-deductible expenses</i>	5.550	62.397
Total	-54.173	26.301
<i>Effective tax rate</i>	7,44%	-3,37%

* The corporate tax rate for credit institutions and insurance companies in Denmark increase from 22% in 2022 to 25,2% in 2023 and 26% for 2024 and onwards. Balances for deferred taxes in Denmark have been adjusted accordingly.

9 Audit fees

<i>Total fee to the auditors appointed by the general assembly who perform statutory audit</i>	2.745	1.954
<i>Thereof concerning statutory audit</i>	2.649	1.837
<i>Thereof concerning fees for other assurance assistance</i>	95	117
<i>Thereof concerning tax advice</i>	0	0
<i>Thereof concerning other services</i>	0	0

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000) 2024 2023

10 Receivables from credit institutions and central banks

<i>Receivables from credit institutions</i>	868.367	1.571.431
<i>Total</i>	868.367	1.571.431

Distribution of terms by maturity

Receivables from credit institutions and central banks

<i>Overnight</i>	868.367	1.571.431
<i>Total</i>	868.367	1.571.431

11 Loans and other receivables at amortized cost

<i>Up to three months</i>	775.271	1.176.261
<i>From three months to one year</i>	1.521.905	2.244.035
<i>From one year to five years</i>	4.691.853	6.387.329
<i>More than five years</i>	1.693.933	2.368.664
<i>Total</i>	8.682.961	12.176.289

Loans, other receivables and guarantees broken down by sector (%)

<i>Private</i>	100	100
<i>Total</i>	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000)	2024	2023
12 Investment securities		
Shares / investment certificates noted on a regulated market	11.964	7.902
Unlisted shares	1.530	2.372
Total shares	13.494	10.274

13 Goodwill

Goodwill, beginning of year	228.573	228.183
Foreign exchange adjustment	0	390
Cost, end of year	228.573	228.573
Amortization and impairment losses, beginning of year	228.573	0
Amortization and impairment losses for the year	0	228.183
Amortization and impairment losses, end of year	228.573	228.573
Carrying amount, end of year	0	0

Goodwill is fully impaired using the capitalization method based on the current outlook for the future profitability

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000)	2024	2023
14 Other intangible assets		
<i>Cost, beginning of year</i>	348.071	371.690
<i>Foreign exchange adjustment</i>	-6.158	193
<i>Additions in the year</i>	963	27.012
<i>Disposals in the year</i>	208.776	52.459
<i>Transfers</i>	0	-1.635
<i>Cost, end of year</i>	134.100	348.071
<i>Amortization and impairment losses, beginning of year</i>	170.739	180.140
<i>Foreign exchange adjustment</i>	-2.300	-418
<i>Amortization for the year</i>	35.337	38.766
<i>Reversal of amortisation charges and impairment losses</i>	122.073	47.749
<i>Amortization and impairment losses, end of year</i>	81.703	170.739
<i>Carrying amount, end of year</i>	52.397	177.332

15 Property, plant and equipment

<i>Cost, beginning of year</i>	65.270	68.267
<i>Foreign exchange adjustment</i>	-597	-47
<i>Additions in the year</i>	8.443	804
<i>Disposals in the year</i>	45.106	5.389
<i>Transfers</i>	0	1.635
<i>Cost, end of year</i>	28.010	65.270
<i>Depreciation and impairment losses, beginning of year</i>	52.361	48.420
<i>Foreign exchange adjustment</i>	-377	404
<i>Amortization for the year</i>	8.804	9.298
<i>Reversal of amortization charges and impairment losses</i>	45.106	5.761
<i>Depreciation and impairment losses, end of year</i>	15.682	52.361
<i>Carrying amount, end of year</i>	12.328	12.909

At the end of year 2024 leasing contracts were mainly related to office premises (carrying amount of DKK 10,0m) and company cars (carrying amount of DKK 0,7m).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000)

2024

2023

16 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets

Loss carry forward	0	0
Timing differences	0	2.114
Total	0	2.114

The deferred tax asset from tax losses and temporary differences has been derecognized in the financial statement in 2023 and 2024, since it is not expected to be utilized within the next 3-5 years.

The tax loss carried forward amounts to DKK 132,4m in Sweden and DKK 58,8m in Denmark.

Deferred tax from temporary differences amount to DKK 13,7m in Sweden and DKK 58,2m in Denmark.

Deferred tax loss in Denmark can potentially be partially or fully utilised by other entities in the joint taxation, leading to a potential future income.

17 Other assets

Interest and commission receivables	42.840	56.166
Other receivables	339	20.949
Tax account	0	2.817
Total	43.179	79.932

18 Due to credit institutions and central banks

Up to three months	273.413	917.945
From three months to one year	704.389	1.232.675
From one year to five years	485.166	1.336.986
More than five years	268	37.919
Total	1.463.236	3.525.525

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000) 2024 2023

19 Deposits from customers

*Deposits from the public broken down by maturity**

<i>Overnight</i>	4.227.549	4.326.420
<i>Up to three months</i>	388.156	1.352.874
<i>From three months to one year</i>	133.627	1.025.692
<i>From one year to five years</i>	6.034	36.543
<i>More than five years</i>	0	0
Total	4.755.366	6.741.529

* All deposits are interest bearing and from Households

Deposits from households broken down by interest-rate terms of contract

<i>Deposits with fixed interest terms up to 36 months**</i>	527.817	2.415.109
<i>Deposits with transactions/ movements in the account</i>	4.227.549	4.326.420
Total	4.755.366	6.741.529

**This type is also withdrawable against a fee

20 Other liabilities

<i>Leasing liabilities</i>	10.781	10.332
<i>Accrued interest</i>	22.883	42.625
<i>Payables to related parties</i>	2.052	2.680
<i>Accrued expenses</i>	119.625	110.916
<i>Other payables</i>	49.180	54.600
Total	204.519	221.153

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000)

2024

2023

21 Subordinated loans

Subordinated loans

Loan - Nominal	Start date	Maturity date	Interest rate	Currency		
Loan 1 - 75.000	19-12-2019	18-12-2029	CIBOR 3M + 2,00%	DKK	0	75.000
Loan 2 - 310.000	28-06-2021	28-06-2031	STIBOR 3M + 2,00%	SEK	201.787	207.481
Loan 3 - 325.000	11-03-2022	11-03-2032	STIBOR 3M + 2,93%	SEK	211.551	217.520
Total					413.338	500.001

The subordinated loans are qualified as Tier 2 instruments pursuant CRR regulation.

The Bank may early redeem the Subordinated loans after minimum 5 years from the settlement date of the subordinated loan.

In 2024 the interest costs due to subordinated loans were in amount of DKK 30,29m.

Additional Tier 1 loan

Loan - Nominal	Start date	Maturity date	Interest rate	Currency		
T1 Loan - 250.000	19-12-2018	perpetual	NIBOR 3M+liquidity cost+subordinated spread	NOK	0	166.135

The deeply subordinated loans qualified as Tier 1 instrument and part of equity pursuant CRR regulation.

The Bank early redeemed the additional Tier 1 loan in March 2024.

In 2024 the interest costs due to additional Tier 1 loans were in amount of DKK 3,93m.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000) 2024 2023

22 Credit risk

Loans and other receivables at fair value and amortized cost distributed on sectors

<i>Private</i>	10.475.156	14.085.945
<i>Total</i>	10.475.156	14.085.945

Impairment of objectively impaired loans and receivables, individual

<i>Accumulated impairment losses, beginning of year</i>	1.909.656	1.245.236
<i>Other</i>	-37.113	5.313
<i>Changes in the year:</i>		
<i>Individual impairment losses in the year</i>	1.130.958	966.032
<i>Reversal of individual impairment losses recognized in prior years</i>	-605.078	-272.135
<i>Impairment provisions used and derecognized at disposal</i>	-606.228	-34.789
<i>Accumulated impairment losses, end of year</i>	1.792.195	1.909.656

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Credit risk (continued)

The Bank's primary risk is the credit area. The Bank only provided commitments to private clients.

The Bank incorporates collection processes in case of the customer failing to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms. These collection processes are performed by the Bank's internal collection department and outsourcing partners.

Impairment are applied systematically in accordance with an IFRS9 based model, where an assessment is made based on the customer's historical ability to repay, global economic evolution and stress factors.

Impairment losses on loans are recognized at the time of booking, provisioned with an amount equivalent to the expected credit loss in 12 months (stage 1). In case of a significant deterioration of the credit risk, the asset will be provisioned with an amount equivalent to the expected credit loss in the remaining lifetime of the asset (stage 2). In case Objective Indication of Impairment is registered, the asset will be provisioned with an amount equivalent to the expected credit loss in the remaining lifetime of the asset, but based on a higher probability of loss (stage 3).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000)

2024

Credit risk (continued)

IFRS 9 strata	Description categories	1	2a	2b	2C	Total
	Total Stage 1	0	0	4.535.222	2.748.118	7.283.341
1	Performing Exposures- "Pure"			4.474.154	2.692.639	
2	Never NPE but with Past-due exposures more than 12 months ago			61.069	55.479	
	Total Stage 2	97.653	0	0	633.412	731.065
3	Past-due exposures in the last 12 months and never NPE				149.431	
4	Past-due exposures more than 12 months ago with Forbearance and never NPE				456.862	
5	Past-due exposures in the last 12 months with Forbearance and never NPE				27.120	
6	Exposures 30 days delinquent never NPE	24.497				
7	Exposures more than 30 days delinquent but never NPE	73.155				
	Total Stage 3	668.555	0	0	0	668.555
8	Non past-due exposures and previously NPE	213.593				
9	Exposures up to 30 days delinquent and previously NPE	11.553				
10	Exposures more than 30 days delinquent and previously NPE	18.666				
11	Exposures more than 90 days delinquent and previously NPE	34.544				
12	Litigation	390.199				
	Total	766.208	0	4.535.222	3.381.531	8.682.961

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000)

2023

Credit risk (continued)

IFRS 9 strata	Description categories	1	2a	2b	2C	Total
	Total Stage 1	0	0	6.407.182	4.284.197	10.691.378
1	Performing Exposures- "Pure"			6.371.749	4.216.628	
2	Never NPE but with Past-due exposures more than 12 months ago			35.433	67.568	
	Total Stage 2	148.065	0	289.136	145.990	583.191
3	Past-due exposures in the last 12 months and never NPE			184.889	86.790	
4	Past-due exposures more than 12 months ago with Forbearance and never NPE			87.770	34.096	
5	Past-due exposures in the last 12 months with Forbearance and never NPE			16.477	5.326	
6	Exposures 30 days delinquent never NPE				19.778	
7	Exposures more than 30 days delinquent but never NPE	148.065				
	Total Stage 3	901.720	0	0	0	901.720
8	Non past-due exposures and previously NPE	432.219				
9	Exposures up to 30 days delinquent and previously NPE	9.923				
10	Exposures more than 30 days delinquent and previously NPE	52.055				
11	Exposures more than 90 days delinquent and previously NPE	128.990				
12	Litigation	278.532				
	Total	1.049.784	0	6.696.318	4.430.187	12.176.289

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000)

22 Credit risk (continued)

The IFRS 9 segmentation of the Bank is a model developed by BNP Paribas Personal Finance for usage by the entities of Personal Finance. It classifies the customers according to a combination of Arrears status, NPE (Non-Performing) indicator, FBE (Forbearance) indicator and Litigation process. This results in a set of different stratifications, which are the basis for provisioning.

The categorization of customers in categories is done to follow the description and intention in appendix 7 to the guidelines for credit institutions as closely as possible.

No new customers are reported in 3/2a as the level of wealth and to some degree the precise debt factors are not ascertained in the same manner as disposable income, all which is needed to identify customers in these classifications.

For interest and fee bearing products, the new customers are instead reported in 2b given the above mentioned uncertainties, but with the fact that all have passed the disposable income requirement for a better categorization. For interest free credit (IFC), where the disposable income requirements applied were less stringent, new customers were reported in 2c category.

The new customers will stay in their assigned classification until observed payment history indicates a lower category should be assigned. In case of improved payment history a customer can revert back to a higher categorization, but will never be able to reach a higher category than granted as a new customer.

The payment history is defined using the IFRS9 approach to categorizing and modelling impairment provisioning.

- **Category 1 (Indicators of Impairment):**
Customers who are either in default of contract, or are presently experiencing payment difficulties. Those are customers in litigation, customers who have been delinquent for more than 30 days and customers who are up to date but classified as non-performing due to forbearance measures. These customers are classified as 1 according to the DFSA Bonitets categories.
- **Category 2c (High risk):**
Customers who are up to date with their payments, but with future risk on existing outstanding balance due to their payment history, having shown payment vulnerability in the past, or customers temporary past due, depending on individual due date, grace days etc. but never more than 30 days past due. These customers are classified as 2c according to DFSA Bonitets categories.
IFC Customers who are up to date with their payments, never experienced any incident in the past and classified as 2c according to DFSA Bonitets categories.
- **Category 2b: (Medium risk):**
Interest and fee bearing customers who are up to date with their payments and classified as 2b according to DFSA Bonitets categories.
- **Category 2a: (Low risk):**
No customer is reported in this category as the Bank does not have updated information about the customer wealth (assets) needed to identify customers in this classification.
- **Category 3: (No risk):**
No customer is reported in this category as the Bank does not have updated information about the customer wealth (assets) needed to identify customers in this classification.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This bridging ensures that there is a link between the provisioning applied in the accounting books of Ekspres Bank, and the reporting on the FSA grading, but is however significantly conservative as a significant part of the portfolio could be classified in better categories if the Bank had access to more information, specifically about customers' assets for example.

This categorization is updated quarterly for the complete portfolio.

22 Credit risk (continued)

(DKK '000)

Changes in impairment Credit Risk				2024
<i>Impairment movements per stage</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Impairment at the beginning of the year</i>	185.550	139.316	1.584.790	1.909.656
<i>Derecognition including disposals</i>	-29.530	-13.782	-668.954	-712.266
<i>Transfer to Stage 1</i>	11.890	-71.607	-1.906	-61.623
<i>Transfer to Stage 2</i>	-22.123	276.499	-82.410	171.966
<i>Transfer to Stage 3</i>	-5.314	-181.953	467.844	280.577
<i>Origination</i>	16.797	1.246	307	18.350
<i>Impairment provisions used</i>	-69	-286	-8.266	-8.621
<i>Change without transfer</i>	56.848	10.710	163.439	230.997
<i>Others</i>	-3.196	-1.914	-31.733	-36.842
<i>Impairment at the end of the year</i>	210.854	158.230	1.423.111	1.792.194

Changes in impairment Credit Risk				2023
<i>Impairment movements per stage</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Impairment at the beginning of the year</i>	181.005	122.874	941.357	1.245.236
<i>Derecognition including disposals</i>	-26.203	-13.716	-30.987	-70.906
<i>Transfer to Stage 1</i>	5.813	-49.222	0	-43.409
<i>Transfer to Stage 2</i>	-12.974	235.328	-41.347	181.007
<i>Transfer to Stage 3</i>	-2.877	-175.908	358.392	179.607
<i>Origination</i>	65.785	4.641	451	70.877
<i>Impairment provisions used</i>	-6.249	-3.670	-18.637	-28.556
<i>Change without transfer</i>	-18.480	19.776	381.781	383.077
<i>Others</i>	-270	-787	-6.220	-7.277
<i>Impairment at the end of the year</i>	185.550	139.316	1.584.790	1.909.656

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000)

23 Interest rate risk

According to the definition by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (DFSA) the Bank's interest rate risk amounts to 0,2% (2023: 0,3%) of the core capital less all deductions, cf. overview of financial highlights.

The Bank's interest rate risk derives from the difference between interest terms and loan terms on the Bank's loan portfolio in relation to funding. The Bank's policy is to match the funding interest and loan interest in order to mitigate the interest-rate risk. Ekspres Bank attempts, as far as possible, to hedge its portfolio by means of derivative financial instruments.

24 Cash flow risk

Since the Bank is only partly funded from the market through deposits and partly by the parent company BNP Paribas with whom Ekspres Bank has sufficient contractually committed credit line agreements - for both the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian market - the liquidity risk is minimized.

The Bank's liquidity position is continuously monitored to ensure that the Bank meets its payment obligations at all times.

If liquidity drops below the established limits of the excess liquidity coverage, the necessary actions must be initiated immediately in order to restore the agreed excess liquidity coverage ratio.

Necessary measures are prioritized as follows:

- raise additional funding from the group
- increase interest rates on Swedish deposits
- raise additional short-term funding in the interbank market
- establish deposits in Denmark and Norway
- raise additional subordinated Tier 1 loan
- raise additional subordinated loans outside the BNP Paribas group
- sale of lending portfolio

The Board of Directors reviews the Bank's liquidity policy and performs all necessary adjustments on the recommendation of the Executive Board.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000)

25 Foreign exchange risk

With the aim of reducing exchange rate risk to the widest possible extent, it is the Bank's policy to obtain funding in the same currency as loans.

Due to the risk exposures stemming partly from branches in the Nordics, the Bank is though exposed to a structural risk on the capital ratios. In 2023 the Bank therefor started to build an open currency position to cover the identified structural currency risk. The currency position is therefor increased compared to previous years in order to perform a hedge of the capital ratios. The Bank has the opportunity to seek the permission from the FSA to exclude the structural currency positions taken to mitigate the structural risk.

26 Securities lending

	Currency	Nominal value	Market value
Danish government bonds	DKK '000	184.645	186.986
Swedish government bonds	SEK '000	450.630	445.998

Securities are borrowed as reverse REPO arrangements with BNP Paribas.

(DKK '000)

2024

2023

27 Contingent liabilities

Unused credit and loan commitments	601.706	1.570.035
Total	601.706	1.570.035

Contingent liabilities are related to unused credit and loan commitments to customers who have not yet signed the loan agreement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000)

28 Related parties

Controlling interest

Ultimate parent company

BNP Paribas
16, Boulevard des Italiens
75009 Paris
France



Parent company

BNP Paribas Personal Finance S.A.
Unicity
143 rue Anatole France
92300 Levallois-Perret
France



The consolidated financial statements are available from BNP Paribas' website: www.bnpparibas.com

29 Audit and Risk committee

Members of the Audit Committee

Michael Ravbjerg Lundgaard

Members of the Risk Committee

Magnus Beer

Cecile Pouyet

30 Principles for intra-group trading

Intra-group transactions and services are settled on an arm's length basis or on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Transactions with related parties	2024	2023
Loans from related parties	1.849.360	4.153.170
Receivables from related parties	265.599	933.802
Interest costs	126.874	184.172
Insurance income	36.541	39.554
External costs	38.652	58.406

No transactions have been conducted between Ekspres Bank and its ultimate parent, BNP Paribas or other subsidiaries of the BNP Paribas group in 2024, except for loans (2024: DKK 1.849m, 2023: DKK 4.153m), receivables (2024: DKK 266m, 2023: DKK 934m), net interest (2024: DKK 127m, 2023: DKK 184m), insurance income (2024: DKK 37m, 2023: DKK 40m), invoiced costs (2024: DKK 39m, 2023: DKK 58m) and the security lending mentioned in note 26.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DKK '000)

2024

31 Associated companies

Name and location

Ekspress Bank NUF

Oslo, Norway

Ownership in % 100

Average number of employees 4

*Revenue ** 89.307

Profit before tax -146.264

Tax 26.318

Government grants received 0

Ekspress Bank NUF is 100% a branch of Ekspres Bank and consolidated within Ekspres Bank.

Express Bank Sverige Filial

Kista, Sweden

Ownership in % 100

Average number of employees 74

*Revenue ** 730.205

Profit before tax -285.312

Tax 0

Government grants received 0

Express Bank Sverige Filial is 100% a branch of Ekspres Bank and consolidated within Ekspres Bank.

** For companies reporting under the Financial Business Act, revenue is defined as interest, fee, commission and other operating income.*