# ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Ekspres Bank A/S | Oldenburg Allé 3 | DK-2630 Taastrup | CVR No. 16 91 79 31

# CONTENTS

# COMPANY INFORMATION

## EKSPRES BANK A/S

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

Auditors: Deloitte

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Anaïs Raynaud (*Chairperson)* | Chairperson of the Board – Ekspres Bank A/S<br>Chief Executive Officer UK, Nordics & Portugal<br>Board Director – Int. Developement Resources AS Services<br>Board Director – Creation Financial Services Limited<br>Board Director – Creation Consumer Finance Limited |
| Cécile Pouyet | Board Director – Ekspres Bank A/S<br>Member of the Risk Committee – Ekspres Bank A/S<br>Board Director - Stellantis Bank UK<br>Chief Risk Officer - BNP Paribas Personal Finance |
| Marie Sophie Millan | Board Director – Ekspres Bank A/S<br>Chief Operating Officer CIB Nordics – BNP Paribas SA |
| Magnus Beer | Board Director – Ekspres Bank A/S<br>Chairman of the Risk Committee – Ekspres Bank A/S<br>Board Director – Sigtunaskolan Humanistiska Läroverket Foundation<br>Board Member - Sigtunaskolan Humanistiska Läroverket (SSHL) Educational Foundation<br>Board Director – Beer Wallden Holding AB |
| Michael Ravbjerg Lundgaard *(Independent director)* | Independent Board Director – Ekspres Bank A/S<br>Chairman of the Audit Committee – Ekspres Bank A/S<br>Chief Audit Executive – DSB<br>Board Director – Institute of Internal Auditors, DK |
| Marion Lorenzen *(Employee representative)* | Board Director – Ekspres Bank A/S<br>Owner and Head of – Maitreya Invest ApS<br>Owner and Head of – Maitreya Properties Ltd. |
| Marie Thorsgaard Hare *(Employee representative)* | Board Director – Ekspres Bank A/S |
| Per Eriksønn Brobakke (*Employee representative)* | Board Director – Ekspres Bank A/S<br>Member of the Audit Committee – Ekspres Bank A/S |

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

| | |
|---|---|
| Jérôme Garand, *Nordic CEO* | Nordic CEO – Ekspres Bank A/S |

## INTERNAL AUDIT

| | |
|---|---|
| Anders Houmann | Head of Internal Audit – Ekspres Bank A/S<br>Owner and CEO – House of Houmann ApS |

# 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 2025. 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 2025 as well as the result of operations for the period 1st January – 31st December 2025.

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 15th April 2026."

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

Jérôme Garand
Nordic CEO

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Anaïs Marie Raynaud
*Chairperson*

Marion Lorenzen

Marie Sophie Millan

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 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025, which comprise the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant 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 31.12.2025 and of its financial performance for the financial year 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025 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), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also 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 ten years up to and including the financial year 2025.

### 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 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025. 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 |
|---|---|
| Ekspres Bank A/S' loans amounted to DKK 6,267 million at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: DKK 8,683 million). From 1 January to 31 December 2025, loan impairment charges amounted to DKK 205 million (1 January to 31 December 2024: DKK 494 million).<br><br>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 is a key audit matter.<br><br>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 21.<br><br>The areas of loans involving the highest level of management judgement, thus requiring greater audit attention, are:<br><br>• LGD value used in the impairment model to determine expected credit losses.<br>• 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. | 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.<br><br>Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:<br><br>• Challenging the methodologies applied for the areas involving the highest level of management judgement, specifically the determination of LGD values and the basis for post-model adjustments, by using our industry knowledge and experience.<br>• Challenging key assumptions and parameters within the impairment model, with a particular focus on the objectivity of, and data used to determine the LGD value.<br>• Challenging the management judgements underlying the post-model adjustments, focusing on management's consistency, potential for bias, and the adequacy of the documentation supporting these adjustments. |

## 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.

- Plan and perform the audit of the financial statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial information of the entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

## STATEMENT ON THE MANAGEMENT REPORT

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, 15.04.2026

**Deloitte**
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Business Registration No 33 96 35 56

Henrik Wellejus
State-Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no 24807

Anders Oldau Gjelstrup
State-Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no 10777

# MANAGEMENT REPORT

## OUR BUSINESS

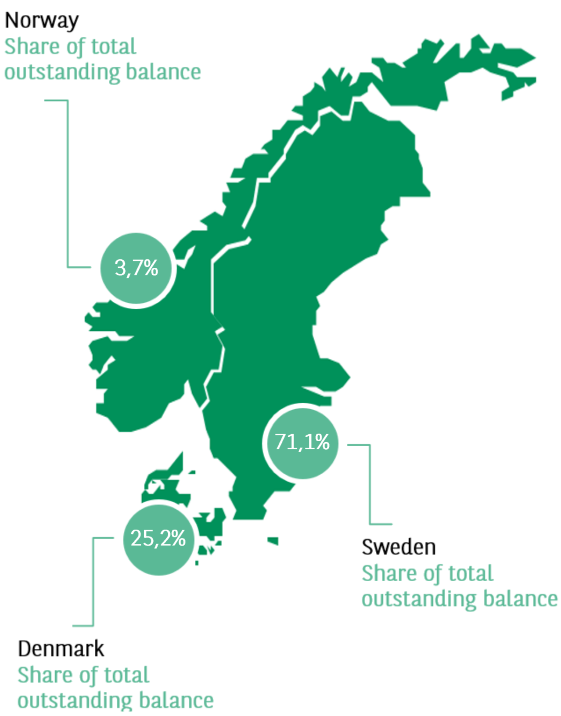
### INTRODUCTION

Ekspres Bank was established in 1987, obtained a banking license in 2008 and expanded its activities to Norway, followed by an acquisition in 2017 of SevenDay AB in Sweden. In January 2024 it was decided to stop granting of new loans, and to enter into a run-off scenario.

The Bank continues serving new and existing deposit customers in Sweden as well as collecting and serving all the remaining Nordic loan customers. End of 2025 the largest share of the outstanding balance continues to be in Sweden with 71,1 %, while Denmark represents 25,2 % and Norway 3,7 %.

The Bank has during 2025 effectively followed the defined run-off plan for the Bank. It's of great importance that execution of the plan is respecting and ensuring fulfillment of all obligations, including agreements towards customers, employees, partners and authorities.

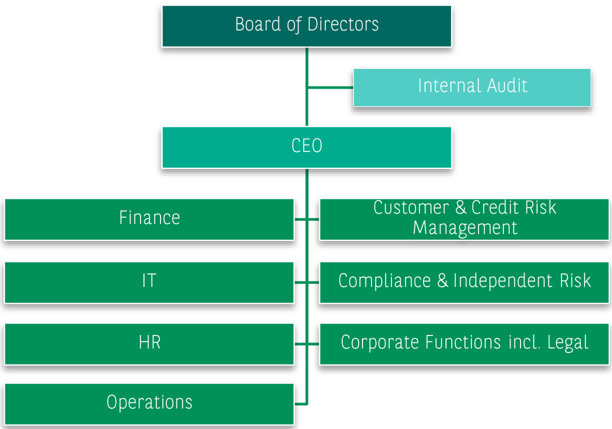
### NORDIC OVERVIEW




### NORDIC ORGANIZATION CHART

In October 2025 the Bank reorganized in order to accommodate the progress of the run-off.

By end of 2025 the Bank employed 152 full time employees, of which 47 % were female and 53 % were 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 underrepresented gender in the different levels of management is an important 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 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 underrepresented gender shall be chosen.
- When possible, train and upskill Nordic Middle Managers to advance to Nordic Management.

The goal is gender balance of at least 40 % of the underrepresented gender, however, reaching this goal is challenging in light of the run-off.

End of December 2025 the Board of Directors, elected by the general meeting of the Bank, consisted of three female board members and two 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 2025 the gender mix in the Board was at 62/38 (end of 2024 50/50).

Ekspres Bank's Nordic Management at the end of 2025 consisted of 8 persons (end of 2024 13 persons) with a gender distribution of:

- 25 % female (2024: 15 %)
- 75 % male (2024: 85 %)

The Board has previously set a target of at least 25 % at 2025 and 40 % at 2028 of the underrepresented gender in Nordic Management.

The target has been reached for 2025 and will continue to be a focus throughout the run-off.

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

End 2025 other management levels consists of 24 persons (2024: 38 persons):

- 42 % female (2024: 48 %)
- 58 % male (2024: 52 %)

The Bank's considers a balance between genders on the other management layers to be reached.
The gender balance across management levels is monitored bi-annually.

# 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 2025, 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 customers only.

Credit decisions to provide commitments to customers were well informed and based on a complete, synthetic, coherent and up-to-date analysis of the customer 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 process 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.

Impairments are identified 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 risk and currency risk.

### 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.

### 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.

## 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 customers.

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 Moody's; AA3 and from Standard and Poor's: 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 customer.

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 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.

## 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 2025

The Bank has during 2025 continued to follow and adapt the run-off plan and delivers a negative result before tax of DKK -13m for the year. The result before tax is better than expected.

## CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO AND EQUITY

The Bank´s capital base continues to be strong, less deductions it amounts to DKK 3.186m (including Tier2) and the capital ratio amounts to 53,1 % end 2025 (36,4 % end 2024).

The Bank´s solvency need is calculated to DKK 860m end 2025, corresponding to 14,3 % of the risk-weighted exposures. Compared with the actual capital base of DKK 3.186m and the capital ratio of 53,1 %, the excess solvency is DKK 2.327m (38,8 %-points), which is more than sufficient to cover the need for capital, including securing a going concern. The Bank has planned to pay dividend of DKK 550m and pay back Tier2 loan of SEK 310m during the first half of 2026.

Equity totaled DKK 2.856m end 2025, against DKK 2.791m at the end of 2024.

## LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

The loans, at amortized cost, amount to DKK 6.267m end 2025, compared with DKK 8.683m at the end of 2024, which corresponds to a decrease of 27,8 %. The development is due to the Bank's decision to stop the granting of new loans in Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

## BALANCE SHEET

During 2025, the Bank's balance sheet decreased by DKK 2.473m from DKK 9.893m to DKK 7.420m. The decrease is primarily driven by the reduced loan portfolio.

## 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 2025, impairment losses amounted to DKK 205m against DKK 494m in 2024. Accordingly, the impairment loss ratio is 2,5 % in 2025 compared to 4,7 % in 2024.

The lower impairment losses in 2025 reflect the stabilization of the overall Nordic macro environment which has had a positive impact on our customer base. This is reflected in the updated portfolio coefficients showing improvements of the portfolio's probability of default (PD) and stable forward looking factor (FWL). In addition, the loss rates were increased to reflect the long term recovery trends observed in the non performing market with the impact neutralized through the release of dedicated management provisions booked in 2024.

The stabilization of the macro environment is further reflected by the increase in market appetite for non-performing loans (NPL) portfolios with the continuation of the existing Norway forward flow and implementation of a new forward flow in Sweden.

On the portfolio management the focus is 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.

Following the closure of all granting channels at the end of 2024, no new granting through any channels occurred in 2025.

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" e.g. FSA 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 2025, the Bank delivers an overall result of DKK -13m before tax. The result is impacted by the decision to enter into a run-off scenario where the loan portfolio is declining and as a natural consequence creating less revenue.

The 2025 half year report announced an improved outlook for the full year and at that time a loss before tax was expected to be between DKK -75m and DKK -100m. The result for the full year ended better than anticipated and is primarily due to lower costs than expected, better collection and recovery results for loans and lower funding costs on the Swedish deposits.

The profit for the period amounts to DKK 29,5 m and includes positive tax recovery of DKK 42,4 m from joint taxation with other BNPP entities.

Net interest and fees decreased 8,0 % (down DKK 53m) compared to 2024 as a natural consequence of ceasing the granting of new loans during the year. Lower funding costs have partly eased the otherwise negative development.

The Bank's operating expenses and depreciation charges decreased with DKK 488m and totaled DKK 420m against DKK 908m in 2024. The decrease is impacted by the provision for severance to employees already in 2024. Further the assets related to the granting activity were written down in 2024 due to the stop of granting of new loans.

Staff costs and other administrative costs decreased by DKK 401m mainly due to the above-mentioned provision in 2024 for severance and other provisions related to the run-off scenario.

Impairment losses decreased by DKK 289m compared to previous year, with 2024 being impacted by uncertainty on the macroeconomic environment outlook.

The Bank has planned to pay dividends of DKK 550m for 2025 in order to balance the need of capital with a continuously decreasing loan portfolio. The Bank has obtained the necessary approval from DFSA.

## SUPERVISORY DIAMOND

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank was complying with all four benchmarks set up by the Danish FSA.

| | Benchmark pct. | 31.12.2025 pct. |
|---|---|---|
| The Bank | | |
| Sum of large exposures | < 175 | 0 |
| Lending growth | < 20 | -27,8 |
| Commercial property exposures | < 25 | 0 |
| Liquidity ratio | > 100 | 1.843 |

## POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year 2025, which could affect the assessment of the Annual Report 2025.

## UNCEERTAINTIES 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.

## CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND ESTIMATES

There are no changes to accounting principles during 2025.

## OUTLOOK FOR 2026

The net interest and fee income is expected to decrease by around 35 % due to amortization of loans and is expected to reach a level around DKK 400m in 2026. The net result for 2026 is expected to be zero (before tax and exchange rate differences in foreign branches) and takes into consideration the decrease of interest and fee income, less employees in the Bank, stable IT run costs and less losses on loans due to decreased volume and maturity of the portfolio. The forecast is subject to uncertainty, including impacts from macroeconomic developments.

# SOLVENCY

| (DKK '000) | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| *Equity* | 2.856.277 | 2.790.541 |
| *Intangible assets* | -24.084 | -52.397 |
| *Other deductions* | -84.235 | -58.228 |
| *Total core capital after deductions* | 2.747.958 | 2.679.916 |
| *Subordinated loan capital after deductions* | 438.251 | 413.338 |
| *Total capital base after deductions* | 3.186.209 | 3.093.254 |
| *Total weighted items* | 5.998.431 | 8.493.122 |
| *Solvency ratio* | 53,1 | 36,4 |

The Bank's capital base, less deductions, amounts to DKK 3.186m, at the end of 2025. The capital adequacy ratio amounts to 53,1 % end of 2025.

The excess capital adequacy is considered to be sufficient.

Further info on solvency related to appendix 2 in Executive Order on the Calculation of Risk Exposures, Own Funds and Solvency Needs can be found in the document on ICAAP 2025 published on our website

# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

| Key figures (DKK '000) | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net interest and fee income | 609.789 | 662.988 | 715.897 | 756.281 | 881.111 |
| Market value adjustments | 11 | 3.455 | -1.689 | -389 | 2.553 |
| Staff costs and administrative expenses | 381.369 | 781.844 | 506.008 | 495.122 | 444.447 |
| Write-down of loans and receivables, etc. | 204.988 | 494.046 | 718.314 | 377.778 | 406.975 |
| Net profit for the period | 29.454 | -674.250 | -806.363 | -124.915 | -6.295 |
| Loans | 6.267.468 | 8.682.961 | 12.176.289 | 12.709.879 | 13.341.233 |
| Deposits | 3.383.580 | 4.755.366 | 6.741.529 | 6.828.551 | 6.724.153 |
| Equity | 2.856.277 | 2.790.541 | 3.307.424 | 2.582.068 | 2.395.956 |
| Total assets | 7.419.530 | 9.892.570 | 14.378.870 | 14.298.533 | 15.354.607 |

| Ratios (DKK '000)* | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital base | 3.186.209 | 3.093.254 | 3.591.751 | 2.619.542 | 2.393.517 |
| Solvency ratio | 53,1 | 36,4 | 31,0 | 22,3 | 19,6 |
| Core capital ratio | 45,8 | 31,6 | 26,7 | 18,1 | 16,1 |
| Return on equity before tax | -0,5 | -23,9 | -26,5 | -5,9 | 0,0 |
| Return on equity after tax | 1,0 | -22,1 | -27,4 | -5,0 | -0,3 |
| Income/cost ratio | 1,0 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,8 | 1,0 |
| Interest-rate risk | -1,3 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,4 |
| Currency position | 26,5 | 26,2 | 24,9 | 5,2 | 2,9 |
| Currency risk | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Loans relative to deposits | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 0,5 |
| Gearing of loans, end of year | 2,2 | 3,1 | 3,7 | 4,9 | 5,6 |
| Growth in loans year to date | -27,8 | -28,7 | -4,2 | -4,7 | 1,0 |
| Excess cover relative to statutory liquidity requirements | 1.842,8 | 6.938,7 | 633,8 | 386,4 | 1.375,8 |
| Total amount of large exposures | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Net impairment ratio | 2,5 | 4,7 | 5,1 | 2,7 | 2,8 |
| Return on assets | 0,4 | -6,8 | -5,6 | -0,9 | 0,0 |

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

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## INCOME STATEMENT
## AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

| (DKK '000) | Note | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Interest income* | 1 | 700.130 | 933.626 |
| *Interest expenses* | 2 | 137.241 | 335.787 |
| *Net interest income* | | 562.889 | 597.839 |
| *Fees and commission income* | 3 | 61.225 | 85.250 |
| *Fees and commission paid* | | 14.325 | 20.101 |
| *Net interest and fee income* | | 609.789 | 662.988 |
| *Market value adjustments* | 4 | 11 | 3.455 |
| *Other operating income* | 5 | 1.949 | 6.843 |
| *Staff costs and administrative expenses* | 6 | 381.369 | 781.844 |
| *Amortization, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment* | | 38.310 | 125.820 |
| *Impairment losses, loans and receivables, etc.* | 7 | 204.988 | 494.046 |
| *Profit before tax* | | -12.918 | -728.424 |
| *Tax** | 8 | -42.372 | -54.174 |
| *Profit for the period* | | 29.454 | -674.250 |
| *Other comprehensive income after tax* | | 36.282 | -22.571 |
| *Total comprehensive income* | | 65.736 | -696.821 |

* + is a cost, - is an income

| ***Recommended distribution of profit*** | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Profit for the year* | 29.454 | -674.250 |
| *Profit retained from previous years* | 1.364.489 | 2.042.666 |
| *Exchange-rate adjustment* | 36.282 | -22.571 |
| *Exchange-rate adjustment from previous years* | -61.948 | -39.377 |
| *Total amount to be distributed* | 1.368.277 | 1.306.468 |
| *Proposed dividend* | 550.000 | 0 |
| *Additional T1 capital interest* | 0 | 3.927 |
| *Transferred to equity* | 818.277 | 1.302.541 |
| *Total amount distributed* | 1.368.277 | 1.306.468 |

# BALANCE SHEET

| (DKK '000) | Note | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | |
| *Receivables from credit institutions and central banks* | 10 | 925.439 | 868.367 |
| *Loans and other receivables at amortized cost* | 11 | 6.267.468 | 8.682.961 |
| *Investment securities* | 12 | 13.345 | 13.494 |
| *Other intangible assets* | 13 | 24.084 | 52.397 |
| *Property, plant and equipment* | 14 | 10.072 | 12.328 |
| *Current tax assets* | | 43.392 | 1.042 |
| *Deferred tax assets* | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| *Other assets* | 16 | 35.795 | 43.179 |
| *Prepayments* | | 99.935 | 218.802 |
| *Total assets* | | 7.419.530 | 9.892.570 |

# BALANCE SHEET

| (DKK '000) | Note | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| ***Amounts due*** | | | |
| *Due to credit institutions and central banks* | 17 | 383.953 | 1.463.236 |
| *Deposits from customers* | 18 | 3.383.580 | 4.755.366 |
| *Current tax liabilities* | | 0 | 49 |
| *Other liabilities* | 19 | 202.569 | 204.519 |
| *Deferred income* | | 24.963 | 46.108 |
| *Total amounts due* | | 3.995.065 | 6.469.278 |
| ***Provisions for liabilities*** | | | |
| *Provisions for other obligations* | | 129.937 | 219.413 |
| *Total provisions for liabilities* | | 129.937 | 219.413 |
| **Subordinated debt** | | | |
| *Subordinated loans* | 20 | 438.251 | 413.338 |
| **Equity** | | | |
| *Share capital* | | 1.488.000 | 1.488.000 |
| *Currency translation reserve* | | -25.666 | -61.948 |
| *Retained earnings or loss brought forward* | | 843.943 | 1.364.489 |
| *Proposed dividends* | | 550.000 | 0 |
| *Total equity* | | 2.856.277 | 2.790.541 |
| *Total liabilities and equity* | | 7.419.530 | 9.892.570 |

## Other notes

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

| (DKK '000) | Share capital | Currency translation reserve | Retained earnings | Proposed dividends | Total | Additional Tier 1 capital | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Equity, beginning of 2024* | **1.138.000** | **-39.377** | **2.042.666** | **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 | -22.571 | 0 | 0 | -22.571 | 0 | -22.571 |
| *Total other comprehensive income* | 0 | -22.571 | 0 | 0 | -22.571 | 0 | -22.571 |
| *Total comprehensive income for the year* | 0 | -22.571 | -678.177 | 0 | -700.748 | 3.927 | -696.821 |
| *Additional T1 capital* | | | | | | | |
| *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 |
| *Equity, end of 2024* | **1.488.000** | **-61.948** | **1.364.489** | **0** | **2.790.541** | **0** | **2.790.541** |

| (DKK '000) | Share capital | Currency translation reserve | Retained earnings | Proposed dividends | Total | Additional Tier 1 capital | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Equity, beginning of 2025* | **1.488.000** | **-61.948** | **1.364.489** | **0** | **2.790.541** | **0** | **2.790.541** |
| *Capital increase* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Profit for the year* | 0 | 0 | -520.546 | 550.000 | 29.454 | 0 | 29.454 |
| *Other comprehensive income* | | | | | | | |
| *Translation of units outside Denmark* | 0 | 36.282 | 0 | 0 | 36.282 | 0 | 36.282 |
| *Total other comprehensive income* | 0 | 36.282 | 0 | 0 | 36.282 | 0 | 36.282 |
| *Total comprehensive income for the year* | 0 | 36.282 | -520.546 | 550.000 | 65.736 | 0 | 65.736 |
| *Transactions with the owners* | | | | | | | |
| *Dividends distributed* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Equity, end of 2025* | **1.488.000** | **-25.666** | **843.943** | **550.000** | **2.856.277** | **0** | **2.856.277** |

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

The presentation of changes in equity has been changed compared to the annual report 2024. Share premium is now consolidated into Retained earnings. The exchange rate differences from foreign branches have been separated from Retained earnings into an new column (Currency translation reserve). Comparative figures for 2024 have been adjusted accordingly. There is no changes in measurements.

# 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. The Bank is persuing a run-off scenario until otherwise may be decided and accordingly complying with the going concern principle.

### 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.

## 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

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

## 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 are 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.
  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 Bank's 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).

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.

The Bank has made post model adjustments to cover uncertainties that are not sufficiently covered in the credit risk impairment model.

### 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 customer during the last 36 months.

### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 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 are 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.

## 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.

## TAX

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.

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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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.

Tax losses carried forward are not recognized until it is certain that it can be utilized in the joint taxation with other BNPPP entites.

### 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) | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|

## Financial highlights

*Financial highlights are shown on page 16*

## 1 Interest income

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Loans and other receivables* | 692.358 | 917.438 |
| *Reverse repo transactions with credit institutions and central banks* | 7.772 | 16.188 |
| *Total* | 700.130 | 933.626 |

*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* | 33.079 | 95.944 |
| *Deposits* | 83.248 | 209.400 |
| *Leasing* | 324 | 154 |
| *Subordinated loans* | 20.590 | 30.289 |
| *Total* | 137.241 | 335.787 |

## 3 Fees and commission income

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Payment service fees* | 6.040 | 6.909 |
| *Other fees and commission income* | 55.185 | 78.341 |
| *Total* | 61.225 | 85.250 |

## 4 Market value adjustments

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Shares* | -114 | 3.354 |
| *Currency exchange* | 125 | 101 |
| *Total* | 11 | 3.455 |

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| (DKK '000) | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|

## 5 Other operating income

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Other income* | 1.949 | 6.843 |
| *Total* | 1.949 | 6.843 |

*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* | 128.082 | 465.802 |
| *Pension* | 25.355 | 26.910 |
| *Social security costs* | 37.638 | 44.229 |
| *Total* | 191.075 | 536.941 |
| *Other administrative expenses* | 190.294 | 244.904 |
| *Total staff costs and administrative expenses* | 381.369 | 781.845 |

*The wages and salaries in 2024 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* | 197 | 272 |
| *Executive Board* | 1 | 2 |
| *Employees whose activities have a significant impact on the Bank's risk profile* | 16 | 24 |
| *Board of Directors (including employee elected board members, who are also part of MRT)* | 8 | 12 |

| ***Salary and remuneration paid to Executives Board and Board of Directors etc.*** | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Board of Directors and Executive Board* | 4.088 | 10.200 |
| *Thereof variable salary* | 480 | 3.523 |
| *Employees whose activities have a significant impact on the Bank's risk profile* | 26.674 | 41.141 |
| *Thereof variable salary* | 1.675 | 11.080 |
| *Total* | 30.761 | 51.342 |

*Salary and remuneration paid 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) | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|

## 6 Staff costs and administrative expenses (continued)

***Loans to management***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Board of Directors* | 2 | 4 |
| *Total* | 2 | 4 |

## 7 Impairment losses, loans and receivables, etc.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Individual impairment losses during the year* | 449.077 | 1.130.958 |
| *Reversal of individual impairment losses recognized in previous years* | -278.748 | -605.078 |
| *Final loss/gain on debt previously written down* | 35.583 | -31.625 |
| *Amounts received, previously written-off debt* | -924 | -208 |
| *Total* | 204.988 | 494.046 |

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| (DKK '000) | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **8 Tax** | | |
| *Estimated current tax for the year* | 0 | 50 |
| *Deferred tax* | 0 | 2.408 |
| *Utilization of prior years loss in joint taxation* | -42.372 | -56.631 |
| *Total tax (income)* | -42.372 | -54.173 |
| *Current tax rate* | 26,0% | 26,0% |
| ***Tax for the year comprises:*** | | |
| *Profit before tax* | -12.918 | -728.424 |
| *Statutory income tax rate of 26%* | -3.359 | -189.390 |
| *Utilization of prior years loss in joint taxation* | -42.372 | -56.631 |
| *Local Norwegian current tax* | 0 | 50 |
| *Effect of different tax rates in other countries* | -72 | 15.502 |
| *Deregonized tax losses* | -846 | 170.746 |
| *Non-deductible expenses* | 4.277 | 5.550 |
| *Total tax (income)* | -42.372 | -54.173 |
| *Effective tax rate* | 328,01% | 7,44% |
| **9 Audit fees** | | |
| *Total fee to the auditors appointed by the general assembly who perform statutory audit* | 2.153 | 2.745 |
| *Thereof concerning statutory audit* | 1.962 | 2.649 |
| *Thereof concerning fees for other assurance assistance* | 85 | 95 |
| *Thereof concerning tax advice* | 0 | 0 |
| *Thereof concerning other services* | 107 | 0 |

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| (DKK '000) | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|

## 10 Receivables from credit institutions and central banks

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Receivables from central banks* | 21.073 | 0 |
| *Receivables from credit institutions* | 904.366 | 868.367 |
| *Total* | 925.439 | 868.367 |

***Distribution of terms by maturity***

***Receivables from credit institutions and central banks***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Overnight* | 573.033 | 868.367 |
| *Up to three months* | 331.333 | 0 |
| *From three months to one year* | 21.073 | 0 |
| *Total* | 925.439 | 868.367 |

## 11 Loans and other receivables at amortized cost

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Up to three months* | 560.639 | 775.271 |
| *From three months to one year* | 1.117.148 | 1.521.905 |
| *From one year to five years* | 3.334.558 | 4.691.853 |
| *More than five years* | 1.255.122 | 1.693.933 |
| *Total* | 6.267.468 | 8.682.961 |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Private* | 100 | 100 |
| *Total* | 100 | 100 |

## 12 Investment securities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Shares / investment certificates noted on a regulated market* | 12.703 | 11.964 |
| *Unlisted shares* | 642 | 1.530 |
| *Total shares* | 13.345 | 13.494 |

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| (DKK '000) | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **13 Other intangible assets** | | |
| *Cost, beginning of year* | 134.100 | 348.071 |
| *Foreign exchange adjustment* | 3.936 | -6.158 |
| *Additions in the year* | 0 | 963 |
| *Disposals in the year* | 8.711 | 208.776 |
| *Cost, end of year* | 129.325 | 134.100 |
| *Amortization and impairment losses, beginning of year* | 81.703 | 170.739 |
| *Foreign exchange adjustment* | 1.587 | -2.300 |
| *Amortization for the year* | 21.951 | 35.337 |
| *Reversal of amortisation charges and impairment losses* | 0 | 122.073 |
| *Amortization and impairment losses, end of year* | 105.241 | 81.703 |
| *Carrying amount, end of year* | 24.084 | 52.397 |

## 14 Property, plant and equipment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Cost, beginning of year* | 28.010 | 65.270 |
| *Foreign exchange adjustment* | 1.017 | -597 |
| *Additions in the year* | 5.606 | 8.443 |
| *Disposals in the year* | 17.155 | 45.106 |
| *Cost, end of year* | 17.478 | 28.010 |
| *Depreciation and impairment losses, beginning of year* | 15.682 | 52.361 |
| *Foreign exchange adjustment* | 796 | -377 |
| *Depreciation for the year* | 7.456 | 8.804 |
| *Disposals in the year* | 16.528 | 45.106 |
| *Depreciation and impairment losses, end of year* | 7.406 | 15.682 |
| *Carrying amount, end of year* | 10.072 | 12.328 |

*At the end of year 2025 leasing contracts were mainly related to office premises (carrying amount of DKK 9,6m) and company cars (carrying amount of DKK 0,4m).*

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| (DKK '000) | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|

## 15 Deferred tax

### *Deferred tax assets*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Loss carry forward* | 0 | 0 |
| *Timing differences* | 0 | 0 |
| *Total* | 0 | 0 |

*The deferred tax asset from tax losses and temporary differences has been derecognized in the financial statement in 2024 and 2025, since it is not expected to be utilized within the next 3-5 years.*

*The tax loss carried forward amounts to SEK 923,0m in Sweden equaling a tax amount of SEK 190,1m and a tax loss carried forward of DKK 175,3m in Denmark equaling a tax amount of DKK 45,6m.*

*Deferred tax assets from temporary differences amount to DKK 10,6m in Sweden and DKK 38,9m in Denmark.*
*Deferred tax loss in Denmark can potentially be partially or fully utilized by other entities in the joint taxation, leading to a potential future income.*

## 16 Other assets

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Interest and commission receivables* | 31.496 | 42.840 |
| *Receivables from related parties* | 4.000 | 0 |
| *Other receivables* | 299 | 339 |
| *Total* | 35.795 | 43.179 |

## 17 Due to credit institutions and central banks

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Up to three months* | 115.382 | 273.413 |
| *From three months to one year* | 173.678 | 704.389 |
| *From one year to five years* | 94.606 | 485.166 |
| *More than five years* | 287 | 268 |
| *Total* | 383.953 | 1.463.236 |

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| (DKK '000) | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|

## 18 Deposits from customers

| ***Deposits from the public broken down by maturity**** | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Overnight* | 3.067.276 | 4.227.549 |
| *Up to three months* | 294.918 | 388.156 |
| *From three months to one year* | 18.046 | 133.627 |
| *From one year to five years* | 3.340 | 6.034 |
| *More than five years* | 0 | 0 |
| *Total* | 3.383.580 | 4.755.366 |

** All deposits are interest bearing and from Households*

| ***Deposits from households broken down by interest-rate terms of contract*** | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Deposits with fixed interest terms up to 36 months*** | 316.304 | 527.817 |
| *Deposits with transactions/ movements in the account* | 3.067.276 | 4.227.549 |
| *Total* | 3.383.580 | 4.755.366 |

***This type is also withdrawable against a fee*

## 19 Other liabilities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Leasing liabilities* | 10.059 | 10.781 |
| *Accrued interest* | 7.171 | 22.883 |
| *Payables to related parties* | 1.577 | 2.052 |
| *Accrued expenses* | 114.815 | 119.625 |
| *Other payables* | 68.947 | 49.180 |
| *Total* | 202.569 | 204.519 |

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| (DKK '000) | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|

## 20 Subordinated loans

### Subordinated loans

| *Loan - Nominal* | *Start date* | *Maturity date* | *Interest rate* | *Currency* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Loan 1 - 310.000* | *28-06-2021* | *28-06-2031* | *STIBOR 3M + 2,00%* | *SEK* | 213.949 | 201.787 |
| *Loan 2 - 325.000* | *11-03-2022* | *11-03-2032* | *STIBOR 3M + 2,93%* | *SEK* | 224.302 | 211.551 |
| *Total* | | | | | 438.251 | 413.338 |

*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 2025 the interest costs due to subordinated loans were in amount of DKK 20,59m.*

| (DKK '000) | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|

## 21 Credit risk

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Private* | 8.152.695 | 10.475.156 |
| *Total* | 8.152.695 | 10.475.156 |

***Impairment of objectively impaired loans and receivables, individual***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Accumulated impairment losses, beginning of year* | 1.792.195 | 1.909.656 |
| Other | 55.769 | -37.113 |
| *Changes in the year:* | | |
| *Individual impairment losses in the year* | 449.077 | 1.130.958 |
| *Reversal of individual impairment losses recognized in prior years* | -278.748 | -605.078 |
| *Impairment provisions used and derecognized at disposal* | -133.066 | -606.228 |
| *Accumulated impairment losses, end of period* | 1.885.227 | 1.792.195 |

# 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 customers.

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 is 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).

| (DKK '000) | | | | | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## 21 Credit risk (continued)

| *IFRS 9 strata* | *Description categories* | 1 | 2a | 2b | 2C | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Stage 1 | 0 | 0 | 3.314.727 | 2.084.495 | 5.399.223 |
| 1 | *Performing Exposures- "Pure"* | | | 3.212.795 | 2.004.167 | |
| 2 | *Never NPE but with Past-due exposures more than 12 months ago* | | | 101.932 | 80.329 | |
| | Total Stage 2 | 53.617 | 0 | 0 | 383.143 | 436.759 |
| 3 | *Past-due exposures in the last 12 months and never NPE* | | | | 149.681 | |
| 4 | *Past-due exposures more than 12 months ago with Forbereance and never NPE* | | | | 222.780 | |
| 5 | *Past-due exposures in the last 12 months with Forbereance and never NPE* | | | | 10.681 | |
| 6 | *Exposures 30 days delinquent never NPE* | 10.006 | | | | |
| 7 | *Exposures more than 30 days delinquent but never NPE* | 43.611 | | | | |
| | Total Stage 3 | 431.486 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 431.486 |
| 8 | *Non past-due exposures and previously NPE* | 95.872 | | | | |
| 9 | *Exposures up to 30 days delinquent and previously NPE* | 4.365 | | | | |
| 10 | *Exposures more than 30 days delinquent and previously NPE* | 11.494 | | | | |
| 11 | *Exposures more than 90 days delinquent and previously NPE* | 23.452 | | | | |
| 12 | *Litigation* | 296.303 | | | | |
| | Total | 485.103 | 0 | 3.314.727 | 2.467.638 | 6.267.468 |

| (DKK '000) | 2024 |
|---|---|

## 21 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 Forbereance and never NPE* | | | | 456.862 | |
| 5 | *Past-due exposures in the last 12 months with Forbereance 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 |

(DKK '000)

## 21 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 area 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

## 21 Credit risk (continued)

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.

### Changes in impairment Credit Risk

| | | | | **2025** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Impairment movements per stage* | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| *Impairment at the beginning of the year* | 210.854 | 158.230 | 1.423.111 | 1.792.194 |
| *Derecognition including disposals* | -27.023 | -10.900 | -195.663 | -233.586 |
| *Transfer to Stage 1* | 15.444 | -66.148 | 0 | -50.704 |
| *Transfer to Stage 2* | -3.899 | 89.026 | -99.940 | -14.813 |
| *Transfer to Stage 3* | -2.579 | -50.236 | 290.083 | 237.268 |
| *Origination* | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| *Impairment provisions used* | -70 | -286 | -126.611 | -126.967 |
| *Change without transfer* | -54.733 | -37.656 | 322.086 | 229.697 |
| *Others* | 8.376 | 5.269 | 38.491 | 52.135 |
| *Impairment at the end of the year* | 146.371 | 87.299 | 1.651.557 | 1.885.227 |

### Changes in impairment Credit Risk

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 22 Interest rate risk

*According to the definition by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (DFSA) the Bank's interest rate risk amounts to 1,3% (2024: 0,2%) 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.*

## 23 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)**

## 24 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.*

## 25 Securities lending

| | Currency | Nominal value | Market value |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Danish government bonds* | DKK '000 | 331.137 | 344.698 |

*Securities are borrowed as reverse REPO arrangements with BNP Paribas.*

| **(DKK '000)** | **2025** | **2024** |
|---|---|---|
| **26 Contingent liabilities** | | |
| *Unused credit and loan commitments* | 0 | 601.706 |
| *Total* | 0 | 601.706 |

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

*The Bank guarantees an amount of 19.367 tkr. to the Danish Deposit Guarantee Fund as per end of 2025. The amount is adjusted yearly according to the Bank's share of the total covered deposits. The Bank's share and thereby its guaranteed amount is expected to reduce in the coming years.*

*The bank has given collateral of 4.000 mDKK related to the REPO arrangements with BNP Paribas.*

*The Danish part of the Bank is part of a joint taxation with other BNPP entities, and is jointly and severally liable in this regard.*

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**(DKK '000)**

## 27 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*

## 28 Audit and Risk committee

***Members of the Audit Committee***

Michael Ravbjerg Lundgaard
Per Eriksønn Brobakke

***Members of the Risk Committee***

Magnus Beer
Cécile Pouyet

## 29 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*** | **2025** | **2024** |
|---|---|---|
| *Loans from related parties* | 821.218 | 1.849.360 |
| *Receivables from related parties* | 490.597 | 265.599 |
| *Interest costs* | 49.712 | 126.874 |
| *Insurance income* | 27.275 | 36.541 |
| *External costs* | 45.574 | 38.652 |

*No transactions have been conducted between Ekspres Bank and its ultimate parent, BNP Paribas or other subsidiaries of the BNP Paribas group in 2025, except for loans (2025: DKK 821m, 2024: DKK 1.849m), receivables (2025: DKK 491m, 2024: DKK 266m), net interest (2025: DKK 50m, 2024: DKK 127m), insurance income (2025: DKK 27m, 2024: DKK 37m), reinvoiced costs (2025: DKK 46m, 2024: DKK 39m) and the security lending mentioned in note 25. Balances and transactions regarding tax are registered with the tax authorities as counterpart.*

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| **(DKK '000)** | | **2025** |
|---|---|---|

## 30 Associated companies

***Name and location***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Ekspress Bank NUF* | | |
| *Oslo, Norway* | *Ownership in %* | 100 |
| | *Average number of employees* | 0 |
| | *Revenue ** | 58.565 |
| | *Profit before tax* | -28.697 |
| | *Tax* | 18.945 |
| | *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* | 59 |
| | *Revenue ** | 523.803 |
| | *Profit before tax* | 1.337 |
| | *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.*